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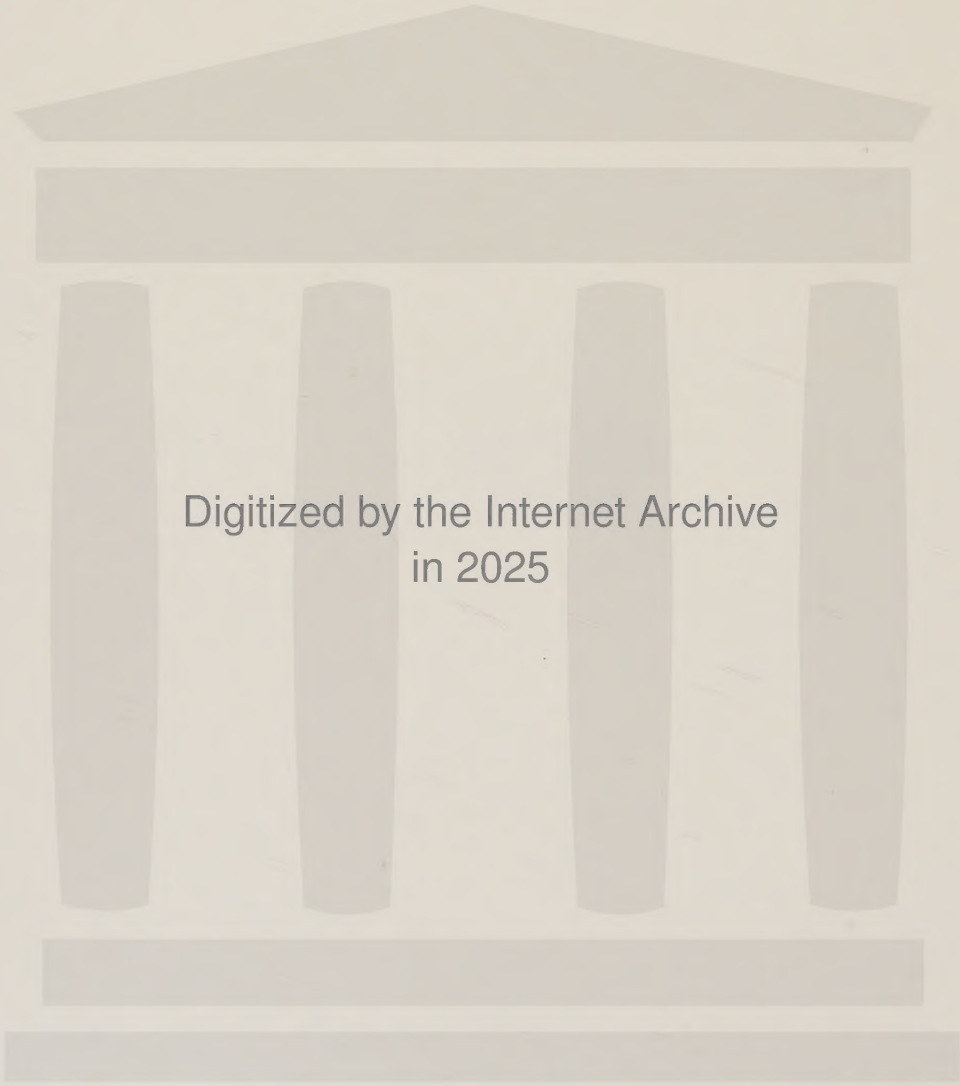
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PAST AND PRESENT

OF

KNOX COUNTY OHIO

ALBERT B. WILLIAMS
Editor-in-Chief

ILLUSTRATED

VOL. I

1912
B. F. BOWEN & COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

DEDICATION.

This work is respectfully dedicated to

THE PIONEERS,

long since departed. May the memory of those who laid down their burdens by the wayside ever be fragrant as the breath of summer flowers, for their toils and sacrifices have made Knox County a garden of sunshine and delights.

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PREFACE

All life and achievement is evolution; present wisdom comes from past experience, and present commercial prosperity has come only from past exertion and suffering. The deeds and motives of the men that have gone before have been instrumental in shaping the destinies of later communities and states. The development of a new country was at once a task and a privilege. It required great courage, sacrifice and privation. Compare the present conditions of the people of Knox County, Ohio, with what they were one hundred years ago. From a trackless wilderness and virgin land, it has come to be a center of prosperity and civilization, with millions of wealth, systems of railways, grand educational institutions, splendid industries and immense agricultural and mineral productions. Can any thinking person be insensible to the fascination of the study which discloses the aspirations and efforts of the early pioneers who so strongly laid the foundation upon which has been reared the magnificent prosperity of later days? To perpetuate the story of these people and to trace and record the social, political and industrial progress of the community from its first inception is the function of the local historian. A sincere purpose to preserve facts and personal memoirs that are deserving of perpetuation, and which unite the present to the past, is the motive for the present publication. The work has been in the hands of able writers, who have, after much patient study and research, produced here the most complete biographical memoirs of Knox county, Ohio, ever offered to the public. A specially valuable and interesting department is that one devoted to the sketches of representative citizens of this county whose records deserve preservation because of their worth, effort and accomplishment. The publishers desire to extend their thanks to the gentlemen who have so faithfully labored to this end. Thanks are also due to the citizens of Knox county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded this undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information.

In placing the "Past and Present of Knox County, Ohio," before the citizens, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out the plan as outlined in the prospectus. Every biographical sketch in the work has been submitted to the party interested, for correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared. Confident that our effort to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are,

Respectfully,

THE PUBLISHERS.

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HISTORICAL

CHAPTER I.

ORGANIZATION OF OHIO TERRITORY AND STATE.

Ohio's history is written largely in the lines which surveyors have run across the state, over its hills and valleys. It has been many times surveyed, from the days when George Washington carried a chain across part of it, to the time when Ohio and Michigan, with rifles in their hands, glared at each other across the disputed northern boundary.

The important lines, however, are those traced shortly after the passage of the ordinance of 1787. These indicate various parcels of land which the various states claiming title to Ohio reserved for specific purposes, also the lands set aside by the federal government to care for certain important needs. Among these may be mentioned the Virginia Military Reservation, which was bounded by the Ohio river, the Scioto on the east, the Miami river on the west and a line joining the headwaters of these streams on the north. The Western Reserve was retained by Connecticut to care for its Revolutionary soldiers. It is marked by a line running between Columbiana and Trumbull counties on the south and extends entirely to the lake in the territory just east of Sandusky, and almost to the lake farther east. The United States military lands start along the northern end of Columbus and extend east and north. To the east they extend considerably beyond Cambridge, on the north to the Greenville treaty line. This line was drawn as the result of a treaty negotiated by Gen. Anthony Wayne, after he had defeated the Indians in 1794. With the single exception of the Western Reserve and the fire lands, all Ohio to the north of that line was for many years an Indian reservation.

The Refugee Lands are a long narrow strip, striking Columbus east of the Scioto river and running just south of Zanesville to the east, set aside by Congress for the English subjects in Canada who had suffered by reason of their loyalty to the colonies.

Students of social science delight to find in this variety of interests in Ohio the reason for its greatness. They claim that the best blood of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts and other states was invited here, because each felt sure of finding friends and congenial associations in some part of the new territory, and Ohio therefore held the flower of progressive and dependable citizenship, which accounts for its willingness and ability to take the lead in the councils of the nation and to maintain that place of prominence.

An act of Congress dated May 7, 1800, reads as follows:

"An act to divide the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio, into two separate governments.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that from and after the fourth of July next, all that part of the territory of the United States lying northwest of the Ohio river, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Kentucky river, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall. for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that there shall be established within the said territory a government in all respects similar to that provided by the ordinance of Congress, passed on the thirteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river; and the inhabitants thereof shall be entitled to, and enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by said ordinance.

"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that the officers for the said territory, who by virtue of this act shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall receive for their services the same compensations as by this ordinance aforesaid and the laws of the United States, have been provided and established for similar officers in the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river. And the duties and emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs shall be united with those of governor: Provided, that the President of the United States shall have power, in the recess of Congress, to appoint and commission all officers herein authorized; and their commissions shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress.

"Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, that so much of the ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river

Ohio as relates to the organization of a general assembly therein, and prescribes the powers thereof, shall be in force and operate in the Indiana Territory, whenever satisfactory evidence shall be given to the governor thereof, that such is the wish of the majority of freeholders, notwithstanding there may not be therein five thousand free male inhabitants of the age of twenty-one years and upwards: Provided, that until there shall be five thousand free male inhabitants of twenty-one years and upward in said territory, the whole number of representatives to the general assembly shall not be less than seven, nor more than nine, to be apportioned by the governor to the several counties in the said territory agreeably to the number of free males of the age of twenty-one years and upwards which they may respectively contain.

"Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as in any manner to affect the government now in force in the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, further than to prohibit the exercise thereof within the Indiana territory, from and after the aforesaid fourth day of July next: Provided, that whenever that part of the territory of the United States which lies to the eastward of a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami river, and running thence due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall be erected into an independent state, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, thenceforth said line shall become and remain permanently the boundary line between such state and the Indiana territory; anything in this act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, that until it shall be otherwise ordered by the legislatures of the said territories respectively, Chillicothe, on Scioto river, shall be the seat of the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river; and that Saint Vincennes, on the Wabash river, shall be the seat of the government for the Indiana territory.

"Approved, May 7, 1800."

OHIO MADE A STATE.

By an act of Congress approved April 30, 1802, the territory of Ohio became a state of the Union. (See United States Statutes, Vol. 2, page 173.)

Among the sections of this act of Congress must never be forgotten those referring to the "school section (16) in each township which was to be used for school purposes; the reservation of the salt springs; also the section referring to the reservation of the one-twentieth part of all moneys received by the state for lands, which sum was to be expended in making suitable roads to and from the east and south to the great water courses, that com-

merce and transportation might be aided materially in their advancement with the growth and development of the newly born commonwealth."

THE BOUNDARY SURVEY OF 1812.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the surveyor general, under the direction of the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized and required (as soon as the consent of the Indians can be obtained), to cause to be surveyed, marked and designated, so much of the western and northern boundaries of the state of Ohio, which have not already been ascertained, as divides said state from the territories of Indiana and Michigan, agreeably to the boundaries as established by the act entitled, 'An act to enable the people of the eastern division of the territory northwest of the river Ohio to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes,' passed April thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and two; and to cause to be made a plat or plan of so much of the boundary line as runs from the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, particularly noting the place where said line intersects the margin of said lake, and to return the same when made to Congress: Provided, that the whole expense of surveying and marking the said boundary lines shall not exceed five dollars for every mile that shall be actually surveyed and marked, which shall be paid out of the monies appropriated for defraying the expense of surveying the public lands.

"Approved May 20, 1812."

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY, TREATIES, ETC.

After the Mound Builders, or prehistoric race that inhabited what is now Knox county, came the Indian tribes. These were here when white men first sought out the country to conquer and develop its vast resources, for the general good of mankind, taking a civilized and Christianized view of the matter. Hence it is that where the Indian wigwam stood down by yon river's side,

"Grinds the savage white man's plowshare,
Grinding sires' bones for bread,"

as was said by an Indian poet, after looking back over the graves of his forefathers, even after he himself had been educated at government expense. The Mound Builder left his monuments of earth to mark his existence, but the North American Indian did nothing to preserve his history. All that is found today was the result of his touch with the race of pale faces with whom he came in contact just before the settlement of this country. Indian traditions are mere guesswork and are very unreliable, at best. When the white men first looked upon this fair and fertile domain, the Delaware Indians occupied the country. The various tribes of Ohio were generally on good terms with them, each tribe holding certain territory which it called its own for hunting purposes, yet the boundaries were indefinite and the hunters of all roamed at will over the whole country, as a general rule. Each of the tribes held lands adjacent to some important stream or lake, and considered all country through which these water courses run as their own property. Thus the Wyandots held the Sandusky river country; the Miamis, the country drained by the Miami river; the Delawares occupied the Muskingum valley, one stream of which, Owl creek, passes through Knox county. All of the country through which this stream flows was, by common consent, considered as belonging to the Delaware Indians—or nation, as it was called.

On January 21, 1785, a treaty was concluded at Fort McIntosh, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Chippewas and Ottawa nations, by which the boundary line between the United States and the Wyandot and Delaware nations was declared to begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, and to extend up said river to the portage, between that and the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum,

thence down that stream to the crossing place above Fort Laurens, thence westerly to the portage of the Big Miami at the mouth of Loramie creek, where stood Fort Loramie, taken by the French in 1652; thence along said portage to the Great Miami or Maumee river, and down the south side of same to its mouth; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cayahoga river, to the place of beginning. The United States allotted all the lands contained in said lines to the Wyandot and Delaware tribes, to live in and hunt upon, and to such of the Ottawa nation as lived thereon; saving and reserving for the establishment of trading posts, six miles square, at the mouth of the Miami river (called sometimes the Omee), and the same at the portage on that branch of the Big Miami which runs into the Ohio, and the same on the Sandusky lake, where formerly stood the fort; also two miles square on either side of the rapids of the Sandusky.

The southern boundary line mentioned in above treaty passed across the northern part of Knox county. The line forms the northern boundary of this county from the northeast corner to about the center of Pike township, where it enters the county, passing across the northern part of Pike township, near New Liberty, thence across Berlin township near Ankenytown, a little north of it; thence across Middlebury township, near old Haneytown. In 1795 this line was re-established and extended into Indiana, by the Greenville treaty, made by Gen. Anthony Wayne. So it will be discovered that by this treaty a large domain was ceded to the United States, including nearly all of Knox county. The Indians, however, were permitted to remain here for many years thereafter, even until after the war of 1812 with England.

As regards the origin of the Delawares, perhaps no better account can be given of them than that written by Col. John Johnston, who says:

"The true name of this once powerful tribe is Wa-be-nugh-ka, that is, 'the people from the east,' or the 'sun rising.' Their own tradition is that they originally, but remote, emigrated from the west, crossed the Mississippi river, ascending the Ohio, fighting their way, until they reached the Delaware river in Pennsylvania, in which region they became fixed. About this time they became so numerous that no record of their numbers could be made correctly. They welcomed to the shores of the New World the great law-giver, William Penn, and his peaceful followers, and ever since this people have entertained a kind and grateful recollection of them; and to this day speaking of good men, they would say, 'Wa-she-a-E-le'ne,' or such a man is a Quaker, believing all good men were Quakers in faith. In 1823 I was Indian agent at Piqua, Ohio, and removed to the west of the Mississippi persons of this tribe who were born and raised within thirty miles of Philadelphia. These were the most squalid, wretched and degraded of their race, and often furnished

their chiefs with a subject of reproach against the whites; pointing to these of their people and saying to us, 'See how you have spoiled them,' meaning they had acquired all their bad habits of the white people, and were ignorant of hunting and incapable of making a livelihood as other Indians."

In 1819 there were belonging to Johnston's agency in Ohio eighty Delawares, who were stationed neaor Upper Sandusky, and in Indiana two thousand three hundred of the same tribe.

Bockinghelas was the principal chief of the Delawares after Johnston went into the Indian country; he was a distinguished warrior of his day and an old man when Johnston knew him. Killbuck, another Delaware chief, had received a liberal education at Princeton College and retained until his death the outlines of the morality of the gospel of the New Testament. Killbuck creek, in Wayne county, Ohio, was named for this chief and a town by the name of Killbuckstown was on the road from Wooster to Millersburg, ten miles south of Wooster and had a place on the maps as early as 1754. When the country was first settled this famous Indian chieftain was an aged man. There were at least two chiefs of the same name.

The Delawares had a settlement at Jeromeville, Ashland county, which they left at the commencement of the war of 1812. Captain Pipe was their chief and resided near the Mansfield road. When young, he was a great warrior and a deadly foe of the whites. In talking on this subject, he remarked to white men, "He who will not defend the graves of his dead is not worthy the name of man." He was at St. Clair's defeat, where he distinguished himself as a human slaughterer, according to his own statement. He had a daughter of great beauty. A young chief of nobility fell in love with her, and, on his suit being rejected, mortally poisoned himself with the May apple.

INDIANS TRADING AT MT. VERNON.

At an early day the Indians, in great numbers, came to Mt. Vernon village to trade. They camped on the banks of the river and brought large amounts of furs and cranberries to trade for goods. They had one peculiar mode of trading. They walked in deliberately and seated themselves, after which the merchant presented each of the number with a piece of tobacco. Having lighted their pipes, they returned the residue to their pouches, which were made of whole mink skins tanned with the hair on, and with a slit cut in the throat, for an opening. In it they also kept some kinnickinnick bark, or sumach, which they always smoked with their tobacco, in the proportion of three of the former and one of the latter. After smoking and talking a while together, one only at a time arose, went to the counter, and, taking up a yard stick, pointed to the first thing he wanted and enquired the price. The ques-

tions were, "How many buckskins for a shirt pattern?" etc., or "How many for cloth for leggins?" Their skin currency had a well established value. A muskrat skin was equal to a quarter of a dollar; a raccoon skin, a third of a dollar. The Indian, learning the price of an article, paid for it by picking out and handing over the skin or pelt, before proceeding to purchase a second article, when the process was repeated. While the first Indian was trading, the others looked on and said nothing, and when he was through, another stepped up and took his place, until all had finished their trading. No one desired to trade before his turn came and all observed great decorum, never attempting to get the price down, but, if dissatisfied with prices asked him, passed on to another article. They were cautious to never trade when intoxicated, but usually preserved some of their skins to buy liquor and end their visit with a frolic.

Several camps were located within this county prior to the war of 1812-14. One was located on the bottoms of Owl creek, just opposite the mouth of Center run, which the old-time settlers called the "Indian fields." Other camps were situated near Fredericktown, and Greentown, now Ashland county, then under the jurisdiction of Knox. In October, 1764, Colonel Boquet came from Fort Pitt (now Pittsburg) with his expedition of about fifteen hundred men. One of the results was the recovery of two hundred white captives, who had been stolen from the early white settlements near the Ohio river and in western Pennsylvania. Many of these captives had grown up with the Indians from childhood. Some had intermarried with them and had half-breed children. When they were thus reclaimed by fathers and brothers who had long mourned their loss, and who had accompanied the expedition, many of the captives, instead of rejoicing, were thrown into great uneasiness. They clung to their Indian friends and relations, crying with loud lamentations at the separation, and in some few cases were with great difficulty torn away.

Custaloga was one of the main speaking chiefs at the councils. It was supposed his home was at one time at one of the Indian fields so numerously found by the early white settlers along Owl creek valley, a principal and very extensive one of which was Elmwood, a little below the present city of Mt. Vernon. This was on the right bank of the river.

It was in 1820 when an Indian squaw was shot, near the line between Utica and Martinsburg, in Licking county. She was of the Stockbridge tribe. She was taken to Mt. Vernon, where she died. A Mr. McLane shot her, and was sent to the penitentiary for the dastardly deed. He and four others were responsible for this diabolical work. McDaniel, Hughes, Evans and Chadwick were the other four implicated. They were engaged cutting wood, when this squaw, and others of the tribe, came up and camped near

them. A game of cards was played and the loser was to shoot the old woman. McLane lost the game and hence shot her. The ball took effect in the squaw's thigh, and she was taken to Mt. Vernon by her companions and placed in the old log gunsmith's shop of John Earnhart on High street. But, on account of the cold November winds, she was kindly removed to a log house on the northwest corner of Mulberry and Vine streets, where she died after great suffering. But, Indian like, she never complained or murmured. They buried her on the northeast corner of the old graveyard. For a number of years, in November, her husband would return, to find her grave undisturbed. Her name was Rachel Konkupote and, sad to relate, she gave birth to a female child while lying confined by her wound, and on her death the child was given to John and Judah Bird, colored persons of Morgan or Clay township. The child was named Mary, and the Legislature subsequently undertook to dispose of her. A habeas corpus case followed, was tried before Judge Brown, who gave the child back to the colored people, the Birds. The state finally allowed the family the sum of fifty dollars a year for the support of the child. This was brought about by Hosmer Curtis, who in 1822 was a member of the Legislature. The following record is shown of the bills allowed in the matter of caring for this unfortunate woman who was murdered in cold blood by heartless ruffians:

Order No. 3,928—Paying Moody for articles furnished overseers of the poor for the squaw that was shot, $2.84.

Order No. 3,929—Hosmer Curtis and Mott for expense incurred for sick squaw, $1.00.

Order No. 3,930—Jacob Martin, making coffin for squaw, $6.00.

There never occurred any serious difficulty with the Indians in the territory now known as Knox county, but in the strip over in Richland county, which territory all once belonged to this county, there was serious warfare at one time, just at the opening of the war of 1812. This being only a concise history of the present Knox county, such warfare will not be treated in this connection.

By the treaty concluded at the foot of the Maumee rapids, September 29, 1817, Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur being commissioners on the part of the United States, there was granted to the Delaware Indians a reservation of three miles square, on or near the boundary of Marion county and adjoining the Wyandot reservation of twelve miles square. Again, by the treaty concluded at Little Sandusky, August 3, 1829, John McIlvain, United States commissioner, the Delawares ceded this reservation to the United States for three thousand dollars and removed west of the Mississippi river. Thus ended the Indian occupancy in this section of Ohio.

CHAPTER III.

NATURAL FEATURES—TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Knox county, Ohio, is bounded as follows: On the north by parts of Richland, Ashland and Holmes counties; on the east by Holmes and Coshocton counties; on the south by Licking county and on the west by Morrow and Delaware counties. It is almost in the exact geographical center of the state of Ohio. It is a continuation of the southern slope of the table land which separates the waters of Lake Erie from those of the Ohio river, which finally falls through the Mississippi into the gulf of Mexico. Its surface presents a succession of hills, in part rugged and steep where influenced by the coal measure rocks; in other parts symmetrically rounded, and of graceful outlines, where composed of the olive shales of the Waverly conglomerate formation. These hills are all intersected by narrow streams or ravines, tributary to the larger water courses, the latter uniformly occupying ancient valleys of erosion and handsomely bordered by alluvial plains. The ancient river system of Knox county is very well described and defined. There are four distinct traces of these preglacial channels running through the county.

The west channel enters the county from Richland county, near the center of the north line of Berlin township, and runs in nearly a southerly direction to the middle of the township, thence bearing southwest to near Fredericktown, thence in a southeasterly direction through Morris to Mt. Vernon, on through Clinton, Miller, Morgan and into Licking county, near Utica.

A second channel is traced through Richland county, and enters Knox near the northeast corner of Brown township, thence nearly south into Howard township, to the northeast corner of Harrison, bearing a little to the west, running through the northwest corner of Harrison, touching the corner of Pleasant township, thence enters Clay township from the southeast corner.

The tracings of a third channel of this ancient river bed is seen through the county of Ashland, entering Knox county in the northeast corner of Jefferson township, thence bearing slightly to the west, entering Union township near Gann Station, continuing into Coshocton county through the southwest corner of Union township.

The fourth and last channel of this pre-historic valley or old river-bed, is traced from the first named channel, just south of Mt. Vernon, thence running due east to the south line of College township near Gambier village, thence in a northeasterly direction into Howard township, then along the south line of Howard and Union townships, thence bearing to the southeast slightly, through the northeast corner of Butler township and so on into Coshocton county.

After this ancient valley was filled up by the drift the modern stream found a shorter course across the spur of hills, near Fredericktown, extending out from the east side, and has cut its recent channel through the rock. Owl creek and the right-of-way of the Sandusky branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad occupy the old channel to Mt. Vernon. At Gambier it is the ancient stream which here divided a channel extending southward towards Martinsburg, now filled with gravel and sandhills, and occupied by Big run, which flows northward, a direction opposite to that of the old stream, and becomes a tributary to Owl creek.

It should here be stated that geologists tell us that all the old valleys have been filled by glacial drift to the summit of the adjoining hills, and probably all, or nearly all, to the tops of the highest hills in the county; the immense erosion which accompanied the retreat of the glacier sweeping away the great bulk of the drift, taking all the finer materials and leaving the residuum of sand and gravel.

Wells drilled for oil on the borders of Owl creek, toward the Coshocton county line, show that this deposit of coarse gravel extends at least eighty-two feet below the bottom of the valley, and in one instance a log was struck at a depth of one hundred feet. Hence there is here a valley, broad in extent, that was once filled with drift to the depth of not less than two hundred and seventeen feet, through which the channel has been plowed one hundred and thirty-five feet in depth, leaving a succession of terraces, the stream now flowing nearly one hundred feet above the bottom of the old gorge.

Following the Columbus road westward toward Mt. Liberty, the surface rises very slowly from the river over a bed of fine, gravelly and sandy alluvium, filled with small bowlders, many of them limestone, then striking irregular drift hills which reach an elevation one hundred and fifty-five feet above the railroad at Mt. Vernon.

The material of these hills is coarse, consisting chiefly of gravel and sand, with flat fragments from the Waverly and a few large granitic bowlders. The surface is uneven and billowy, as if piled up by the wave action of the shores when the water stood at this elevation.

Thence to Mt. Liberty the surface rises to the height of two hundred and twenty-five feet above the railroad, the wagon road passing over undulating drift-hills, the material becoming steadily coarser, containing more limestone and more fragments of rock.

West from Mt. Liberty, a cut on the railroad at an elevation of two hundred and eighty-five feet above the deposit at Mt. Vernon, shows that the drift is wholly unstratified.

In Hilliar township the hills are composed of tenacious clay drift, the wells showing from eight to eighteen feet of yellow clay, then blue clay, passing into hard-pan on the hills and resting on quicksand in the valley.

The timber in this region is beech, maple, oak, white and black ash and black walnut.

The wells of Lock, on the south line of Milford, pass through from eight to fifteen feet of yellow clay and from fifteen to twenty feet of blue clay, then on the higher lands striking gravel, on the lower lands fine quicksands. The surface is the same through Milford and Miller townships—an undulating line of country from the finer material of the drift, bordering flood plains through which the small streams flow, generally over beds of water-rolled pebbles, this material resting on unmodified drift.

Eastward from Lock, drift apparently fills the old valley of erosion to the foot of the hills east of the Baltimore & Ohio railway line. These hills rise somewhat abruptly to the height of three hundred feet from the valley. These slopes are covered with drift, so that no rock exposures are found until the descent into the valley of Owl creek is reached, about one mile from Mt. Vernon. The rock is here broken and crushed as if by lateral thrust. An old water plain borders the west side of the railroad from Mt. Vernon to the south line of the county, marked by successive terraces, and from one to three miles wide. It is bordered by modified hills and drift forms southward of the valley in which Owl creek runs, until deflected to the east of Mt. Vernon.

The slope of the first hill, which rises to a height of one hundred and seventy-five feet above Mt. Vernon, exhibits the olive shales of the Waverly, covered by Waverly debris, with no evidence of drift, except occasional granite bowlders. On the top of this hill are found thin bowlder clay and granite pebbles. Ascending the next slope to the height of three hundred and ten feet, the outcrop and debris of the Waverly continues with no drift material until passing about twenty feet downward on the southeast side. There granite bowlders are found, and the slope below is covered with drift, mingled with angular fragments of the local rocks. This drift continues to the top of the next hill, two hundred and eighty-five feet, but is thin and the soil is composed mainly of local debris. One mile to the north of the last named is a

broad expanse of gently undulating sandy fields, exhibiting no evidence of drift except large scattered bowlders of granite, the soil being like the banks of any stream.

In Jackson township the Wakatomaka creek—which has the sources of most of the tributaries in the recently eroded ravines of the coal measure rocks on the east—falls a little north of Bladensburg into the old channel now occupied by Big run, and is bordered by irregular sandy hills of water-washed material, which are continued northward to the junction of Big run with Owl creek near Gambier.

At Mt. Vernon, wells sunk in the alluvium pass only through sand and gravel. Those on the sandy slopes strike, first, a yellow clay from ten to fifteen feet; second, a blue clay from thirty to fifty feet, and third, gravel and sand, and broken stone to bed-rock.

That part of the country east of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad consisted originally of a high, undulating tableland, covered with drift of the glacial formation. Erosion has intersected it with narrow ravines and filled it with small streams, leaving a succession of well-rounded hills of very graceful outline, characteristic of the Waverly in this part of the state. This peculiarity is only modified by the outcrops of Waverly conglomerate. Where this is wanting, or below the bottom of the valley, the hills are entirely without benches; the lines of the landscape are all graceful curves; the hills susceptible of cultivation on the top, and present scenes of quiet beauty rarely excelled. These features change upon approaching the coal measure rocks in the south-east part of this county.

West of Ankenytown is a plain of about ten miles wide, without rock exposure, but with occasional gravel ridges, the whole composed of river drift of sand and gravel and some clay on the margin, resting on quicksand and gravel, the whole of unknown depth, filling up the old preglacial channel.

In the broad valleys of the stream the native timber was mainly hard maple and black walnut; of the latter, a very large part was destroyed before its value was fully known, but very much has been cut and shipped to market. The large sugar maples in this district thirty odd years ago seemed a strange thing, but the thorough drainage afforded by the deep deposit of gravel fully explains their presence. If the alluvium rested upon clay, we should find soft maple, elm, and sycamore growing upon it, but no sugar maple. On the Waverly hills a mixed forest of beech, hickory, oak and black gum (Pepperidge); in a few places on the borders of the stream, hemlock, and on the ridges where the Waverly conglomerate comes to the surface, the chestnut. Of the coal measure rock, the predominating timber is oak. On all the hills are scattered white wood, cucumber, black and white ash and elm.

It was written by scientists in 1880 concerning the county's coal measure that, "Its rocks cover the greater part of Jackson and Butler townships and a small area in Jefferson township. The highest hills in Jackson rise one hundred feet above the upper outcrops of rock and are covered with the bleached and earthy debris of cherty (impure variety of quartz or flint) limestone."

The coal discovered is of a fair quality, in two benches, in places found in paying quantities, but not considered rich in commercial value as mining property.

PROSPECTING AND THE RESULTS.

About 1870 what was termed as "oil signs" attracted the attention of enterprising men to the eastern part of Knox county. On the western margin of the coal field in Jefferson, Union and Butler townships were strong indications of dislocation in the rock strata; gas springs were abundant, and from several places it was reported that oil in small quantities was obtained. A company was organized, territory leased and within ten years or less there had been expended almost a hundred thousand dollars in explorations, mainly under the superintendence of Peter Neff, of Gambier. Eight wells were located in the territory around the junction of the Kokosing and Mohican rivers, and their depths were all between five hundred and ninety and six hundred and twenty-seven feet and about the same material found in all of the borings. Gas, oil and brine were found in great quantities in most of these wells, and from two wells the flow of gas was great.

THE NEFF PETROLEUM COMPANY.

This was the style of the company that made these first explorations in Knox county. Peter Neff was the leading spirit in the enterprise and about 1880 this company was reorganized as the Kokosing Oil Company and it was this company who utilized the product of natural gas in a novel manner. Twenty-five thousand dollars were expended in buildings, forming a plant in which the manufacture of "carbon black" was carried on successfully. There five hundred pounds of No. 1 black were produced daily by the employment of the acid waste of oil refineries, making of it a valuable commercial article, by using a very small amount of natural gas. With eighteen hundred burners, for the consumption of the natural gas, fifty pounds of the "Diamond," or No. 1 black, per day, and with twenty-eight burners for the consumption of the acid waste, one hundred and fifty pounds of the "Pearl," or No. 2 black, was made.

When this enterprise was established the gas wells there had been discharging for about ten years, but this being before natural gas had ever been piped, its real value was not known and this use to which it was put was considered a wonderful thing. Really, coal oil was what all were exploring for and yet the natural gas was all that ever materialized in paying quantities in this county. It is doubtful if the finding of large oil wells within Knox county would be of more value to all the people than has been the use of natural gas, now so abundant and cheap.

It was in the nineties that natural gas commenced to form a prominent factor in the commercial workings of this county. Then it was that the citizens awoke from their lethargy and secured numerous manufacturing plants, and still retain them with much profit. The gas wells are scattered here and there over the county and the fluid has been piped and made to serve for fuel and domestic heating and lighting as well, and factories have been enabled to run with profit and compete with the section of the country where coal has to be used as a power fuel.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

Without going into the details of this pre-historic race, their strange manners and customs, etc., the author will be content to simply note a few facts concerning these "mounds" as now to be seen within Knox county, without pretending to offer any theory as to who built the same and at what age in the world's history they were constructed. This topic belongs rightly to the study of archeology and is only mentioned incidentally in a local history. There are, however, the best evidences that the Mound Builders were in Knox county in considerable numbers, a few scattered monuments of this mysterious people still remaining. There is no authentic history regarding this people. The known records of earth are silent—as silent as these grass-covered mounds that perpetuate their memory. Nothing of their beginning or end is positively known today. They probably antedate the various Indian tribes who anciently occupied and claimed title to this soil now called Ohio, though this is only problematical, for the two nations may have been contemporaneous.

The townships of Knox county where these prehistoric mounds are to be seen today are Berlin, Clay, Liberty, Morgan, Wayne and Clinton, at Mt. Vernon.

The best description found of these was published in a local publication of the county and from extracts from "Howe's Collection," the best authority

in Ohio on such matters, from which works we take the following facts, regardless of their wording and theories advanced:

About eighty rods south from the town of Fredericktown, on quite an eminence, is a mound in an excellent state of preservation, it having been kept intact during the period of this county's history of the present race, the white men. Here, William Allen, pioneer, cleared the land, planted fruit trees over it and preserved it. A mile southwest of this mound, in 1830, was perceptible an embankment enclosing a large area. About four miles south of southwest of this point, in the south part of Wayne township, is a mound in the woods, though not so well preserved. Three miles on an air line to the southwest of Mt. Vernon, in Green valley, is a small mound, almost obliterated now by the plows of civilized life. About 1820 Josiah Bonar, a boy long since dead, dug into the center of this mound and found bones in and near the mound. One hundreds rods east of this is another, of similar size, which can scarcely be found today. In the northwest corner of Liberty township there was seen by the pioneers in the woods an embankment with a gateway, enclosing a plat of ground only a few rods in diameter. The ditch inside the enclosure was a hard-pan subsoil, holding water, so as to render it marshy in the bottom. This work is described by one writer. It has the appearance of a military work, but from its proximity to higher ground, and the fact of the earth from the ditch having been thrown outward, would seem to preclude that idea. The mystery deepens when it is learned that the Indians who were frequently asked about these mounds and "earthworks" could throw no light, either historic or traditional, upon their existence here. About the only relics of this race found within Liberty township were discovered on the farm belonging to J. D. Higgins, a mile east of Mount Liberty. On the hill north from his residence is a mound thirty feet in diameter, and was originally ten feet high, but has been greatly lowered by the plowing of the land. It was opened by Mr. Higgins, who found only ashes and a few bones almost reduced to charcoal.

In passing to other parts of the county, it should be added that near Fredericktown, at the site of the old Quaker "meeting house," and on land owned at one time by Ellis Willet, a mound was to be seen from thirty to forty feet in diameter and about ten feet high. It stood on the exact spot which Mr. Willet selected for his building site, hence the cellar was excavated directly under the mound and thus it was forever destroyed as a monument to those pre-historic days. Human bones were found within it, and also some articles resembling cooking utensils, charcoal, evidences of fire, etc. These articles are generally found in these mounds when properly explored.

Scores of smaller mounds were to be seen at an early date, before the plowshare of civilization had cut deep its way into the soil.

In Clay township, in its northern portion, there are several mounds, the largest of which is about two acres in area and was originally (when country was first settled) covered with a dense growth of heavy timber. Charles Murray owned this land in 1880. Smaller mounds near it cover from one half to an acre.

In Morgan township may be seen other mounds built by—history does not enlighten us by whom or when. One is on the land formerly owned by James Campbell; it is about five feet high and measures forty feet in diameter. In the late seventies this mound was opened and nothing secured, save ashes and pieces of charcoal. Smaller mounds abound all around this one, and thousands of arrowheads are picked up annually about the premises.

In Wayne township there are evidences of many of these mounds, but the hand of time has obliterated all but one, in the southern part of the township. When the first settlers came in a very perfect work existed within the present limits of the town of Fredericktown. It was located on the highest point of the hill upon which now stands the town. Sandusky street runs directly through it today. The entire work covered probably an acre of ground, and included a portion of the lots on which were later erected the Methodist and Baptist churches. The embankment was circular in form and about three feet high, with a ditch inside, and a gateway opening to the east. A mound was within the enclosure, and its size was thirty to forty feet in diameter at the base and seven to ten feet high. When the timber did not grow there, which likely did not when these works were made thousands of years ago, from this high point of view the top of the mounds at Mt. Vernon, as well as the entire chain along through this part of the country could have been seen, one from the other. Whether made for defense, for signals by means of fires lighted thereon, or for religious burial places, none will ever positively know.

The famous mound in Mound View cemetery, at Mt. Vernon, this county, has attracted the attention of thousands of admirers, with the passing of the decades, since the grounds were first used by the white race as a burying place. This is of small size, compared to others in Knox county, but its beautifully rounded and compact built proportions are rare. From its sides and top trees have sprung up that have come to be of large size. On a clear day, from its summit may be seen the village of Fredericktown. This mound has for many years been used for vaults for the dead of the recent generations of white men and women. But the general exterior and fine form has

been left intact and is a marvel of beauty and leads many a man to look upon its well sodded surface and wonder concerning its true, yet altogether forgotten history.

MYSTERIOUS WELLS.

"Howe's Collection" speaks of historic wells as follows: "When the settlers first came, there were two wells only a few rods apart on the south side of Vernon river, on the edge of the town, the origin of which remains unknown. They were built of neatly hammered stone, laid in regular masonry and had the appearance of being overgrown with moss. Near by was a salt lick at which the Indians were accustomed to encamp. Almost immediately after the first settlement, all traces of the wells were obliterated, as was supposed, by the Indians. A similar well was brought to light, a mile and a half distant, by the plow of Philip Cosner, while plowing in a nearby cleared piece of forest land. It was covered with poles and earth and was about thirty feet deep."

That these wells existed and that they were made for providing drinking water for a part of the human race, there can be no doubt.

STREAMS, AREA, ETC.

The total area of land in Knox county is, by survey, 324,404 acres, three-fourths of which were under cultivation in 1896, and the balance in woodlands and pasture, with less than four thousand acres marked by authority of the state as "waste land."

The county is not noted for its numerous and large water courses, but its domain is well watered and drained by scores of lesser streams which seem to be running far above the original river beds of a previous geological age. The main valleys have thousands of years since been filled with drift soil and a new system of smaller streams has thus been formed.

The greater of these streams is the Kokosing river, formed by the confluence of Owl creek and Dry creek, which unite at Mt. Vernon, forming the first named stream. Owl creek has a north and south branch and runs from the northwest to the southeast. The general course of the Kokosing river is easterly through Knox county.

The Mohican river simply courses through the eastern part of the county, touching in Union and Jefferson townships.

Big and Little Jelloway traverse the northern part of the county, forming a junction in Howard township and also in the same township flows into the Kokosing river.

Other streams are Granny creek, Skanks creek, Muckshaw river, Sycamore creek, Big run, Tuma run, north fork of Licking river, Indian Field run, Isaacs run, Wahatomaha creek, Elliott run, north fork Paul river, Herred run, Center run, Yance creek, Brush run, West Owl creek, Colman's branch, and many streams that have never been named in the surveys made of the county.

There are numerous fine springs and some small lakes within the county, and flowing wells abound in many sections; they are sometimes called artesian wells, but do not go to a sufficient depth to properly be so termed. The water of Knox county, in town and city, as well as in the rural districts, is unexcelled in Ohio for its purity.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIZATION OF KNOX COUNTY.

Before reciting the first settlements and the manner and customs of those who resided within the limits of what now constitute Knox county, it will be well to acquaint them with the organization of the county, as a legal enactment.

The first settlement in the present county of Knox was effected five years before its organization. It was created, as was Licking county, by an act of the Ohio Legislature, January 30, 1808. The wording of the portion of that organizing act as related to Knox county was recorded in the state journal as follows:

"Section 2. Be it further enacted, that all that tract of country included in the following boundaries be, and the same is hereby laid off into a separate county, which shall be known by the name of Knox: Beginning at the south-east corner of the fifth (5) township of said tenth (10) range; thence west along the northern boundary line of said county of Licking, to the line between the fifteenth (15) and sixteenth (16) range aforesaid; thence north to the northern boundary of the military land aforesaid; thence westwardly along said northern boundary line to the twentieth (20) range of the lands of the United States, lying north of said military lands; thence north on said western boundary line to the northwestern corner of the seventeenth (17) township in said range, thence east until it intersects the said north boundary line of the military lands; thence eastwardly along said northern boundary line to the east boundary line of said tenth (10) range in the military lands; from thence south along said range line to the place of beginning.

"Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the coroner, sheriff and constables of said county of Fairfield and all collectors of the county of Fairfield, to make distress for all dues and officers' fees unpaid by the inhabitants of said new counties at the time said division shall take place, and they shall be accountable in like manner as if this act had not been passed, and the court of Fairfield county shall have jurisdiction in all actions and suits pending therein at the time of such division; and they shall try and determine the same, issue processes, and award execution thereof.

"Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, that the temporary seat of justice in the county of Licking shall be at the house of Levi Hays, and the temporary

seat of justice in the county of Knox shall be at the town of Mount Vernon in said county.

"Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, that the inhabitants of said new counties shall assemble in their respective counties on the first Monday of April next, at the usual place of holding elections in said counties, and proceed to elect a sheriff, coroner, and commissioners for their respective counties, who shall continue in office until the next annual election, and until successors are elected and qualified.

"Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, that all justices of the peace and township officers in said counties shall continue to exercise their duties of the respective offices until successors are chosen and qualified.

"Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, that all of that tract of country lying north of the aforesaid county of Knox, and south of the Connecticut Western Reserve, and so far east as the line between the fifteenth (15) and sixteenth (16) ranges of Congress lands, shall be, and is hereby erected into a separate county, by the name of Richland, and shall be under the jurisdiction of the county of Knox, until the Legislature may think proper to organize the same.

"This act shall take effect and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

(Signed) "P. BEECHER,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"JOHN BIGGER,
"Speaker Pro Tem of the Senate.

"January 30, 1808."

The first election under the above act was held April 4, 1808. The officers of election were Ebenezer Brown, Jabez Beers, Samuel Kratzer, judges; William Gass and Robert Anderson, clerks.

Voters were present from the most remote portions of the county. The following shows the vote on the various county officers which were elected at that date, the first set of Knox county officials:

County Commissioners—John Lewis received fifty-six votes, John Herrod, fifty-two votes, and Joseph Walker, forty-eight votes.

Sheriffs—Silas Brown elected without opposition.

Coroner—Jonathan Craig had forty-five votes, Francis Hardesty, one vote.

Trustees—George Downs had forty-one votes, Henry Roberts had thirty-six votes, and Joseph Coleman, thirty-six votes.

Overseers of the Poor—Moses Craig received twenty-two votes, James Walker, two votes, Alexander Walker, twelve votes.

Supervisor—Samuel Kratzer received thirty-five votes and Peter Baxter received thirty-six votes.

Fence Viewers—The candidates were George Zin, Michael Click and Jesse Severe.

"House Praisers" (as the record has it), Archibald Gardner and James Craig, each having had twelve votes.

Constables—Gabriel Wilkins received thirty votes, Philip Walker, twenty-one votes, Jonathan Hunt, Jr., fifteen votes, and David Miller, three votes.

Treasurer—Benjamin Butler received twelve votes, James Walker, two votes. None of these men were living in 1878.

The county commissioners' record shows that among the first acts in the county proceedings, that four civil sub-divisions, called townships, were made from out the newly organized county of Knox—Wayne, Clinton, Morgan and Union townships. (For a description of these see township histories in this volume.)

THE "ORIGINAL" KNOX COUNTY TERRITORY.

While all that has been said in this chapter on the organization of this county is true, yet it had a name and existed as early as 1800, when by the organization of the Indiana Territory, the counties of St. Clair, Knox and Randolph were taken out of the jurisdiction of the Northwest Territory. By the boundaries given in that action on the part of the ruling power of what is now the state of Ohio, Knox county embraced all of the territory included in the counties of Scioto, Highland, Brown, Clinton, Fairfield, Clark, Champaign, Hardin, Marion, Morrow, Knox and Licking.

So, in reality, this county was constituted under Gen. Arthur St. Clair, territorial governor in 1788, and continued so to be until the adoption of the state constitution in 1803. By his orders the county of Fairfield was created December 9, 1800, and so continued without change until February, 1808, when it was made the subject of boundary changes and a separate county organized and named in honor of General Washington's secretary of war Gen. Henry Knox.

Until 1848 Knox county had attached to its domain three townships which since that date have belonged to other counties and are now a part of Morrow county on the west. These townships are Bloomfield, Chester and Franklin.

THE TOWNSHIPS DETACHED FROM KNOX COUNTY.

As has already been observed, Knox county at one time had much more territory than it possesses today. A part of this has been accounted for by the foregoing; now will follow the history of the detachment of what was named Madison, Green, Chester, Bloomfield and Franklin townships.

The act establishing Knox county was passed January 30, 1808. The act establishing Richland county was passed the same date, and contained a provision that it should be under the jurisdiction of Knox county until the Legislature should order otherwise. Then, June 9, 1809, the county of Richland was declared a separate township, to be known as Madison, which at the annual election of said year cast seventeen votes, and only nineteen votes in 1811.

On January 7, 1812, the county commissioners divided Madison township and established Greene township, which at the annual election of this year cast forty-one votes. March 14, 1812, the court of common pleas ordered three justices of the peace be elected in Greene township. By act of the Ohio Legislature, passed January 7, 1813, Richland county was organized. In April, 1809, Mansfield was established as the county seat of Richland county.

ORGANIZATION OF MORROW COUNTY.

Knox county in 1848 contributed the three townships, Chester, Bloomfield and Franklin, toward the creation of Morrow county. Chester was organized in 1812; Bloomfield in 1817; Franklin in 1823. By the cutting off of Knox of these three important townships, the population was greatly diminished to the extent of almost four thousand people, and it also marred the shape of the territory.

A branch of Owl creek passes through Chester township, and Chesterville is its chief town. Its population in 1830 was 778; 1840, 1,297; 1850, 1,620. Enos Miles was the proprietor of Chesterville, situated on the road from Mt. Vernon to Mt. Gilead. As early as 1830 the population of the town was 350. Evan Holt, a Revolutionary character, was among the old-time men of this place, having settled in Knox county in 1808.

BLOOMFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This, another one of the western townships of Knox county, was attached to Morrow in 1848. Its population in 1840 was 1,251; 1850, 1,395;

Sparta and Bloomfield were early towns of note in this township. It derived its name from the fact that in the spring of 1817, while seeking a name for the new township, John Blinn called attention to the wild flowers in bloom in the field and suggested it be named Bloomfield.

In this township, on July 4, 1862, while celebrating Independence day, and at five o'clock in the evening, after speeches were through with, three thousand people witnessed the falling of a balloon with a man in its rigging, the same being up over five hundred feet. The man was killed instantly by the bursting of the balloon in mid-air.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

Franklin was the third and last township of Knox county detached and made a part of Morrow county. This was in 1848. It had been authorized in 1832 and named in honor of Benjamin Franklin. In 1830 it had a population of eight hundred. Pulaskiville was for years the chief town of this township. Allen Kelly, from Pennsylvania, was among the earliest, if not the first settler. Colonel Strong was one of the noted military men from this township; also Bernard Fields.

MAKING MT. VERNON THE COUNTY SEAT.

It seldom occurs that a county is organized without some difficulty regarding the location of the seat of justice. Men's interests so many times warp their better sense of right and hence factions are often created, regardless of natural locations and advantages for a county seat, and pulling and hauling has been practiced until one side or the other has been compelled by popular opinion to yield. This county was no exception to this general rule, though the fight here was one of pleasantry and void of that foolish violence exhibited in many another county.

Before the date of settling the county seat matter in Knox county, there had been two town sites platted near each other, Clinton and Mt. Vernon. Both sought to capture the seat of county government, knowing full well whichever point succeeded in this would doubtless be the chief town within the newly formed county.

ORGANIZATION.

On February 9, 1808, James Armstrong, James Dunlap and Isaac Cook were appointed commissioners to locate the county seat. In pursuance of such duties, these gentlemen proceeded to the justice of the peace, John Mills, on March 28th of the same year, and were each and severally sworn to discharge their duties as locating commissioners.

Clinton was larger than Mount Vernon. It had more stocks of goods for sale; more mechanics; more houses; more enterprise; it had the first and only newspaper in the county, at the time; had the first and only church in the county for a number of years, but perforce of circumstances (the shrewd manipulation of men), Mount Vernon won in the spirited contest. Clinton, it is true, had the advantage of New England Yankee genius, but in the round-up the men at the head of affairs in Mount Vernon outwitted and outgeneraled the men in Clinton, which soon went to decay, after a few years' struggle and strife for supremacy. With all of its business start, its stores, shops, tanneries, the church and printing press to back it, it did not survive as a business point much after the close of the war of 1812 with Great Britain.

The manner in which this contest was finally settled by the commissioners has for two generations been told in different ways. The records of such matters are not usually kept intact longer than the results of the decisions are known, each faction trying to put the most plausible construction upon their side of the reason for the final location where it has been made, hence in this connection we will give what old settlers, whose memory runs back the farthest, state to be the facts, then add another solution of how Mount Vernon won and how Clinton lost the county seat of Knox county. Historian A. Banning Norton (very reliable) seemed, in his day and generation, to favor the theory first given, which is as follows:

The commissioners first visited Mt. Vernon, as that had been selected by the act of the Legislature as the temporary seat of justice of the county. They were there received by Benjamin Butler, who conducted a log tavern in the place and who was also one of the townsite men of the place. He showed great hospitality, had the men well cared for and a colored man to groom their horses and make their stay in town as pleasant as possible. His wife, being an excellent cook, spread her tables with all that a man, tired and hungry, could ask for, in a new country. At the same time, the worthy landlord made it appear to the commission that he, with everyone in town, was very busy. He had planned with each man in town to "get busy" and, with coats off and sleeves rolled up, men might have been seen in all parts of the town, then a forest of dense brush patch, plying the ax and shovel and spade, in improving the streets and doing all that industrious pioneers could to show that the citizens of Mt. Vernon were an enterprising, thrifty set of people and were not afraid of hard work. This included the landlord as well as others, so the commissioners were left for a time to stroll about the little hamlet in the big woods and deliberate on the matter of its being a proper place at which to locate a permanent county seat. Nothing was left undone,

on the part of manager Butler and his sturdy townsmen, that could possibly be done to put on the appearance of being too busy to show them around much, and they acted rather indifferent as to the outcome of the commission's visit and chief mission in the place. Butler asked few questions, but when asked any by the strangers he was free to speak kindly of the other rival for a seat of justice, all of which greatly impressed the commissioners with the notion that really here were a thrifty, sensible, unselfish set of citizens. This cunning practice might have been looked for at Clinton, made up of so much Yankee blood, but hardly expected in the town in which the men of authority (commissioners) were then stopping.

At Clinton the welcome with which they were met was not of the pleasing type as had been put before them over in Mt. Vernon. For by pre-arranged plans of Butler and others, a set of rough men of the "baser element" had been sent on ahead of the commissioners from Mt. Vernon's outskirts, and had gone to Clinton in advance, and there were pretending to be in a high state of intoxication (they might have had a few drinks—it was common and cheap those times), and ran against the honorable, dignified commissioners, and by their rude and rowdish conduct, heartily disgusted the commissioners, who naturally believed they belonged in Clinton and that they were a fair example of the average citizenship of the little burg, seeking to be placed on the map of the world as "county seat town."

At any rate the commissioners did not locate at Clinton. Whatever might have been their reason, the world will never fully know, as the records are silent and the participants in the matter have been buried in the grave many decades ago.

When it had been made known that Mt. Vernon had won the seat of justice, there was naturally great rejoicing in town and bonfires were kept brightly burning.

Pioneer Butler used to relate about the part he took in this funny contest. It will be recalled that he was the hotel man who so nicely entertained the commissioners at Mt. Vernon. He said: "In the morning, before ready to start, the commissioners were friendly and I asked them to join in a jumping match, and they did, and I jumped farther than they could and one said, 'Well, landlord, you can jump some.' I asked them if they were not going back to take another look at the Clintonites, whereupon they said 'No.' I told them how I regretted that they had not been better served at my hotel, but 'twas the best I could do. They said, 'We fared well, and if ever we come here again we will be pleased to stop at your tavern.' They then asked me to accompany them to Delaware to pilot them over the rough country, which I did. On the way over I asked them, indirectly, if they had located the county seat yet. But they gave an evasive reply and I said no more. I told them that

sometimes I got discouraged and thought I might do better somewhere else for myself and family. But Commissioner Dunlap said I was doing well enough here and that times might be better. So when I returned home I called the 'boys' of the town about me and told them what I had found out and believed that we had got the county seat. Then I asked all hands to take a drink with me on Mt. Vernon. This little 'trick' of ours, I am sure, turned the scales with the commissioners in our favor, as they never saw through it."

Jonathan Hunt's account of the work being performed at Mt. Vernon,, the day after the commissioners arrived, is as follows:

"Gilman Bryant sort of bossed the job and, being a cripple, he tended on them and gave out whiskey and water, cheering them up by saying: 'Work like men in harvest, but keep sober, boys.' Mike and John Click drove the ox teams used. Mike was a bully hand with oxen and made them tear up stumps, haul logs, plow and scrape. Men never worked better on a road than that force did. They chopped down trees, cut off logs, grubbed, dug down rough spots, filled up gulleys, burned logs, and made a wonderful change in the looks of things. This, to my certain knowledge, was the first street work ever performed in Mt. Vernon."

OTHER THEORIES ADVANCED.

In summing up all that can be learned about the county-seat contest, it may be stated that probably the above was one of the chief reasons the commissioners had in mind when locating it here. The looks and actions of a town and its people often gain or lose much of it.

Then another theory, quite plausible, is the one which states that Pioneer Smith, of Clinton, proprietor of that town plat, held his lots too high, at least reserved all the corner and valuable sites and then offered the poor ones at lower figures, but this soon disgusted the people, who, even in the surrounding country, felt a sympathy for the then lesser struggling Mt. Vernon. Even some had removed from Clinton on account of this thing and located in Mt. Vernon. Here, then, is another reason for Clinton's defeat.

A third one is still more in keeping with the affairs of men then as well as today.—that is, that two men in the country, just north from Clinton, told Mr. Kratzer and Mr. Patterson, who were interested in the site at Mt. Vernon, that in case they would give them each two town lots in their place, that they would use their influence in having Mt. Vernon secure the county seat, and that by their influence the place was finally made the seat of justice. But whether there was actually any bribery practiced in the transaction none can tell.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To have been a pioneer in so good a portion of the state of Ohio as Knox county has proved to be, was indeed a fortunate honor to have been conferred upon these sturdy first settlers who wended their way hither more than a century ago from older settled, prosperous sections of the eastern states. They came, they saw, they conquered, and verily they builded better than they knew or conceived of at the time they were felling the first giant forest kings, preparatory to raising them an humble cabin home, in what was then but a desolate wilderness, inhabited with Indians and wild and dangerous animals.

To begin with, it may be said that from the best authority we now possess—the early histories of Ohio and the former annals of Knox county—it is believed that the first settlers in the various townships of this county were as follows:

Clinton township—Andrew Craig, prior to 1801, the first also in the county, though he proved not to be a permanent settler.

Berlin township—Henry Markley, in 1808, from Bedford, Pennsylvania.

Brown township—Charles McKee, from Ireland, in 1809.

Butler township—George Lepley's father, with others, emigrated from Virginia and Pennsylvania in 1805 or possibly a year or so later.

Clay township—Levi Herrod, from Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1804.

College township was first settled prior to 1812 by squatters who soon left and a non-resident, living in Pennsylvania, sold a four-thousand-acre tract of heavy timbered land to the Episcopal church for college purposes, and this colony really became the first actual settlers in 1825-6.

Harrison township—Andrew Castro, prior to 1808. The second (some claim the first) settler was Jeremiah Biggs, who settled in 1808.

Howard township—Abraham Welker, from Harrison county, Ohio, in 1806-7. Paul Welker came immediately.

Hilliar township—Dr. Richard Hilliar, in 1806, from England.

Jackson township—Robert Eaton, of Wheeling, Virginia, 1810.

Jefferson township—Among the first to locate were Isaac Enlow and Nicholas Helm, soon after the close of the war of 1812-14.

Liberty township—A colony from Washington county, Pennsylvania, which arrived in the spring of 1805 and included these: Francis Atherton, Francis Blackney, Thomas Fletcher, George Ginn, Francis Hardesty and Alexander Dallas.

Middlebury township—William W. Farquhar, a Friend, from Maryland, settled in 1808.

Milford township—Thomas Merrill and James Pell, of Massachusetts, settled in the spring of 1812.

Miller township—John Vance, Jr., from Virginia, in 1808.

Monroe township—Among the first (if not, indeed, the first) to locate here was Joseph Coleman, 1807.

Morgan township—John Green, 1806.

Morris township—William Douglass, from New Jersey, settled in 1804.

Pike township—Henry Lander, prior to 1816.

Pleasant township—Among the earliest settlers was James Colville, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1803-4 and had a crop growing in 1805.

Union township—George Sapp, Sr., who entered the first land in 1806.

Wayne township—Nathaniel Michael Young, of New Jersey, in 1805.

While Andrew Craig is claimed to be the first settler in the county, he can hardly be considered an actual settler, as he remained but a short time. So pioneers generally give credit to Mr. Young.

THE ADVENT OF THE WHITES.

Having given an outline of where and by whom the first settlements were effected in the county of Knox, an endeavor will be made to trace the wanderings of those of the white race who were within the limits of the county long before the actual settlement began, which was in fact about 1803.

James Smith is supposed, according to the best authority extant, to have been the first white man to set foot on this fair and fertile domain. He was a native of Pennsylvania. He was captured at, or very near the, quaint little town of Bedford, Bedford county, at the age of eighteen years, by the Indians, in the spring of 1775, a short time before the defeat of Braddock. He was taken to the Indian village on the Allegheny, opposite Fort Duquesne, and compelled to run the gauntlet, where he nearly lost his life by the blow of a club from a stalwart savage. After his recovery and the defeat of General Braddock, he was taken by his captors on a long journey through the forest to the village of Tullihas, in what is now Coshocton county, Ohio. Here he was adopted by the Indians into one of their tribes.

The ceremonies consisted first of plucking all the hair from his head, except a scalp lock which they adjusted according to their fashion; in boring his ears and nose, and placing ornaments therein; in putting on breech clouts, and in washing him several times in the river to wash out all the white blood in his veins. This last ceremony was performed by three young squaws, and as Smith was unacquainted with their fashion, he thought they intended to drown him and resisted at first with all his strength, to the great amusement of the multitude on the river's bank. One of the young squaws finally remarked, "Me no hurt you," and he than gave them the privilege of dousing him as much as they desired. When brought from the river he was allowed to dry his clothes, and in solemn council, after an impressive speech by the chief, he was admitted to full membership in the tribe. In his journal he says he always fared as they did, no exceptions being made. He remained in Tullihas till the next October, when he accompanied his adopted brother, Tontileaugo, who had a Wyandot wife, to the shore of Lake Erie on a visit to that nation. On his journey he passed through what is now known as Knox county. He remained among the Wyandots, Ottawas and Mohicans about four years, traversing all parts of northern Ohio. He undoubtedly hunted over Knox county, as the streams here afforded good hunting and fishing grounds, and was probably the first white man who saw these valleys in their virgin beauty. At the end of four years he escaped and made his way to Pennsylvania where he published a memoir from which the above facts are obtained.

Christian Fast, another Indian captive, aged sixteen years, as well as John Leeth, a native of South Carolina, both traversed the wilds of Knox county before any settlement was made.

After these, no doubt the next whites to pass over this county were the band of Moravians who, as prisoners of war, were taken from the Moravian towns to Upper Sandusky by the British emissaries. They crossed the very land on which the city of Mt. Vernon now stands. The date of this passage of innocent men, for a religious cause, was 1781.

Again, during the Indian war from 1788 to 1795, the noted scout and Indian fighter, Capt. Samuel Brady, on more than one occasion passed through Knox county. In 1792 he headed a party of scouts and moved up the Kokosing or Owl creek to the present site of Mt. Vernon.

It is believed, from good evidence, that the renegade, Simon Girty, and his brothers, with the notorious British agents, Elliott and McKee, went through this section many times, going to and from old Fort Pitt. The date of such trips was about 1785.

Just prior to the actual settlement of Knox county by Andrew Craig, William Leonard, in company with a band of scouts, came into this territory as early as 1799. Leonard purchased land on Owl creek and returned with his family and became a permanent settler of this county.

CONCERNING ANDREW CRAIG.

Historian A. Banning Norton, a native of Knox county, says this of him who is supposed to have been the first white man to have a real abiding place—a home—in this county:

"From our researches into early statements we are led to believe that Andrew Craig was the first white man who located within the present limits of Knox county. He was, at a very early day, a sort of frontiersman, fond of a rough-and-tumble life, a stout and rugged man—bold and dare-devil in his disposition—who took delight in hunting, wrestling and all athletic sports, as well as hail fellow well met with the Indians then inhabiting the county. He was from the bleak, broken mountainous region of Virginia and as hardy a pine knot as ever that country produced. He was in this country when Ohio was in its territorial condition. When this wilderness region was declared to be within the county of Fairfield, the sole denizen in this entire district whose history is now being written tabernacled with a woman in a rough log hut close by the Indian field, about one-half mile east of where Mount Vernon city now stands and at the point where Centre run empties into the Kokosing river. There Andrew Craig lived when Mt. Vernon was laid out in 1805; there he was when the county of Knox was organized, its oldest citizen, and there he continued until 1809. Such a harem-scarem fellow could not rest easy when white men got thick around him, so he left and went to the Indian village, Greentown, and from thence migrated to a far-out frontier, preferring red men to white men for his neighbors."

This region was settled, at first, largely from Pennsylvania, Virginia, New Jersey and Maryland, with not a few from New England. They were generally Revolutionary stock, and for this reason Ohio has always taken much interest in national affairs. Then the war of 1812 had its effect upon the minds and patriotism of the sons of the Buckeye state. In the treaties and government control, a great part of the territory was reserved to soldiers and relatives. These lands amounted to more than two million, six hundred thousand acres. All of the present county of Knox was therefore from out some part of the "military lands" set apart by Congress, except fractional parts of Middlebury, Berlin and Pike townships.

The first permanent settlement in the county was made by Nathaniel Mitchell Young, "the ax-maker," who came in 1803, soon after Andrew Craig, and followed up Owl creek to a point some ten miles beyond Craig's cabin, settling on a branch of that stream, in what is now Wayne township.

This settlement, later known as the "Jersey settlement," receives attention in the chapter on Wayne township.

Pioneer historian Norton speaks as follows concerning the persons who came in to build for themselves homes between 1803 and 1809:

"After many years of solitary residence on the beautiful Kokosing, the solitude of Craig's retreat is broken by the entrance of a lone Jerseyman, who, in the spring of 1803, penetrates some ten miles farther into the wilderness, so as not, by too close proximity, to annoy another, and there raises a a cabin and settles down. This follower of the trade of Vulcan soon gets in readiness to strike, and sets about supplying the sons of the wild forest with the first axes they had ever seen, and by making for them tomahawks and scalping knives, he soon acquired the name of the 'ax-maker,' which for more than almost a century has attached to Nathaniel Mitchell Young.

"A year passes before another white man came in to his kingdom of the 'green glad solitude' which he was a ruler of, as far as white men were concerned. Then came a sturdy backwoodsman, who by the crack of his rifle broke the silence. This was pioneer number two, William Douglass, who drove his stakes where James S. Banning later lived, near the old town of Clinton, hard by Mt. Vernon. Next in order was Robert Thompson, who located on the rich bottom lands on Owl creek, where Mt. Vernon is now situated. George Dial, of Old Virginia, came up the creek and finally pitched his tent near the present college town of Gambier. Capt. Joseph Walker, from Pennsylvania, settled on the bank of the creek near the site of Mt. Vernon. John Simpkins, another Virginian, located with his son Seeley a mile above Douglass, where George Cassil's farm was later known. While these plain men from New Jersey, Virginia and Pennsylvania were making ready their cabins for occupation, and making a little clearing, a stray Yankee, solitary and alone, with a speculative eye and money-making disposition is, with pocket compass, taking his bearings through the dense forest, questioning about the chance of making a fortune by laying out a town and selling lots to those who may come after him into this charming new country. Having, as he believed, found the exact spot for his future operations, he blazes a tree and then wends his way to the nearest town, Franklinton, west of the Scioto, where he obtains chain and compass, and paper, and returns and lays out the town of Clinton, in section 4, township 7, range 4, of the United States military district, with its large public "green," its North

street and South street, its Main street, First, Second, Third and Fourth streets, with one hundred and sixty lots, and then, taking his town plat in his pocket, walks to New Lancaster, being the first white person ever known to have made the journey in that direction from this infant settlement, and there, before Abraham Wright, a justice of the peace, acknowledges the important instrument, and on the 8th day of December, 1804, places it upon record. This was Samuel H. Smith, first surveyor of Knox county, for many years a resident, its leading business man and largest landholder.

"Shortly afterwards a large accession was made to the population of the county by the emigration from Ten Mile, Washington county, Pennsylvania, of John Mills, Henry Haines, Ebenezer and Abner Brown, and Peter Baxter. These all settled a short distance south of Owl creek. This settlement, increased by the Leonards, was in 1805-6 the largest and best community in the county, and upon its organization and for several years thereafter, it furnished the leading men.

"Benjamin Butler, Peter Coyles and Thomas Bell Patterson, in the spring of 1805, augmented the Walker settlement, where Mount Vernon was soon located. William Douglass was soon joined by James Loveridge, who pulled from far away Morris county, New Jersey, and with his good wife takes quarters July 6th upon the clapboards in the garret of his little log cabin where he lived the first year. The next year Loveridge goes off on the pretext of hunting a lost cow, and goes to the land office, and enters and pays for the tract of land, where he soon erects a dwelling and resides for many years. Upon this land was an uncommonly good spring, which caused him to select it. Smith, the Yankee, claimed to have bought this land and was offering to sell it out, but Loveridge went to the records at the land office and found it had not yet been taken, and upon his return home with his patent, Bill Douglass laughed heartily at the Jersey Blue over-reaching the cunning Yankee Smith. In 1805 this settlement was made up of Douglass, Loveridge, Smith and Watson. The old ax-maker, in the meantime, was followed by some of his relations and friends who established what has ever since been styled the 'Jersey Settlement.' Jacob Young, Abraham Lyon and Simeon Lyon are the first to settle upon the south fork of Owl creek, and are succeeded by Eliphalet Lewis, John Lewis and James Bryant. They found the Indians very numerous, and through the kind feelings toward the ax-maker, they were friendly, and really quite an advantage in ridding the county of wolves, bears and other animals."

North and west of the embryo settlements all was one vast wilderness for many long miles. Newark had been laid out by General Schenck, but it only contained about the same number of people that were to be counted in this section. The nearest mill in 1805 was at a point in Fairfield

county, and it took James Loveridge the journey of one hundred and twenty-five miles to procure a wagon load of flour, a barrel of salt, a barrel of whisky, etc. Salt, whisky and flour were the great staples of frontier life.

THE QUAKERS COME IN.

In the early spring of 1806 the advent of the society of Friends commenced to increase the settlement. The venerable Father Henry Roberts headed this Quaker colony from Maryland. He left Maryland with his family, his home county being Frederick, and directed his course like the star of empire, westward. He wintered in Belmont county, and sent his wagons back to Maryland loaded with ginseng and snake root, and on their return with a load of goods started with his plunder and his family, April 7, 1806, landing at the house of Henry Haines, in the Ten Mile settlement, named from the location in Washington county, Pennsylvania, from which the first settlers emigrated. After spending a week looking for a suitable location, on the 14th of the month he settled down with his family at the little prairie five miles above Mt. Vernon, later known as the Armstrong section. The family consisted of his wife and two sons, Isaiah and William, and Richard Roberts and a daughter, Massah.

Nine acres of this fine prairie land was at once broken up and planted to corn. It was very hard work to break the virgin soil with a first rate four-horse plow, but it paid for the labor, as he raised one of the best corn crops ever harvested in Knox county.

William Y. Farquhar, a cousin of Henry Roberts, came with his family, and after him came William W. Farquhar with his family. They all stopped with Henry Roberts and thus completed the first settlement in the Friends district. From this beginning came the numerous society of Quakers in Wayne, Middlebury and Berlin townships in after years.

In the spring of 1806 there were but fifteen persons within what is now known as Knox county who turned out to cast a vote and only nine fit for drill in the "training day" occasion that year.

The white male inhabitants of Knox county, above the age of twenty-one, in 1820 numbered about twelve hundred and ninety. These were scattered over the county in about the following numbers:

Hilliar township, twenty-one; Bloomfield, sixty-nine; Morgan, one hundred and fifty-two; Miller, seventy-two; Jackson, one hundred and seventy-eight; Chester, one hundred and twenty-two; Wayne, one hundred and sixty-eight; Morris, one hundred and fifty-seven; Union, one hundred and forty-four; Clinton, two hundred and seven.

CHAPTER VI.

PIONEER MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

With wants but few, no pioneer will crave
A crown in life nor plaudits at his grave;
He leaves behind the slavery of style,
The myrmidons of pride, deceit and guile,
Enlisting with the cohorts of the free,
The motto on his shield is "Liberty."

What cares he for the monarch's crown,
For prince or plutocrat, for fame's renown,
The turmoil and the strife of endless greed?
With honest toil supplies his simple need;
He seeks not glory, yet the future years
Weave bright laurels for the pioneers.

The days of pioneering in Ohio and the Middle West are forever gone —no more new country to explore and develop. The "good old times" are gone forever. It now remains for those of this generation to record a few of the interesting incidents that transpired in this county, when the Indian had just bid a long farewell to these beautiful valleys and table-lands and when civilization had fairly commenced its grand march of achievement through the sturdy traits of character found in the little colonies making up the first settlement here and in adjoining counties, over which Knox was the dominating power.

While it would require volumes larger than this to recite the unique customs and manners of those who built the first human habitations hereabouts; of what they wore and how they procured it, etc., perhaps the following will suffice to introduce the reader to the ways of doing things in our grandfathers' days, in this section of the Buckeye state.

The pioneers here came largely from New England, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and New York States. They came on foot, on horseback, with single-horse rigs and some with large double-teamed, heavy

wagons. Some meandered their way here from the East in a lumber wagon drawn by oxen. It required from two weeks to two months to make the journey into this county, from where the pioneer had been reared. Streams had to be crossed without fine steel bridges spanning their waters; no cheerful hotel to stop at nights, and no "honk" of the modern automobile to frighten the half-broken teams which conveyed the family into the country. The new cabin was built quickly and its latch string was ever out for the reception of strangers, without money and without price. These "mansions" in the forest land of Knox county were, many times, not to exceed twelve by twenty feet in size, yet they could shelter from the storm almost any number who happened to be within their walls when bed time came. What to eat did not materially concern the good house wife, for her husband's trusty rifle was sure to provide plenty of the finest game and the soil was productive in yielding many good vegetables in their season. To obtain bread—corn or wheat—required some skill and much hard work. Again, the corn and beans planted in the spring brought the table a plenty of roasting ears and succotash by autumn time. When the corn became too hard to eat as roasting ears, it was grated and, still later in the year, ground. Plenty of juicy venison, with a "quarter section" of steaming Johnny cake, were food articles fit even for royalty and the very material upon which the good blood and brawny muscles of the frontiersman was made sixty and eighty years ago. But the days of the hominy block, the horse mill and tedious trips to the nearest water mill at which flour could be ground, have all passed and the "city roller mills" do this work.

Cooking in those early days was carried on by vastly different methods than those which now obtain in the kitchens of Knox county. Without stoves, the trammel and hooks hung in the fire-place corner. By chains were suspended the mush-pot and tea kettle at meal time. Iron-ware was extremely scarce, and often the good woman of the cabin had to make coffee, boil potatoes and fry meat in the same iron vessel. When there was no lid for the pot, a flat stone was heated on the embers and cleaned off and laid on top of the pot to confine the steam as much as possible. Here was made what was known as board-cake or bannock. This was similar to the hoe-cake of Maryland and Virginia, where a large planter's hoe was used by the slaves in their cabins, for the baking of their corn bread. But here a wooden board was used. The meal with a little warm water and a few pinches of salt were mixed into a batter and this was plastered onto the clean board and set up at the proper angle before the burning embers of the fire-place. This, it is related, was a fine lay-out for the family. The finger marks of the dear, unselfish mother were ofttimes seen imprinted in the well-baked and crisp

crust. Did you ever see these things? No, you did not live in the pioneer days before ranges and natural gas stoves that belong to another generation, yet in your veins runs the same blood of the dear old people who did live that way and made the state of Ohio famous for her statesmen and business men.

Hogs were ear-marked and turned out into the woods to "root hog or die" and these pigs made fine meat, eating as they did from the nuts and other forest growth. The bear seemed to take special pains to supply his own larder with a fat pig every now and then, when the faithful old house-dog was not on the alert.

Returning to the subject of eating, it may be said that the pioneers here had a variety of diet about after this fashion: When corn bread and milk were eaten for breakfast, hog and hominy was eaten at dinner, and mush and milk for supper (it was not called "six o'clock dinner" those days). There was little room for tea and coffee then, especially when the pioneer had to exchange one bushel of wheat for a pound of coffee and four bushels for a pound of tea, which was the rule in the country for the first twenty years after Knox county was settled.

PIONEERS AND RYE WHISKY.

In these advanced days of Christian Temperance Unions and "wet" and "dry" elections in Ohio, it may seem strange to speak of the favorite beverage—after spring water—as being copper-stilled rye whisky. But such was the habit of the times. Everybody drank it. It was believed to be needful in health and sickness. Men could not (did not) work well days nor sleep well nights without this drink. The whisky was, of course, absolutely pure, although enough of it would cause drunkenness, but this needed no "sobering up" times or sick headaches. Stills for manufacturing liquor sprang up all over the country, wherever there could be found a suitable stream of water. Pioneers soon found market for their corn and rye, hence the business grew profitable, and really was the only resource they had for ready cash. Money must be had to pay taxes, if for nothing else. Whisky could be bought for twelve and fifteen cents a gallon and paid for in corn. The barrel of whisky was as common in the cellar as the cider barrel was later in this county. When a farmer had a surplus of whisky, he loaded it into flat-boats or pirogues (one or more dug-out canoes lashed together), and floated them down the rivers to New Orleans where it brought the Spanish gold coin readily. It was whisky that caused the first rebellion against the United States—the "Whisky Insurrection," growing out of the hardships

of the sturdy Scotch-Irish of western Pennsylvania, who, while good Presbyterian stock, did love their toddy and used it in and out of church circles. They rebelled against a tax being placed on the manufacture of the same. It brought money into the country and they needed that very commodity as we do today.

While the writer is not saying that even those early pioneers actually needed liquors to sustain life, yet they had been so reared and it took decades to get the notion out of their minds. Again, the whisky of 1808 to 1863, when the war revenue was added to it, was a different article than that sold and drunk today. Yet, we are told that even with all of its seeming purity, that it actually made red noses for men and that their children often went shoeless and ragged on account of its use.

EARLY SUPERSTITIONS.

Long years after the Salem witchcraft of New England, there was in every community in the country—especially did it obtain in Pennsylvania and was brought west to Ohio from there—a species of silly and laughable superstition, that caused people to believe in witches and fortune tellers. Often one old man was found who could foretell events and find places where stolen money and other treasure had been concealed. Another could cure wens, warts, etc., by saying over some strange words the meaning of which he did not know himself, much less his patients. The "mineral ball" he possessed could locate lead, coal, gold and iron. This was no less than a wad of animal hair, hardened by other materials in the stomachs of cattle. At funerals, he advised no one to be so foolhardy as to leave the graveyard first, as if they did they were sure to die first. Other men possessed the power to heal the sick by strokes and words in a foreign tongue. But the power would leave the party, should he in some unguarded moment speak these magic words aloud. Another had a flat stone with which he claimed to cure all horses of "sweeney," simply by rubbing it over the animal just at sunrise, providing, however, the party had not spoken to any one that morning, not even his wife, who also took stock in such nonsense and for a wonder kept from talking before breakfast, when her husband had a call to use the cure stone on a neighbor's horse.

WHAT MEN AND WOMEN WORE.

The frontiersman who frequently went forth on scouts and hunting expeditions, wore a combination of civilized and Indian garb. The hunting shirt was universally used those days in Knox county. This was a loose

frock reaching half way down the thighs, with large sleeves, open at the front, and so large as to lap over a foot or more when belted. The cape was large and generally fringed with a raveled piece of cloth of many bright colors. The bosom of the garment served as a pocket to hold bread, cakes, jerk, tow for wiping the gun barrel, or any other needed article. The belt, which was always tied behind, answered several purposes, besides that of holding the dress together. In cold weather the mittens, the bullet-bag, and such things occupied the front part of it. These hunting shirts were usually made of linsey, sometimes of coarse linen or deer skins. The last were cold and uncomfortable in wet weather. A pair of drawers or breeches and leggins were the dress of the thighs, a pair of moccasins answered for the feet. These were made of dressed deer skins, mostly of a single piece. Flaps were left each side and these extended some distance up the leg. These moccasins were easily adjusted to the ankle by means of thongs of buck-skin. In very cold weather these shoes were stuffed with deer's hair or dry leaves to keep the feet warmer. On account of these foot coverings, more than to any other cause, the early pioneers and hunters and soldiers were afflicted with rheumatism. Hence many slept with their feet to the fire, which thing, very likely, saved many a severe case of rheumatism.

Sometimes in winter the skin of a panther, wild cat or spotted fawn was made into a waist-coat. In summer, when it could be obtained, linen was used for wearing apparel. The flax was grown in the summer, scutched in the fall, and during the long winter evenings was heard the buzz of the little flax-wheel, which had a place in every cabin in the settlement. These machines were still in use as late as the fifties, in some parts of Knox county. It stood in a corner, had a large bundle of flax wrapped about its forked stick, a thread reaching to the spindle, and a little gourd filled with water hanging near by at the bottom of the flax stick. When the busy housewife had finished caring for a half dozen or dozen children, had milked as many cows and got supper for the many work hands and had a few spare moments in which to "rest," she might have been seen in many a Knox county cabin home, sitting down to this wheel, with tired foot on the treadle, and, with nimble fingers, pile thread upon thread on the spindle, to be reeled off on a wooden reel that counted every yard with a snap, and then it was ready for the great loom that occupied every loft in a well-regulated farm house. Weaving time was a busy scene in the cabin. The timbers and shuttles were larger than those used in a modern balloon frame dwelling. Then after the cloth was made, it was cut up and the same tired hands had to sew it all up by hand (no sewing machines till the "fifties" and few even that early in Knox county) into garments for the various members of the household. Wool went through about the same process, only it was spun on the large

spinning wheel, colored with butternut bark and other things, now a lost art to womankind. Then the winter clothing had to be made after the loom had faithfully assisted the housewife and devoted mother.

HOW THE PIONEER WOMEN DRESSED.

The wearing apparel brought by the women from their old homes in the East, of course was kept for special occasions and served a number of years, but in time the last thread of these garments had been worked up into carpet rags, or quilted into bedspreads. Other gowns must be provided. The young children fast reached manhood and womanhood and dresses had to be made for the growing misses, so they might look respectable too. The flax patch, therefore, became an important part of the farm, almost as much so as the truck patch had been in providing food for the table. The flax grew tall and slender on the side of the clearing next to the timber. The delicate straws were carefully pulled by the girls and kept by themselves to make finery of. The stronger growth answered well enough for men's wear, and for making warp for the linsey-woolsey, and even every-day dresses for the women folks, but for Sundays, when everybody went to "meeting," the girls especially wanted something finer, just as the girls do today. This finer flax was pulled, rotted, hackled, carefully scutched, dyed in divers colors, and then carefully woven in cross-barred figures, straining a point to get turkey-red enough to mark their outline, like the circle about a dove's eye. Of such goods the maiden fair made her Sunday gown, and then, with her vandyke of snow-white homespun linen, her snow-white stockings, home knit, and possibly a pair of white kid slippers, she really was beautiful and captivating. No paint on her rosy cheeks, hidden by a neat sun-bonnet, or a broad-brimmed hat, made by her mother of rye straw, she was indeed winsome and lovable to behold. But about the white kid slippers—this needs an explanation to the present-day reader. Her brother, or lover perchance, shot six fine squirrels; she tanned the skins herself in a sugar trough, and had them done up at a considerable expense and trouble to wear Sundays and on state occasions. "How did they wear these slippers to the far-away meeting house, through mud and dust?" some one says. Well, it was on this wise. The young men, and girls too, carried their best boots or shoes with them, but seldom put them on till near, or quite to, the church or ball-room, when they took off their old ones and slipped into the better ones. Some young men went barefooted and carried their fine boots over their shoulders till within a short distance of the meeting house. These seem like odd, strange, hardly truthful assertions, but this was the practice in an early day in this as well as all the western country.

Linen for "Sunday-go-to-meetin'" clothes was made with the use of copperas and was snowy white, checked and striped, and when bleached was very pretty and soft. For very choice wear it was all flax; for everyday wear, the second best, the warp was flax and the filling tow. Dye stuffs in those days were in reach of all. Butternut or walnut hulls, colored brown; oak bark, with copperas, dyed black; hickory bark, or the blossoms of golden-rod, made yellow; madder, red; and indigo, blue; green was obtained by first coloring yellow, then dipping into a blue dye. Stocking yarn was dyed black, brown and blue; for choice stockings, strips of corn husks were lapped tightly in two or three places around a skein of yarn and dyed blue. When the husk was removed, whitish spots were found mottled in with the main color and that was called "clouded" yarn. The little tub of blue dye, with tight-fitting cover, stood in some far corner of almost every well-regulated house. Sometimes the smooth cover suited the young man when, after the old folks had gone to bed, he wanted to sit closer to his best girl, and it was then that he moved the dye-tub nearer the chimney corner.

With the advent of carding machines the work of the housewife was materially lessened. The earliest hint at "store clothes" was the soft pressed flannel, called "London Brown." The same time came in the London brown for men's wear, and when a "freedom suit" was given the one who had served his time as a bound-out boy or an apprentice, he valued this suit as highly as others did the horse, saddle and bridle given on such occasions.

In passing from this topic of dress of the ladies, it may be recorded in this, the latest annals of Knox county, Ohio, that there may be girls and women who today wear forty yards of silk and velvet upon their person, with all corresponding toggery and ornamentation, who look down on the beginnings of fashion and the clothing worn by their mothers and grandmothers. In such foolish cases they should be reminded that as a rule these same plain women of sixty years ago and earlier, possessed more genuine womanhood, virtue and common sense in their least finger than some of the butterfly lasses of the twentieth century do in their whole body. While styles and fashion are ever changing, and remembering that those women dressed as well as their surroundings in a wilderness would permit, and that clothes do not make the man or woman, but the heart and intellect they possess, certain it is that the self-sacrificing mothers of ye olden times were model wives and mothers. From such people have come the best women and men of today. It has been said, "Luxury tends to degeneracy," and certain it is that those who pay most attention to dress today have, as a rule, the least brains and hearts, this applying equally to men and women.

PIONEER HOUSES.

We will not enter into a lengthy detail concerning the human abode that has about passed from use in this country, the log cabin, yet a brief account of their construction may not be without some interest to those who live in modern houses and are warmed by heating stoves, natural gas, steam, hot-water heat, or furnace of hot air.

The first houses were built from round poles or small logs, with the bark still clinging to their surface. The houses thus formed had stick chimneys, daubed with lime or lime mortar; they had puncheon floors and scanty furniture within them. The roof was made of riven shakes, held in place by heavy weight-poles.

The second and improved log houses were constructed of hewed logs, with sawed lumber doors and small openings filled with eight by ten window lights, on one or two sides. Some nails were then used. They were wrought nails, however, hence were expensive, for we are told that a pound of them cost a bushel of wheat. Now twenty pounds can be obtained of a much better nail—a wire, sharp-pointed nail. The old nails were forged out on the anvil by blacksmiths at night-time.

The house "raising" was a feature of pioneer times. It was then that all hands went from far and near and assisted the newcomer in providing, as quickly as possible, his home quarters. After the building was up and the family settled, a "house warming" was the rule of practice. The tools employed in building these cabins and hewed log houses were, usually, the ax, the cross-cut saw and the adze, with sometimes a hand-ax and drawing knife. The corners of the building were carried up as near plumb as possible, by having the ends of the logs notched or dove-tailed. Often the chinking and plastering, as well as the making of openings for doors and windows, was delayed for some time and then done by the owner at his leisure. Many of these houses had no loft, or second floor, but when they did have it was used for sleeping apartments. Frequently the snows of winter would sift through the gables or the clapboard roof, sufficient to cover the floor and beds over with several inches of snow. Then, too, these lofts were used many times for storing away trinkets and for hanging up roots and barks and herbs which came in good play during the winter months, for dying and for medicinal decoctions.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To conclude, a description of the furniture that adorned and made homelike these early cabin homes of the settlers who sought out a home in

this goodly section of Ohio a hundred years and more ago will be in order. In the language of one who had gone through such experiences, we take the liberty to freely quote:

"First of all, the table had to be improvised and there was no cabinet maker to fashion it, and no lumber sawed from which to make it. Our floor was laid with broad puncheon of the chestnut species, well and truly hewn by the hand that knew how to hew to the line. Father took one of these puncheons, two feet and a half broad, putting two narrow ones in its place, bored four large auger holes and put in four legs. On this hosiptable "board" many a wholesome meal was partaken of by truly happy hearts full of thankfulness. Many an honest wayfaring man has eaten his fill at this home-made table.

"On big occasions when more table room was needed, the great front door of the cabin was lifted from its huge wooden hinges and placed alongside the ordinary table. What we sat upon at first I can not recall, probably blocks. But well do I remember when my father hitched up and loaded the wagon down with corn and wheat, and then crossed the country some ten miles and brought home a set of oak splint-bottom chairs. Some of these chairs were still in the family in 1880. Huge band-boxes, made of blue ash bark, supplied the place of bureaus and ward robes. A large tea chest, cut in two and hung by strings in the corners, with the hollow sides outward, constituted the book case. A respectable old family bedstead was lugged across from Red Stone. An old turner and wheelwright added a trundle-bed, and the rest were whittled and hewn and shaved out of the native timber of the surrounding forests.

"But the grand flourish of the furniture was the 'dresser.' Here were spread out in one grand display pewter dishes, pewter plates, pewter basins and pewter spoons, scoured as bright as silver."

HUNTING IN KNOX COUNTY.

Nearly all of the first generation of settlers in this county were expert hunters and dearly loved the chase. They were only too glad for the appearance of the first frosts and first skiff of snow. The deer were plentiful and the fur-bearing animals, including bear, were to be had for the hunting a few hours for any time, anywhere out from the settlement. Many families hereabouts never knew what bread was from one month to another, but depended upon the forests for game and berries. Breakfast could not be eaten often till the man of the house went forth and killed some sort of game to fry or broil. In fact, the hunter preferred the outdoor life and was uneasy

in his cabin, for he claimed it was too warm. Hunting was not a mere pastime, but skill must needs be exercised. The traits of the animals sought for must be studied. The wind had to be consulted. A score of things contributed to make hunting a profession not known much about these days The forestman needed no compass; the trees, sun and stars took its place. The bark on the north side of a tree could always be counted on as being thicker and containing more moss—this was his compass. The whole business of a hunter was one succession of deception and intrigue. From morning till nightfall he was on the alert to deceive and evade the wild animals.

WOLF TRAPS.

In the winter of 1805-6, in the vicinity of Mt. Vernon, the settlers entered into an agreement to give nine bushels of corn for each wolf scalp that might be taken, and three of them caught forty-one wolves in steel traps and pens. The description of one of these wolf pen-traps and the mode of operation may not be without interest to the reader, as wolves are seldom seen in Knox county now-a-days.

Wolf pens were about six feet long, four feet wide, and three feet high, formed like a huge square box of small logs, and floored with puncheons. The lid, also of puncheons, was very heavy and was moved by an axle at one end, made of a small round stick. The trap was set by the use of a "figure four" device, well known to nearly every one. For bait, any kind of meat would do, except that of a wolf, the animal being fonder of any other than that of its own kind. On gnawing the meat on the point of the figure four, the lid fell and caught the animal. To make sport for the dogs, the legs of the wolf were frequently pulled through the crevices between the logs forming the trap, hamstrung, and then he was turned loose, when the dogs caught and finished him.

GREAT OCCASIONS.

Among the greatest of occasions in all new countries, eighty and a hundred years ago, were the Fourth of July celebrations, the general training days for militiamen and the wedding days. It took more than one day to get married in Knox county then and the whole community had to help tie the knot good and tight, by dancing and drinking and other lively performances. In this there was no distinction in rank and very little of fortune. A family establishment cost a little labor and nothing else. This was the only gathering (save a funeral) where the guest was not expected to work his pas-

sage, be it husking, rail splitting bees, house raisings, log rollings or reaping grain. The bill of fare at the table consisted chiefly of beef, pork, fowls, venison, bear meat, roasted and boiled, with plenty of potatoes, cabbage and other Ohio vegetables. Whisky was seldom refused at these pioneer wedding occasions. After a day or two of eating, drinking and dancing, the couple were considered married after the standard fashion of the community.

Independence Day celebrations have always had a place in Knox county, from the very earliest settlement of the county. A spot was selected somewhere on a clearing, near some good tavern, where it was certain the landlady was also a good cook. There was plenty of drumming and fifing and noise in general. Some one could always be found who felt that he was competent to preside as president or officer of the day; some one who could read toasts and others who had fought under William Henry Harrison as orderly sergeant. There were also plenty of men who could read the Declaration of Independence, for be it remembered that among the pioneer band in Knox county there were not a few men who had attended good schools and academies and some had gone to Yale College. If a minister was not on hand, plenty of devout Methodists and Presbyterians could offer a fervent prayer. Again, if the day and its performances did not end in a ring-fight, the people went home disappointed and vowed they would never come again.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

Counties, like states and republics, must have a government peculiar to themselves. The county and township governments are all subservient to the higher laws of the state and nation, in this country. In this chapter will be brought out the acts of the board of county commissioners, the building of court houses and jails and the establishing of the County Institute; the building of roads and bridges; the finances of the county of Knox, with many other important items connected with the government of the county, since its organization, down to the present date (1911).

The names of the hundreds of men who have served as officials of this county in the last century, in one or more capacities, will be found in the chapter on "County, State and National Representation," elsewhere in this volume.

The proceedings of the hundreds of meetings, special and regular, of the commissioners would fill many volumes the size of this. It is of little consequence to know all the little details of the government of this or any other subdivision of the commonwealth of Ohio, but the following few pages will give the reader a comprehensive view of how affairs have been carried forward in the county. It would not be true to state that at all times the best men have filled the offices. It has not been so in any other county, in this or in any other state, but in the main good, honest, prudent men have filled the various official positions.

The first regular board meeting of the commissioners in Knox county assembled Monday, October 24, 1808, with the following present: Henry Markley, Matthew Merritt and William Douglass, commissioners, and they at once appointed James Smith their clerk.

October session, 1808—Ordered that the clerk issue an order on the county for the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for killing one wolf, proven by William G. Farquhar, in favor of Samuel Durbin.

James Smith allowed two dollars for carrying election returns to Newark.

December, 1808—Ordered that James Dunlap, Isaac Kook and James Armstrong be allowed twenty-two dollars each for fixing the county seat of this county.

The first road petition offered was for a highway from the town of Clinton, through the settlement of Skink's Creek, to the eastern line of this county, and the same was promptly rejected by the county fathers.

William Hedrick is referred to as a prisoner, and fifty cents is charged for his diet.

Session of January, 1809—Ordered that the clerk issue an order to the following persons on the county treasurer in the sum of one dollar and fifty cents each for two days' service on the grand jury, at the January term, to-wit: James Walker, Sr., Eleazer Biggs, John Baxter, John Beam, Joseph Walker, Levi Herrod, Nat. Critchfield, William Herrod, David Johnson, James Strange, James Walker, Jr., William Cooper, Jonathan Craig, thirteen.

April session, 1809—Edward Herrick allowed twenty-five dollars for his services as prosecuting attorney during the last January term. Also allow themselves two dollars each per day for commissioner's services.

Ordered that some necessary repairs be made and done to the meeting house in the town of Mt. Vernon for the accommodation of the court.

Silas Brown appeared and gave security for the collection of taxes.

Ordered that the commissioners do receive the jail from the hands of John Mills, Alexander Walker and James Walker, Sr., provided they do saw down the corners of the jail. Then our clerk shall issue to them four hundred thirty-three dollars and fifty cents as per agreement. Wolf bounty was raised to two dollars per scalp.

Ordered that Henry Haines be appointed treasurer of this county for one year. He appeared and gave bonds.

Taverns in Mt. Vernon were also taken up and taxed six dollars per year and in all other towns in Knox county the sum of five dollars.

Rates of ferriage within Knox county were fixed as follows: On each foot person, six and one-fourth cents; on each man and horse, eighteen and three-fourths cents; on a wagon and team, fifty cents; on every horse, mare or mule, ten cents; on every hog or sheep, three cents.

A public road was ordered made from Fredericktown to Mt. Vernon and one to Mansfield, Jacob Young appointed supervisor of such road making.

June session, 1809—Ordered that James Morgan be taxed four-fold for refusing to give in four horses to the lister of Union township.

Madison township, Richland county, was established.

William Douglas got a road allowed from Mt. Vernon to his mill via Clinton.

ANOTHER COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

On page one, book "A," appears another record of a new county government, dated May 2, 1808, with Joseph Walker, John Harrod and John

Lewis, who at once commenced to establish boundaries and areas of townships, and gave them names. Road making and "laying out" received more attention.

June 6, 1808, the record shows that it was ordered by the commissioners that a jail be built in the town of Mt. Vernon, twenty-four feet long, sixteen feet wide and nine feet high, of one foot square timber, etc.

May 2, 1809, the jail is received and the contractors dismissed from their bonds.

In 1809 the records show that horses were only taxed thirty cents each and cows ten cents. The land tax in Wayne township that year amounted to only sixty-four dollars and forty-seven cents.

June, 1810, a jailor's house was ordered erected in Mt. Vernon sixteen feet square. A whole page is devoted in the records as to how it should be built and finished. This building was accepted in November the same year.

Journal "A," page 138, dated May 4, 1811, appears the first item concerning a court house for Knox county. Plans are there seen calling for a building thirty-six feet square. Henry Markley, William Douglass and Robert McMillen were commissioners at that date. June 11, that year, a contract was let for the construction of said court house to Solomon Geller and George Downs for the sum of two thousand four hundred thirty dollars, with a bond given for five thousand dollars.

The record seems missing up to 1816 so far as any important acts are concerned.

November, 1816—Commissioners met and ordered some improvements made on the court house and advertised their wants in the *Ohio Register*, Knox county's first paper. John Frank got the repair contract at one hundred dollars.

March 3, 1818—The treasurer of Knox county was ordered to place certain funds with cashier of the Owl Creek Bank for safe keeping.

Mention is made of a bridge across Owl creek, south of Mt. Vernon, and speak of a fund of six hundred seventy-five dollars and thirty cents by appropriation of the Legislature.

August, 1818—Jailor Michael Click was allowed a bill for housing two negroes two nights and days, two dollars and twenty cents.

Auditor's duplicates are first mentioned in April, 1819.

December, 1819, the Baptist church was allowed the privilege of using the court house for preaching, providing they add twenty-four feet more of benches.

In 1821 the county treasurer was allowed the salary of one hundred and fifty dollars.

Early in 1822 about one thousand dollars in repairs were placed on the court house, Reason Yates doing the work. The same season the bounty on wolf scalps increased to three dollars on old wolves and half that sum for young wolves.

In 1822 certain amounts were paid back to parties advancing money with which to purchase a bell for the dome of the court house.

December 24, 1823, a new jail and jailor's house was ordered erected. This was to be on the public square in Mt. Vernon. The new jailor's building was accepted in October, 1825. In October that year the old jail and jailor's house were sold to William Y. Farquhar for twenty-five dollars, and his note taken for the same.

In December, 1825, five dollars was allowed for a plat of the town of Fredericktown.

In 1826 it was ordered that a "necessary house" be built on the public square by Ira Babcock for one hundred and thirty dollars.

September, 1826, the commissioners pay off Solomon Teller for his work on the jail and jail house. He received part cash and a deed of land for the balance.

October, 1828—A stone wall was ordered constructed to support the court house, on Market street. In December the same year, it was ordered that the clerk cause notices to be published in the newspapers calling for donations towards the building of a court house in Mt. Vernon.

September 1, 1829—A new court house was ordered built on the public square, which fact was to be advertised in the papers to contractors and bidders. Eight pages of record is given by the board in way of specifications, etc.

Among the bills paid from the county treasury in November, 1818, were the following: To Anthony Banning, for one hundred and eighty-two and a half pounds of iron and brick for the jail; twenty-six dollars and twenty-five cents to Archibald Crofferd for the following for the county: One pair handcuffs, three dollars; one hasp, a dollar and fifty cents; two gates, thirteen dollars and eighteen cents; eight spikes, fifty cents: further the contract was awarded to William Douglass at one hundred and twenty-five dollars to make improvements on the county jail and jailor's house. The county commissioners seemed determined on making the jail burglar proof if possible.

October 5, 1829—Commissioners article with John Shaw to build the new court house for the sum of five thousand four hundred eighty-five dollars.

June 5, 1835—Ordered that a tax of one mill be levied for court house purposes; two mills for road and one for school purposes.

June 6, 1835—Commissioners are seeking out a piece of land for poor house purposes.

Some court house tangle seems to have crossed the pathway of the worthy county "dads," for in the proceedings of their deliberations on July 7, 1835, it was "Resolved by the commissioners that they do not recognize any authority by which the county can erect or finish a court house. It is therefore ordered that the auditor issue no order on the county treasury by order of said court unless expressly defined by law."

June 26, 1838, it was ordered that a survey and draft for a bridge at the foot of Main street, Mt. Vernon, be made.

June, 1843, a kitchen was ordered added to the county jail.

In 1846 occurs the first item in the county books concerning railroad projects. It is this: October 28, 1846—Certificate of clerk of the courts to the effect that the railroad tax or subscription proposition had received 3,582 votes and against the same, 1,129 votes.

New bridges were ordered over Owl creek and Dry creek, citizens having subscribed two thousand dollars to aid in the enterprise. C. P. Buckingham was appointed superintendent.

The grand jury and sheriff of the county demanded a new jail in 1851. They got it too and it still stands, but is no longer the pride of Knox county and Mt. Vernon! It is old, unsightly and obscures the view of the north portion of the court house.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS—COURT HOUSE, JAIL, ETC.

Knox county has thus far had four court houses. Three were situated on the present public square and the fourth and last structure was erected on the hill on the north side of High street. The history of court house building here has been interesting, though many of the points have been lost with the lapse of time. But the following covers the chief points in which the present generation will be most interested.

A log court house first adorned the public square in 1808 or 1809. It stood on the south side of High and west side of Main streets, facing Main street. Its size was fifteen by eighteen feet, and was only one story high. It was roofed by clapboards held in place by "lug-poles," and for quite a while was actually lighted by means of greased paper windows, same as the early school houses had. In one end was a mud fire place and huge chimney. The floor was only mother earth. This primitive building served about four years until the county could afford a better place in which to keep its books, hold its courts, etc.

In 1811 a brick building was provided on the square, facing High street, not far from and east of Main street. Its cost was two thousand four hundred

thirty dollars. The contract for its construction was awarded in June, 1811, to Solomon Geller and George Downs. The ground upon which it stood was more than ten feet higher than at present time, and while grading thereabouts in 1828 Mr. Morton plowed so near the foundation that it was weakened and later caused its downfall. This was a square structure, two stories high, with a roof sloping up from the four sides to the center, upon which stood the cupola, or small square box for holding the bell. It had double doors to the south and west sides, thus facing Main and High streets. It was not long before about seven hundred dollars had to be expended for improvements on this "new" court house, but it seems, according to record, to have been by subscription, as it was practically the only public building in the county and needed for church and other private uses. The records show that this building was accepted by the county commissioners April 10, 1812, and no sooner was it completed than trouble arose over its occupancy by different religious sects, as will be seen by the following transcript of the commissioners' journal:

"Whereas, a number of the inhabitants of this county have made application for the use of the court house in Mt. Vernon for the purpose of occupying the same for preaching and holding public worship in; it is therefore ordered that the different denominations of Christians are allowed to occupy the same for the aforesaid purpose, provided that each denomination shall have the use of the same for one meeting once in four weeks; provided also, that the different denominations aforesaid shall meet and mutually agree upon the time or times they shall hold the same, and shall be in force for one year unless they do not agree on the times they shall hold their meetings aforesaid, and each denomination failing to clean up the house and leave the same in as good repair as they found it shall forfeit their privilege aforesaid, and shall at all times be liable to make good all damages done by such denomination aforesaid; and James Smith shall keep the key of the house aforesaid, which shall be left there for the use of all public business, which shall be necessary previous to such denomination occupying the said house for the purpose aforesaid."

Notwithstanding this resolution had eight "aforesaids" in its wording, it was not strong enough to last long, for it is found that the brethren could not (did not) live in unity and harmony, for on the 8th day of June, 1813, the following commissioners' resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that the court house, from this date, be closed and kept locked from all denominations except courts."

This brought the various churches to time and petitions flooded the commissioners' office, all agreeing as to the time of using it, etc. Thereupon commissioners Herrod, Cooper and McMillen, June 22d, met for the purpose of

ordering "that the court house be opened as formerly, by and under the same rules as formerly."

One trouble seemed to be that the Methodists were unwilling to let the "New Lights," later known as the Christians, who had formerly belonged to the Methodist church here, occupy the court house for the purpose of holding meetings.

The walls of this court house began to crumble about 1828, owing to close plowing, as before mentioned. October 18, 1828, James McGibney made a contract with the commissioners to build a stone retaining wall to support the building, but all to no purpose, for it had gone too far. It collapsed in November, that same year, and the county had to pay P. S. Brown for a loss sustained in his offices, which were below the superstructure.

THE THIRD COURT HOUSE.

Preparations were at once commenced to erect a new building, the second court house having fallen down and was rendered useless and unsafe. Meanwhile the court was held in the "Golden Swan" inn, kept by Thomas Irvine, which stood on the southwest corner of Main and Gambier streets. The tavern was a famous place in the pioneer years of Mt. Vernon.

This, the third court house, was also built of brick, stood on the public square, on the southwest corner of Main and High streets. It was basement and two stories in height, fronting on Main street. The roof projected out over the front of the building and was supported by white, fluted columns. The entrance to the basement was from High street, while the entrance from Main street by a few steps was to the court room.

A high bank arose from the building, coming up to the second floor on one side, thus allowing daylight to enter the basement only on the east and south sides. The basement was rented out for shops and stores, the first floor was used for court room purposes, and one or two offices, and the second floor devoted exclusively to offices.

Historian Norton said concerning this court house that:

"The old court house was no sooner down than the commissioners ordered proposals to be published in the *Standard* and *Advertiser*, for the purpose of making donations for the building of a new court house, and for a plan of building. January 20, 1829, they agreed with Thomas Irvine for his brick house, at twenty-five dollars per term, in orders on the county treasury. In April James Smith is notified that the commissioners have obtained Thomas Irvine's bar-room for an office. The levy in Knox county for taxes, June 29, 1829, was one and one-half mills on the dollar, on the whole valuation of

the taxable property of the county for state purposes, and the same amount for canal purposes, three mills in all. To this was added three mills for county purposes, one mill for road purposes, three-fourths of a mill for school purposes. One of the three mills shall be assessed and collected and appropriated for the building of a court house, "for this and no other purpose whatever."

The time for meeting to open bids and receive subscriptions for the new court house was fixed for July 15, 1829, giving the public square one thousand dollars the preference as to locations in the sites offered; otherwise one thousand dollars was offered for a subscription good at any other point in the town of Mt. Vernon. September 11, 1829, the commissioners met and gave notice through the newspapers then printed here that the contract to build the new court house, at the lowest bid, would be fixed as October 5, 1829. E. G. Carlin. "or some other competent man," was chosen to prepare suitable plans and specifications. Such specifications and plans agreed upon was that it should be built on the west side of Main street and the north side of High street, and that one thousand dollars was to be paid to the contractor January 10, 1830, and one thousand annually thereafter, and all orders to be expressly understood to be paid when due and presented. Edwin C. Carlin was paid ten dollars for drawing up the plans and specifications. Richard House was also allowed one dollar and fifty cents for assisting Mr. Carlin in his work of plan-making. John Shaw was awarded the contract for erecting this third building, on October 5, 1830, at five thousand four hundred eighty-five dollars. Such is the history as shown by the county's records today. It stood as a court house until 1853. It was a two-story brick building, with a cupola on its roof, making it an imposing structure for those days and in the style of court house architecture of that period.

It appears, however, that this building was not very well built. It was partly destroyed by a severe wind storm Sunday night, April 9, 1854. It was damaged to the amount of almost, if not fully, two thousand dollars. The storm came from the southwest and struck the west gable, raised the roof and heavy timbers from their positions, throwing the rafters and shingles across Main street several hundred feet. The large brick chimneys at the west end were demolished and the brick walls of the west gable blown into the main building with such force that they were carried through both floors of the structure, landing in a mass of wreckage in the clerk's office below, which was in the basement of the building. The two court rooms were completely destroyed. The judge's bench, chairs and other fixtures were hurled down and piled together, with those of the court of common pleas. The clerk of the supreme court, Alexander C. Elliott, was sleeping in his room below at the time and narrowly escaped with his life. He was awakened by the falling of

a heavy stove pipe across the head of his bed. He managed to get under the bed and remain there until the worst was over, when he made his escape to his mother on High street. Sheriff Wade and Daniel Clark were the first to reach the scene of disaster, remained during the night, engaged in rescuing the papers and books from destruction.

After this, for some time, the court was held in rented quarters in "George's Hall," on Gambier street, near Main.

The county commissioners again had the task of building a new home for the courts and county officials. This time they chose a high, beautiful site, on the north side of High street, where a forty thousand dollar building was erected, and with less difficulty than had the former smaller ones been provided, for the county had grown in wealth and population by the time this was needed. With certain changes and rebuilding, this temple of justice still serves Knox county.

COUNTY JAILS.

While Knox county is as a rule a law abiding community, yet it has always had use for a jail in which to confine its lawless ones, and the history of its various jails rightfully belongs at this place in the history of the county, associated as it is with the court house.

In June, 1808, the county commissioners ordered that a jail be built twenty-four feet long, sixteen feet wide, nine feet high, with square timbers of one foot square, including the upper and lower floors. A partition was also to be made of like timber. It was to have a good shingle roof and be provided with a brick chimney, three windows, with iron grates, of six lights each, and two sufficient doors, one on the outside and one within through the partition wall. The partition and lower floors were to be lined with three-inch plank, spiked on with spikes seven inches long. The front door to be marked "A" and partition door marked "B," to be made of inch and a half stuff. Such was about the wording of the specifications and the jail was erected on one corner of the public square. After some months' delay, finally on May 2, 1809, the commissioners accepted the jail from the hands of John Mills. Alexander Walker and James Walker, Sr., provided, however, "that said Mills and others do saw down the corners of said jail, and then our clerk shall have authority to issue orders on the treasury for the sum of four hundred thirty-three dollars and fifty cents, as shall appear by reference to the agreement."

The jail then being completed, the sum of fifty cents was ordered to be expended for "two steeples and a hasp" to be purchased by Joseph Walker.

This was supposed to make the prisoners safe and secure till the courts should release them from bondage, but alas, not so! An old German named Michael Click, too fond of grog, was taken up, in an intoxicated condition, and locked in the new-made jail. The constable had just turned the key in the padlock and secured his prisoner (as he thought) and walked down street bragging about "We have got 'em now sure," when the old fellow was heard coming behind the constable, shouting to the top of his voice: "By tam they can't keeps me in that tammed shail—I am thrumps!" He had simply crawled up the chimney till he got near the top and then stuck fast, when, as he said, he "swelled up and bursted" it open and then "shust jumped to the ground." Well, he was free at any rate.

The chimney was repaired and Click, several weeks later confined again for drunken and disorderly conduct, broke out and, meeting Judge Wilson on the street, narrated his several jail experieneces in great glee. He also gave his honor to understand that when he wanted to get out he knew all the weak points, for he had helped to build it. However, the log jail served a sort of purpose to scare the offenders of the law for a number of years, but finally so many escapes were recorded that its fate was sealed and it was sold to William Y. Farquhar, who moved it to the outskirts of town, where he made a tobacco warehouse of it. Hence it came about that Knox county was jailless and so on December 4, 1823, the authorities decided to erect a jail and jailor's residence of brick, on the public square, and this they did and it stood an eyesore to Mt. Vernon until, in 1850, when, one fine day, John Armstrong, street commissioner, and A. Banning Norton, councilman from the third ward of the city, while grading and excavating the northeast part of the square with "malice and aforethought" did then and there undermine it and caused the same to be removed to a pile of rubbish.

So much trouble had been experienced in keeping prisoners secure that a guard had to be engaged to watch the jail closely. The records show us that Calvin Hill was paid one dollar and fifty cents for three nights; William DeHart, for ten nights and one day, five dollars and fifty cents; Henry Burge, for nine nights and one day, five dollars; James Irvine, nineteen nights and one full day, ten dollars; John Cramer, thirteen nights and one day, seven dollars; Thomas Sprague, one night, one dollar; Samuel Kratzer, for guarding, seven dollars and fifty cents; Jacob Woodruff, fourteen dollars and seventy-five cents; Samuel Breese, constable, ninety-five cents; Michael Click (the old German who crawled out of the new chimney), for trailing prisoner Beldon, one dollar, and William DeHart, for trailing after the same prisoner, one dollar; Eli Gregg, one dollar for aiding in committing A. Beldon to jail, and several more items of like nature. In all the sum of about fifty-

eight dollars was paid for the hunting up and trying to make stay in jail this one man, A. Beldon. Among the early jailors was still residing in the county, in Brown township, in 1881, a Mr. Goodale. This jail was located on the square, east of Main and north of High streets.

The second jail of the county was erected at about the same point and was completed after a period of two or more years in course of construction, as in 1825 it shows on the records that Solomon Geller, the contractor, had as yet failed to put in the stove which his contract called for. He had also failed to put in a suitable door "to go above the debitor's apartment." That was when a man could be thrown into jail in Ohio and kept there until his debts were paid. Certainly we have made advancement since then, for now we prefer a man to earn money with which he can pay his debts. After many years, this, the second county jail, was sold to William Bevins, being allowed five dollars to cry the sale at which he bid it off himself.

The present dilapidated old brick jail on the court house square was built about the same date the court house was and is still a jail, but its walls are bulged and badly cracked, and ere long will fall if not replaced by being torn down and a more suitable, modern jail erected. Hundreds of jail-birds have been time servers in this old red brick jail which is still a terror to the evil doers, for it is comparatively safe to keep prisoners in, yet not up to twentieth-century standard.

THE COUNTY INFIRMARY.

While Knox county never has had much use for lawbreakers, it has from an early date had charity and compassion on its unfortunate poor. What was known as the county "poor house" dates back to 1842, when Thomas Axtell, Christopher Wolfe and Thomas Wade, county commissioners, bought of William E. Davidson one hundred and thirty-two acres of land, situated in the southwest corner of Liberty township, known as the Bricker form, for which they paid three thousand three hundred dollars. William E. Davidson and J. R. Clark repaired the original buildings and made some additions thereto, which cost the county the sum of seven hundred dollars. Thus was procured the county's first poor farm, which name was later and wisely changed in Ohio to "infirmary." These lands and buildings, after being improved, served well the purpose for which they were purchased until 1874, when it became necessary to provide other and better quarters for the poor of the county, which by that date had greatly increased in numbers.

On May 12, 1874, the infirmary directors petitioned the county commissioners, then D. F. Helsey, John C. Levering and John Lyal, to proceed immediately to erect new buildings. May 15th the commissioners employed a

Columbus firm of architects to furnish plans and specifications for a new building to cost not exceeding fifty thousand dollars. Later, the firm of J. Hennegan & Company, contractors, were awarded the contract to erect the buildings from such plans, for the sum of $38,936.74. Under the charge of Superintendent Clifford Buxton things went slowly. It was soon found that the building could not be made for the sum named in the contract. After enclosing the building the contracting company failed and obliged the commissioners to take the work off their hands, paying them twenty-eight thousand dollars for work and material already performed. Under the charge of Samuel Isaacs, Esq., the county went ahead and completed the structure, with William Bound as master mechanic. In September, 1877, the building was completed, after many a hard struggle. It had cost the county eighty-three thousand dollars. Yet the county is proud of the institution even to this day.

This institution is located on section 2, Liberty township, on a beautiful elevation of ground on the south side of Dry creek, near Bangs Station along the line of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus railway. The original main building is seventy-five by one hundred and twenty-seven feet, with an open court in the rear thirty-four by fifty-five feet. It is four stories high with a tower rising sixty-five feet above the roof. Over one million brick were consumed in its construction. It had three water tanks on the upper floor holding forty barrels of water each. The building was heated by steam throughout. There were one hundred good rooms, accommodating easily one hundred and twenty-five inmates. Indeed this stands as a lasting monument to the good sense and benovelent spirit of its builders, the tax-payers of Knox county, who have ever cared for her soldiers and other unfortunate citizens.

In 1880 there were twenty-eight males and thirty-three females reported as inmates at this place. The following is concerning the infirmary at later dates, with some changes made about the premises:

The farm now comprises three hundred and twenty-seven acres in Liberty, Clinton, Miller and Milford townships, mostly in Liberty, however. For the past few years, under the able management of Superintendent C. E. McMannis, the farm has produced all of the grain, flour, potatoes, meats used by the inmates. Nine hundred rods of fencing has been added recently. The official report made September, 1911, shows that there were for the year just ending an average of sixty-nine inmates. The daily average was fifty-seven; present inmates, thirty-six men and twenty women and only five foreigners in the lot.

The fine apple orchard produced two thousand bushels of excellent apples during 1911. Other items brought out in the reports show there were fourteen milk cows, one hundred and thirty-five sheep and many head of cattle, of which fifteen head were slaughtered for beef.

Among the recent improvements on the place is the erection of a hospital for consumptive patients. This cost the county three thousand, six hundred dollars. The inmates there number seven at this date. The number of paupers in the county, as shown by reports on file with the secretary of state, was ninety-eight.

FINANCES OF KNOX COUNTY.

Before going into the details of the present financial standing, property valuations, etc., of this county, the reader will doubtless peruse with some degree of interest the following concerning the condition of things along this line in 1880, a third of a century ago:

The 324,323 acres of land within the county was valued in 1880 at $10,183,286. The value of real estate in villages and cities was fixed at $6,330,300. This made an aggregate of valuation in the county of over sixteen and one half million dollars.

Under the new Ohio law of appraisements in taxation, which just comes into effect now, the auditor's report shows that the real estate in Knox county is worth (outside of villages and cities) more than twenty million dollars, and in the cities and villages amounts to nine and a fourth million dollars, making a grand total in Knox county, in real estate alone, of $29,301,876.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT IN 1911.

From the county auditor's report for October 1, 1911, the following is concerning the finances of the county: Funds—Undivided general tax, $31,653; cigarette tax, $1,500; liquor tax, none, as Knox county was a "dry" district; county fund, $21,619; infirmary fund, $6,231; soldiers' relief, $3,885; bridge fund, $14,381; township fund, $287; road fund, $7,592; dog tax, $1,694; bond fund, $4,570; auditor's fees, $181; treasurer's fees, $2,174; recorder's fees, $90; clerk's fees, $349; probate judge's fees, $138; total amount, $72,242.30. The only indebtedness on the part of Knox county in the fall of 1911 was that of $64,000 in bridge bonds still out.

CHAPTER VIII.

COUNTY, STATE AND NATIONAL REPRESENTATION.

The following is supposed to be a correct list of all county, state and national officers who have been elected or appointed from Knox county from the date of the county's organization to the present date (1911) so far as can be discovered from public records. Should there be omissions it will be the fault of the records:

GOVERNORS.

Arthur St. Clair, Fed.... 1787-1803
Edwin Tiffin, Dem..... 1804-07
Thomas Kirker, Dem..... 1807-08
Samuel Huntington, Dem.. 1809-10
Return J. Meigs, Jr., Dem.. 1811-14
Othniel Looker, Dem..... 1814
Thomas Worthington, Dem. 1815-18
Ethan Allen Brown, Dem.. 1819-22
Allen Trimble, Fed..... 1822
Jeremiah Morrow, Dem.... 1823-26
Allen Trimble, Fed..... 1827-30
Duncan McArthur, Fed.... 1831-32
Robert Lucas, Dem..... 1833-36
Joseph Vance, Whig..... 1837-38
Wilson Shannon, Dem..... 1839-40
Thomas Corwin, Whig.... 1841-42
Wilson Shannon, Dem.... 1843-44
Thomas W. Bartley, Dem... 1844
Mordecai Bartley, Whig.... 1845-46
William Bebb, Whig..... 1847-48
Seabury Ford, Whig..... 1849-50
Reuben Wood, Dem..... 1851-53
William Medill, Dem..... 1854-56
Salmon P. Chase, Rep..... 1856-60
William Dennison, Jr., Rep. 1860-62
David Tod, Rep..... 1862-64
John Brough, Rep..... 1864-65
Charles Anderson, Rep..... 1866
Jacob D. Cox, Rep..... 1866-68
Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep.. 1868-72
Edward F. Noyes, Rep.....1872-74
William Allen, Dem..... 1874-76
Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep.. 1876-77
Thomas L. Young, Rep.... 1877-78
Richard M. Bishop, Dem... 1878-80
Charles Foster, Rep..... 1880-84
George Hoadley, Dem..... 1884-86
J. B. Foraker, Rep..... 1886-90
James E. Campbell, Dem... 1890-92
William McKinley, Rep.... 1892-96
Asa S. Bushnell, Rep.... 1896-1900
George K. Nash, Rep..... 1900-04
Myron T. Herrick, Rep.... 1904-05
John M. Pattison, Dem.... 1906
Judson Harmon, Dem..... 1908
Judson Harmon, Dem..... 1910-12

CONGRESSMEN.

John K. Miller..... 1847-50
William R. Sapp..... 1853-56
Columbus Delano..... 1865-66
George W. Morgan..... 1867-72
William S. Cooper..... 1885-90

STATE SENATORS.

Asa C. Dimmock..... 1848-49
Lawrence Van Buskirk.... 1850-52
John T. Creigh..... 1854-56
Robert Kirk.....1856-57
David Miles..... 1858-59
Thomas C. Jones..... 1860-63
John P. Devin..... 1864-65
F. H. Hurd..... 1866-67
George Rex..... 1868-69
Hinchman S. Prophet..... 1870-71
John B. Jones..... 1872-73
William P. Reid..... 1874
James W. Owens..... 1878-79
F. M. Marriott..... 1880-81
Benj. Eason..... 1882-83
Allen Levering..... 1884-85
J. J. Sullivan..... 1886-87
John S. Braddock..... 1888-89
John Zimmerman and H. A. Hart 1890-91
William G. Bebee..... 1892-93
Newton Stilwell..... 1894
William M. Harper..... 1896
Lake F. Jones..... 1898
William M. Williams..... 1900
Newton Stilwell..... 1902
Lewis B. Houck..... 1904
F. M. Vanover..... 1906
John Thompson..... 1908

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Alex. Holden..... 1808
William Gass..... 1809
J. R. Muncen..... 1810
William Gass..... 1811
Samuel Kratzer..... 1812-14
William Gass..... 1813
Alexander Enos..... 1815
Jonathan Miller..... 1816
Waitsel Hastings..... 1817
William Farquhar 1818
Royal D. Simons..... 1820-21
Hosmer Curtis..... 1822
Royal D. Simons..... 1823
Thomas Rigdon..... 1824
John Shaw..... 1825
William Robeson..... 1826
Thomas Rigdon..... 1827
Charles Colerick..... 1828-31
Byram Leonard..... 1828-29
John Greene..... 1830
John Schooler..... 1832-33
Pares Sprague..... 1835
S. W. Hildreth..... 1836
Marvin Tracy..... 1837
John Elliott..... 1838
Byram Leonard..... 1839
Nich Spindler..... 1840
C. J. McNulty..... 1841-42
William H. Smith..... 1843
James McFarland..... 1844

William H. Smith..... 1845
James McFarland..... 1846
Emmett W. Cotton..... 1847
Jacob Vorhes..... 1848
Ezekiel Boggs..... 1849
Eli Glasgow..... 1850
James Withrow..... 1852
Lawrence Van Buskirk.... 1848
William Given..... 1849
S. F. Gilcrest..... 1850
Jacob Merrin..... 1854
George W. True..... 1856-57
William McCreary..... 1858-59
Benj. F. Smith (extra session) 1856-57
W. B. Cox..... 1858-59
Walt Whitney..... 1862-63
Columbus Delano..... 1864-65
H. B. Banning..... 1866-67
Robert Hoffett.....1868-69
John D. Thompson..... 1870-71
William C. Cooper..... 1872-73
Allen J. Beach..... 1874
Abel Hart..... 1876-79
William M. Coons..... 1880-83
John D. Thompson..... 1884-85
John S. Braddock..... 1886-87
Frank V. Owen..... 1888-89
Charles E. Critchfield..... 1890-91
William Welsh..... 1892-94
Andrew J. Workman..... 1896
John K. Haiden..... 1898
Patrick A. Berry.....1900-02
S. G. Dowds..... 1904
Calvin V. Trott..... 1906-08
Samuel R. Gotshall..... 1910

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

The following gentlemen have served as presidential electors from the county of Knox with the passing of the century:

Alexander Elliott, Democrat, 1832, for Andrew Jackson.
Samuel Elliott, Whig, 1836, for William Henry Harrison.
Daniel S. Norton, Whig, 1844, for Henry Clay (third race).
Rollin C. Hurd, Whig, 1848, for Zachariah Taylor, defeated.
A. Banning Norton, Whig, 1852, on Scott ticket, defeated.
Samuel Israel, Democrat, 1856, Buchanan and Breckenridge.
A Banning Norton, 1856, "Know Nothing" ticket.
Eli Miller, 1860, Breckenridge and Lane Dem. ticket, defeated.
Park D. Worley, Republican, 1904, for Theodore Roosevelt.

COUNTY RECORDERS.

The office of county recorder from April 16, 1803, until May, 1829, was one of appointment by the associate judges of the court of common pleas and the term was at first fixed at seven years, under "good behavior." This act remained in force until 1857, when the Ohio legislature changed

the commencing and ending of a term, making it to commence January 1st, which was changed in 1895 to September 1st.

Below is given the list of recorders who have served in Knox county:

Gilman Bryant	1808-15	John Myers	1872-78
Alexander Elliott	1815-22	Samuel Kunkel	1878-84
Henry B. Curtis	1822-29	George W. Sanford	1884-88
John A. Colerick	1829	Dwight E. Sap	1888-95
Hill Runyan	1829-38	Charles C. Jackson	1895-98
David Montgomery	1838-47	William H. Smith	1898-1904
Elijah Herrod	1847-56	Charles S. Snow	1904-09
Calton C. Baugh	1856-59	Benjamin R. Parker	1909-
Thomas K. Hess	1866-71		

CLERKS OF THE COURT.

This was an appointive office through the judges of the court of common pleas, until the constitution of 1851 made it an elective office. The following have filled the office in Knox county to date:

Charles Lofland	1808	Samuel J. Brent (Dem.)	1878
James Smith	1809-30	William A. Silcott (Dem.)	1881-84
Alexander Elliott	1830	Hugh Neal (Dem.)	1887-90
Elliott C. Vore	1837	Lewis A. Culbertson (Rep.)	1893-96
Isaac Hadley	1839	George H. Mockwart (Rep.)	1899-1902
Samuel W. Farquhar	1846-52		
Samuel Farquhar (Whig)	1851	Charles S. Bermont (Dem.)	1905-08
Alexander C. Elliott (Rep.)	1854-56	Charles S. Bermont (Dem.)	1910
Samuel J. Brent (Dem.)	1869-72	Charles W. Hayes	1911-13
William S. Hyde (Rep.)	1875		

COUNTY AUDITORS.

The office of county auditor in the state of Ohio was created by an act of the Legislature in 1820. It was first for a two-year term, but by the law of 1877 was changed to three years. The subjoined is a complete list of all persons holding the office of county auditor in Knox county:

1808—Charles Lofland, clerk to board of commissioners.
1809-16—James Smith, clerk to board of commissioners.
1817-27—W. Y. Farquhar.
1827-29—Alexander Elliott, one term.
1829-35—Marvin Tracy, three terms.
1835-41—Simon B. Kenton, six years.
1841-47—Killian Winne, six years.

Thomas Winne (by appointment).
1847-51—Merrett M. Beam, four years.
1851-55—Benjamin F. Smith, four years.
1855-59—John Lamb, four years.
1859-63—Samuel W. Farquhar, four years.
1863-65—John D. Thompson, two years.
1865-69—Alexander Cassil, four years.
1869-71—Samuel W. Farquhar, two and two-thirds years.
1871-75—John M. Ewalt, four years.
1875-80—Alexander Cassil, five years.
1880-83—John H. Stevens, three years.
1883-90—Curtis W. McKee, six years, ten months.
1890-96—John M. Blocher, six years one month.
1896-1902—William A. Wander, six years.
1902-04—Archie C. Collins.
1904-07—A. C. Collins.
1906-09—Charles A. Mitchell.
1909-11—Irvin Young.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

1808—Henry Hains (by appointment
1809-15—Henry Hains (by appoint.)
1815—George Downs (by appt.)
1816—James McGibney (by appt.).
1817-18—Gilman Bryant (by appt.).
1819-27—James McGibney (by appt.)
1827—William Y. Farquhar (elected)
1828-38—William Y. Farquhar.
1838-42—Samuel W. Farquhar.
1842-48—James Blake.
1848-52—Jacob W. Lybrand.
1852-54—James H. McFarland.
1856-60—John Beatty.
1860-62—Alexander Greer.
1862-64—Harrison Greer.
1864-68—Samuel S. Tuttle.
1868-72—Robert Miller;
1872-76—W. E. Dunham,
1876-78—Lewis Britton
1878-80—Thomas Odbert,
1880-84—John N. Myers,
1884-88—William Dunbar,
1888-92—William H. Ralston,
1892-96—Sheridan G. Dowds,
1896-1900—Judson Vincent,
1900-04—French W. Stevens,
1904-09—John A. Schnebly,
1909—John E. Stonebrook.

SHERIFF.

1808—Silas Brown.
1809-13—Ichabod Nye.
1813-17—John Hawn.
1817-19—John Shaw.

1819-20—Alexander Elliott.
1820-24—William Bevans.
1824-28—Charles Colerick.
1828-29—John Shaw.
1829—Johnston Elliott.
1830-34—Hugh Neal.
1834-36—Isaac Hadley.
1836-40—William Beam.
1843-46—Absalom Thrift.
1847-50—David C. Montgomery.
1851-54—Thomas Wade.
1855-56—Lewis Strong.
1857-60—Israel Underwood.
1861-62—James Shaw.
1863-64—Allen Beach.
1865-68—George W. Steele.
1869-72—Allen J. Beach.
1873-76—John Armstrong.
1877-80—John Ferguson Gay.
1881-82—John A. Schnebly.
1883-86—Allen J. Beach.
1887-90—John G. Stevenson.
1891-92—John Fowler.
1893-94—Noah W. Allen.
1895-96—Charles S. Sapp.
1897-1900—Justus D. Smoots.
1901-03—Isaac C. Lynde.
1903-04—James Shellenbarger (vacancy).
1904-06—James Shellenbarger (election).
1905-08—Rollin S. Clements.
1908-11—Peter J. Parker.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

1808—Samuel Kratzer.
1809-11—Edward Herrick.
1812-13—Samuel Mott.
1814-15—Charles R. Sherman.
1816-24—Hosmer Curtis.
1825-32—John W. Warden.
1833-36—Benjamin S. Brown.
1836-40—Columbus Delano.
1840—Matthew Mitchell, resigned.
1841-42—Mark A. Sayre.
1847-48—Lafayette Emmett.
1843-46—John K. Miller.
1849-50—Clark Irvine, Sr.
1851-52—George W. Morgan.
1853-54—William Windom.
1855-59—W. Fletcher Sapp.
1859-63—William C. Cooper.
1863-64—Frank H. Hurd.
1865-69—Walter L. Simons.
1869-70—Lewis H. Mitchell.
1869-70—Lewis Hart, Jr.
1875-76—Clark Irvine, Jr.
1879-82—Frank R. Moore.
1883-88—Sam'l R. Gotshall.
1889-91—William L. McElroy.
1892-95—Samuel R. Gotshall.
1895-97—David E. Ewing.
1898-1903—Columbus Ewalt.
1904-06—Lot Stillwell.
1907-08—James A. Shaeffer.
1908-10—James A. Shaeffer.
1911-12—Lyman T. Cromely.

KNOX COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The following is supposed to be about a correct list of all who have served as commissioners of Knox county since its earliest history down to and including 1911. The year noted is the year in which they were elected, unless otherwise noted:

1808—John Herrod, John Lewis, Joseph Walker, William Douglass, Mathew Merrett, Henry Markley.
1809—William Douglas.
1810—Robert McMillen.
1811—John Harrod.
1812—Daniel Cooper.
1813—Robert McMillen.
1814—William Mitchell.
1815—Jonathan Miller.
1816—Moses Merritt.
1817—John Warden, William Mitchell.
1818—Allen Scott.
1819—Gilman Bryant.
1820—Abner Ayers.
1821—John Wheeler.
1822—John Kerr.
1823—Abner Ayers.
1824—John Stilly.
1825—Daniel Sapp.
1826—Byram Leonard.
1827—Levi Harrod.
1828—Peres Sprague, Jabez Beers.
1829—Gilman Bryant, William McCreary, Franklin Wilkins.
1830—Francis Wilkins,
1831—David Shaw.
1832—William McCreary.
1833—David Shaw.
1834—Silas Brown.
1835—William McCreary.
1836—David Shaw.
1837—Silas Brown, Joseph Adams, Thomas Wade.
1838—Christopher Wolfe.
1839—Thomas Axtell.
1840—Thomas Wade.
1841—Christopher Wolfe.
1842—Thomas Axtell.
1843—Henry Prather.
1844—James Withrow.
1845—Robert Graham,
1846—William Babcock,
1847—James Withrow,
1848—Robert Graham.
1849—William Babcock.
1850—Wait Whitney.
1851—George W. McWilliams.
1852—Abraham Darling.
1853—George W. Jackson.
1854—Sewell Gray.
1855—John McElroy.
1856—William McClelland.
1857—Jacob Bell.
1858—John McElroy.
1859—Jacob Bell.
1860—William McClelland.
1861—James W. Bradfield.
1862—John S. McCamment.
1863—William McClelland.
1864—J. W. Bradfield,
1865—Simon L. Bonnett.
1866—William McClelland.
1867—Lyman W. Gates.
1868—Simon L. Bonnett.

1869—David S. Halsey.
1870—John Lyal.
1871—John C. Levering.
1872—David S. Halsey.
1873—John Lyal.
1874—John C. Levering.
1875—Samuel Beeman.
1876—John Ponting.
1877—Moses Dudgeon.
1878—Samuel Beeman.
1879—John Ponting.
1880—Stephen Craig.
1881—Thomas J. Wolfe.
1882—James H. McFarland.
1883—Jacob Ross.
1884—T. J. Wolfe.
1885—J. H. McFarland.
1886—Jacob Ross.
1887—Stephen Craig.
1888—S. T. Vanatta.
1889—William D. Foot.
1890—Charles A. Young.
1891—S. T. Vanatta.
1892—Channing F. Rice.
1893—Charles A. Young.
1894—George T. Murphy.
1895—Channing F. Rice.
1896—Charles A. Young.
1897—George T. Murphy and Harrison Ferris.
1898—Joseph Myers.
1899—Leander Hayes.
1900—George E. McCulley.
1901—Joseph Myers.
1902—John Taylor Smith.
1903—George E. McCully.
1904—Meshac Simpson.
1905—John T. Smith.
1906—John Motz.
1907—W. D. McMillen.
1908—Harrison Ferris.
1909—John M. Motz and William Lewis.
1910—William Lewis, Legrand Britton and T. M. Dill.

COUNTY INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

1842—John Hobbs, J. F. McLain.
1842-3—W. Bordon.
1844—Abraham Darling.
1845—C. A. Drake.
1846—Abraham Darling and Absalom Buckingham.
1847—G. W. Jackson.
1848—Abraham Darling.
1849—Christian Musser,
1850—G. W. Jackson.
1851—Timothy Colopy.
1852—John McCamment.
1853—G. W. Jackson.
1854—J. B. McGrew.
1855—Thomas Rogers.
1856—Lewis Lairmore.
1857—E. I. Whitney.
1858—Thomas Rogers.
1859—Thomas Lairmore.
1860—E. I. Whitney.
1861—Asahel Allen.
1862—James Scott.
1863—R. H. Bebout.
1864—Asahel Allen.
1865—P. G. Beardslee.
1869—R. C. Campbell.
1870—Samuel Snyder.
1871—William Cummins.
1872—R. C. Campbell.
1873—Samuel Snyder.

1874—Andrew Caton.
1875—Adam Hornwell.
1876—R. H. Bebout.
1877—Andrew Caton.
1878—Michael Hess.
1879—R. H. Bebout.
1880—William Rinehart.
1881, 1882, 1883—Andrew Elliott.
1884—William Rinehart.
1884—William Welsh.
1885, 1886—B. K. Jackson.
1887—William Rinehart and James O. McArtor; also William Welsh.
1888—B. K. Jackson and M. C. Bone.
1889—W. H. Wright, Wm. M. McKinley, Charles Cooper.
1890—J. K. Lauderbaugh.
1891—James C. Hammond, William C. Wright.
1892—W. V. Wright.
1893—James Coe.
1894—Jacob Baker.
1896—Jacob Lybarger.
1897—William C. Hammond.
1898—John F. Ward.
1899—James W. Coe.
1900—George W. Shultz.
1902—Jacob Lybarger.
1903—George W. Shultz.
1904—E. M. Ramsey.
1905—Jacob Lybarger.
1905—Oscar Shaw.
1907—E. M. Ramsey.
1908—J. W. Coe.
1909—F. E. Cotton, R. Levering.

With the year 1913 this office will be abolished and the county commissioners will handle the business, with the county auditor's assistance.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

From the best obtainable records the following have served as land surveyors in and for Knox county:

The first surveyor here was John Matthews, a government surveyor, in 1797, who sectionized and "quartered" the several townships in the county. The first name mentioned after this became an elective office was Edison Harkness, in about 1825-8. Then came Merrit M. Beam, in 1841; Thomas C. Hickman, two or three years; David Gorsuch, to 1852; Thomas C. Hickman again, till 1854; then David C. Lewis until 1866, followed by Mr. Hickman again, he serving until 1868; he was succeeded by Alfred R. McIntyre, 1869; Emmett W. Cotton till 1876; J. Nelson Heddington served to 1881-2; George Helen up to 1884; John McCroy, ten years; John Bruner, 1894-5; Oscar Lee Ashcraft succeeded him and served till the present surveyor, A. C. Wolfe, was elected.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Under the code of 1851, the office of district judge has been represented in the district in which Knox county is situated by the following gentlemen:

1852—Rollin C. Hurd, of Knox county, five years.
1857—Sherman Finch, Delaware county, five years.
1862—Thomas C. Jones, Delaware county, ten years.
1867—Jefferson Brumbaugh, Newark, resigned October, 1869.
1869—Jerome Buckingham, Newark, one year.
1870—Charles Follett, Newark, two years.
1872—Charles Follett, Licking county, five years.
1872—John Adams, Knox county, ten years.
1882—Charles H. McElroy, Delaware county, ten years.
1877—Samuel M. Hunter, Newark, ten years.
1887—Clark Irvine, Knox county, five years.
1888—Jerome Buckingham, Newark, five years.
1892—John S. Gill, Delaware county, five years.
1892—John B. Wright, Knox county, five years.
1897—John David Jones, Newark, five years.
1897—Emmett M. Wickham, Delaware county, five years.
1902—Charles W. Seward, Newark, five years.
1902—George S. Coyner, Delaware county, five years.
1907—Charles W. Seward, Newark, six years.
1907—Edward M. Wickham, Delaware county, six years.

PROBATE JUDGES.

The present constitution of the state was ratified in June, 1851, and took effect in September. It provided for the probate court as a county office, to take from the common pleas court the settlement of estates and kindred matters. The term of office was fixed at three years and was to commence on February 9, 1852. The following named have held such office in Knox county:

Years of Election.	Served
1851—Samuel F. Gilchrist (Dem.)	1852-3-4
1854—Joseph S. Davis (Rep.)	1855-6-7
1857—Joseph S. Davis (Rep.)	1858-9-60
1860—Thomas V. Parke (Rep.)	1861-2-3
1863—Thomas V. Parke (Rep.)	1864-5-6
1866—Edmund V. Brent (Rep.)	1867-8-9

1869—Charles E. Critchfield (Dem.) 1870-1-2
1872—Charles E. Critchfield (Dem.) 1873-4-5
1875—Benj. A. F. Greer (Rep.) 1876-7-8
1878—Charles E. Critchfield (Dem.) 1879-80-81
1881—Elias A. Pealer (Rep.) 1882-3-4
1884—Elias A. Pealer (Rep.) 1885-6-7
1887—John M. Critchfield (Rep.) 1888-9-90
1890—John M. Critchfield (Rep.) 1891-2-3
1893—B. M. Critchfield (Rep.) 1894-5-6
1896—Frank O. Levering (Dem.) 1897-8-9
1899—Park P. Blair (Rep.) 1900-01-02
1902—Park B. Blair (Rep.) 1903-4-5
1905—Patrick A. Berry (Dem.) 1906-7-8
1908—Patrick A. Berry (Dem.) 1909-10-11

THE ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

From the organization of Knox county to the time of the adoption of the state constitution of 1851 there were officers known as associate judges, who sat on the bench with the chief judge and rendered all the assistance they could. The names of those who thus served are:

John Mills, William Farquhar and William Gass, 1808; James Colville, vice Gass, resigned, 1810; Jacob Young, 1813; Samuel Kratzer, 1814; John Trimble and Abraham Darling, 1815; John H. Mefford, 1818; Stephen Chapman, 1819; Joseph Brown and James McGibney, 1820; Anthony Banning, 1827; Eli Miller, Abner Ayers and James Elliott, 1834; William Bevans, 1838; Richard C. Davis, 1839; William Bevans, and Isaac N. Richardson, 1841; William McCreary, 1846; Jacob B. Brown and B. H. Taylor, 1848, to the abolishment of the office in 1851.

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND COUNTY FAIRS.

In all ages of the world, and in almost every section of the populated globe, farming has been the base of all supplies, so far as concerns the foods which keep alive and the clothing with which the human kind have been kept from exposure to the elements. Hence agriculture has been the vocation of the majority of mankind from the early dawn of the race to the present time. Here in the United States, reports compiled by authority of the government show us that seven out of every twelve (more than one half of the people) are directly or indirectly engaged in the work of tilling the soil. And especially is the farmer king in this section of the Middle West, where such immense annual crops of corn and grain and grasses are produced. In Ohio there are but few better agricultural districts than Knox county, all things considered.

The first thing the new comer here had to do, after erecting his rude, but ofttimes cozy cabin home, was to clear away a patch of land, freeing it from the underbrush and heavier timber, and there test his new found soil by planting therein beneath the untamed sod the corn and wheat and potatoes upon which he "banked" and was seldom disappointed when the time of autumn harvest arrived. On these products, with what game the pioneer could kill and what fish the family might take from the silvery streams, with now and then a small supply of "store goods," was what the family had to subsist until the raising of another year's crop.

The machinery was often crude in its construction and hard to manage, but year by year these things gradually righted themselves, until much of the heaviest work could be easily performed by machinery in an improved state. First the grain cradle, then the reaper and mower, combined in one, then the single mower and the perfected self-binder. But it really took several generations to bring about all of these things which the twentieth-century farmer enjoys and profits by.

Commonly, at an early day, little stock was kept other than to supply the family with meat and provide teams of oxen and horses for conducting the place with. This was on account of the great distance to markets, there being no means of transportation by water or rail in those days. Blooded horses

were not introduced into Ohio until 1825, up in the Western Reserve. A few had been shipped in as early as 1818. Cattle were brought over the mountains and kept only for domestic use for a number of years. However, in 1807, some were driven to the far-away Baltimore markets, from about Chillicothe; in Knox county not nearly so early. Some sheep were kept by all families, for on these depended the wool from which was made most of the home-made clothing for both sexes. The hog of today is not much like his forefathers, for really the early "rail-splitters" found in Knox county in 1815 to 1829 were a poor substitute for a hog, yet they did produce lard and "side meat" for the pioneers. The Ohio hog is now as good as the earth affords, one at the late state fair weighing fourteen hundred pounds.

As to fruit and the science of raising the same in Knox county, it may be stated that it has its full share of thrifty orchards and that their owners know how to propagate and care for the same, aided by experience and all that scientific horticulture has done for the country in the last century. To John Chapman, a singular character, who was a Swedenborgian minister, but who went about doing good at collecting and planting apple seeds here and there in Ohio and Indiana, throughout a long term of pioneer years, must be given much credit for the first orchards here. He went by the name of "Johnny Appleseed." He planted and tended nurseries as a religious duty, as well as for pleasure and profit. More may be said of this odd character in other chapters of this work. His work along Owl creek in tree-planting was about the first successful attempt at producing good apples. He was a property owner here in Mt. Vernon in the twenties.

Fruits of almost an endless variety make glad the heart of the husbandman in Knox county today. Here may be found an abundance of fine apples, plums, pears, berries of all kinds and peaches of the finest flavor. Besides the amount consumed at home, large quantities are annually sent to distant parts of the country.

The potato crop is one of great importance here, too. For many years it has been the banner county in this respect. The soil and climate seem peculiarly fitted for its production.

The early farmer here, as elsewhere in the United States, had his whims of "planting in the moon," and many another amusing way of doing things, yet as the country settled up, the numerous old and superstitious notions, gained from his forefathers beyond the Alleghany mountains, one by one departed from the minds of men engaged in agriculture, and now all farmers depend upon a scientific, rational care of the native soil and the selection of the best, most highly improved kind of seeds. With this and plenty of God's own sunshine and frequent showers, the harvest is sure to follow in Knox county.

In 1910, the reports made by the state authorities showed that in Knox county there were 115,312 acres of land under cultivation; 123,829 acres in pasture; 33,446 in woodland and waste land to the amount of only 3,005 acres.

The last state census makes the following showing for products of the farms in the county in 1910: Number horses, 6,921; cattle, 13,814; sheep, 117,451; hogs, 13,992; pounds of wool, 977,941; acres of corn, 33,673; wheat, 30,291; oats, 9,056; potatoes, 136,545 bushels; butter, 836,000 pounds; eggs, one million dozen.

THE FAIR OF 1878.

The following may be of interest to farmers and all others who take a deep interest in agricultural and kindred vocations in Knox county. It is extracted from a lengthy report made in 1878—a third of a century ago—by the worthy president of the Agricultural Society of that year, John C. Levering:

"With this, the report of the twenty-fifth annual fair held in this county, it may be stated that it was never better attended. Crops are as good this season as ever seen in this county. Our farmers have at last engaged in mixed farming. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are our principal crops. The wheat crop is the largest ever produced here, both as to acreage and yield per acre. A large percent of Knox county is adapted to corn growing, especially the west half along the famous Kokosing valley. It is usually fed to stock, thus bringing the largest possible yield. Norway or black oats are entirely discarded. The yellow spangled variety seems best for this section. Potatoes have come to be looked upon by many farmers as the chief crop of this county. Of fruits, apples are our main crop. The yield in 1878 was the largest we have ever raised, and of an excellent variety and quality. Peaches were but a fair average crop. In live stock there seems to be a manifest improvement in breeds. Of cattle, we have the shorthorn, which, crossed with the common cows, produce good feeding steers, which find ready market. We have several fine herds in this county now. In sheep and wool produced, there has been a steady decline for a number of years.

"Of farm products, the display was most excellent. The condition of agriculture in this county is improving. The farmers are taking more pains in the cultivation of the soil, by underdraining and a more thorough system of rotation of crops.

"JOHN C. LEVERING, President."

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The Morris Agricultural Club, as it was termed, was the first attempt at a society for the promotion of agriculture in Knox county. It was organized in the winter of 1846. It was not a fair association, in any sense of the word, but a club which met weekly for the discussion of farm and domestic topics, same as "farmers' clubs" do at this date. The founders of this club were William Bevans, B. F. Smith, Isaac Nicodemus, Adam Rinehart and John and William Bonar. Its first president was William Bevans. The discussions sometimes waxed hot and animated. For example, when such resolutions as this were before the membership of the club: "First, does the moon, or the twelve signs of the zodiac, or both combined, exert such an influence on vegetation as to make it necessary, in order to insure the best results, to be guided by their different phases, in our planting and sowing."

At that date there were numerous unreasonable whims going the rounds of the press and in the minds of not a few otherwise intelligent men and women. One was, "If you plant a cucumber seed when the moon is in the sign of the virgin, they will bloom, but not bear; but plant them in the sign of the twins, and they will bear abundantly."

It seemed the prime object of this club to sift out the wheat from the chaff in all such matters and try to come to some definite understanding concerning the planting and growth of crops.

On a Saturday, in November, 1847, the Morris Agricultural Club held a fair on the farm of William Bonar, of Morris township, in which Dr. J. N. Burr, an honorary member, took an active part and spoke. The day was rainy, but the display was excellent in grains, fruits and stock. Byram Leonard, of Wayne township, was there with his short-horn cattle and Henry Wider and Adam Rinehart each had a fine display of apples. Disgusted at not receiving the first award for his apples, it is related that Wider would never participate at county fairs thereafter. At this fair the reasons ascribed for not offering premiums for this article was, first, that the wheat had been planted before the society had been legally organized, and, secondly, that the grade of wheat produced that year was uniformly poor in Knox county! Both good and sufficient reasons.

From this humble, simple beginning has grown up what is now known as the Knox County Agricultural Society.

The year 1849 seems, from fragmentary accounts, to have been the next attempt at a county fair after the exhibition of the Morris Club in 1847. Even of the 1849 fair but little can now be recorded in the annals of the county. One year the court house was used for the place of meeting; again

the lecture room of the Union church—the old "Peacock church;" then in the Presbyterian church. For the stock grounds, the vacant lot on East Chestnut was used, opposite the jail of those days. To make pens for the sheep, swine and small animals, the committee on "buildings" had to ransack the near-by farms and borrow rails with which to build the enclosures. This required three days and after the fair was over as long to place them back on their respective fences. The spacious fields of D. S. Norton, at the west of town, were thrown open for racing. The stock had to be herded and hitched by the roadside, here and there, and to shade trees, and when needed to award premiums on, or to enter the track for race purposes, were brought inside, and when through with, were sent home.

Before 1854 or 1855 fairs were thus slipshod and worked under very discouraging conditions. In 1857 and 1858 fairs were held at Fredericktown, but the press is silent as to what the outcome was of such annual exhibitions. The first officers named, and they for the fair of October 23-24, 1849, were: William Bonar, president, and Thomas W. Tress, secretary. It appears that cattle to the number of four hundred were on the grounds that season, all claiming to be the best of their entry. Forty sheep were exhibited. Fruits and domestic articles were in evidence and a general good time had.

A fair was "pulled off" in 1850 at what date no one seems to know. Mr. Bonar was again president, with James Lewis, James Elliott, Richard Hunt, Aaron Nevis and James Withrow, vice-presidents. The stock that year was excellent, but few in number. The swine were there and caused the committee on awards to remark, "The long-faced gentry were few, but respectable."

The year 1851 saw another fair of about the same grade as the former one. In 1852 another annual attempt was made and but little is on record concerning it, only that its officers were: William Bevans, president; Benjamin F. Smith, James Elliott, William Babcock, Marvin Tracy and John Denny, vice-presidents; recording secretary, A. Banning Norton; treasurer, Henry P. Warden.

In 1853 the fair was full of excitement over the silver cup award to the best lady rider, and the same was handed to Miss Eliza Thompson, but the pleasure of this fair was destroyed by an accident. A grey horse hitched to a rail fence broke away, carrying with it the rail, to which he was fastened about mid-way, and ran into the crowd at his utmost speed, endangering the lives of many. Judge Hurd, who was standing in the crowd, was knocked down and seriously injured, by being struck in the head, rendering him senseless. After suffering many months the Doctor recovered, but not fully for many years.

In 1855 the fair was presided over by President Benjamin F. Smith, with William Dunbar as secretary. Stock was few in number and of a very poor quality, reported the committee. C. C. Curtis took the premium for the best corn, which was a two-acre tract, near town, and it yielded one hundred and fifteen bushels per acre. William Turner had the best garden.

The fair of 1856 was held September 18th and 19th. Henry P. Warden was president; E. Alling, recording secretary. That was reported the best county fair ever held up to that date in Knox county.

In 1857 the fair came off, but just what date is not known. The president was Henry B. Warden and secretary, C. S. Pyle. The executive committee consisted of twenty persons and the full membership of the society was reported as about three hundred. Total receipts were $2,736, which was $1,236 less than the amounts paid out for the exhibit that year. The following is from the secretary's report to the state board of agriculture:

"We have been struggling for existence several years and until the present year (1857) have not had what might be termed an agricultural fair.

"The executive board of the last year determined to make a bold movement, and with the little encouragement and no means, purchased ten and three-quarters acres of land for a fair ground for two hundred twenty-five dollars per acre, enclosed it in a board fence, erected permanent halls, stalls, pens, etc., and two temporary halls and offices. The county commissioners agreed that when the society had expended and paid upon it one thousand dollars, they would appropriate a like amount.

"The fair was a successful one, and a great deal of good has been done. It has breathed new life into the society, and we think that the Knox County Agricultural Society and fairs have become a fixed fact. There were over six hundred entries, made of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, mules, fowls, farming implements, grain, vegetables, fine arts, needle work, domestic manufactures, painting, fruits and flowers."

In 1858 the total number of entries was seven hundred and six; each township had a man on the executive committee and Henry P. Warden was again president. The society then had a membership of five hundred and ten. The total receipts were $1,985; expenses, $3,536.

The fair in 1859, notwithstanding the June frosts of that year, was a success in many ways. Henry P. Warden was still its president—the right man in the right place. The receipts were $2,186, $320 over the expenses.

The 1860 fair was reported a "success in every particular." The president was Joseph M. Byers and the fair was held on the grounds of the society in Mt. Vernon, September 19th, 20th and 21st. The society then owned nineteen and a fractional acres of land, enclosed within a good board fence

eight feet high. A splendid half-mile track had been laid for a beautiful drive. The receipts were $1,989, leaving a deficit of $149.

In 1861-2-3-4-5, the years of the great Civil war, conditions were disastrous to the agricultural society. Many had gone to the front in defense of their country's flag and things were at a standstill at home. After the fair of 1863 a committee of the following were appointed to collect from the general government the bill for damages done the fair grounds when occupied by the Forty-third Ohio Regiment of Volunteers: Samuel Israel, Charles Baker, John Lyal and Columbus Delano.

The fair of 1865, on account of a rainy fall and poor crops, was little else than a dismal failure and it ran behind in expenses. The society on January 1, 1866, was badly in debt.

The fair of 1866 was one of the best in the history of Knox county. The war was ended and the farmer-soldier returned to his plow. The fair receipts, with liberal side donations, put the society in good working order again. George B. Potwin was president that year.

In 1867 the same president and many of the old officers held over. The fair was a great success. The excess of receipts over the expenses amounted to $717.73.

In 1868 the fair was on the society's own grounds in October. George B. Potwin was still president.

In September, 1869, the fair met disaster on account of two rainy days in the start. Mr. Potwin was president. The number belonging to the society that year was about four hundred.

In 1870, with the same president in charge, the fair was held the last week in September and the board was authorized to borrow one thousand dollars to help out some deficit.

In 1871 Robert Miller was president and the fair was the last week of September. Fifty new stalls were made that year; also a new deep well was made. The exhibits were never finer to that date.

In 1872 the fair came off the last of September with over one thousand entries. Receipts were $3,300; besides paying old debts of $600, $2,000 was paid in premiums. Robert Miller was president that year.

On motion, a resolution was adopted "that it is expedient to sell the present grounds in accordance with a petition of the city council and signed by numerous citizens." George W. Steele, president.

The 1873 fair was held the last week in September. Half the week was fair and half rainy. One thousand entries were made and the receipts were about three thousand dollars. A small debt was still hanging over the society at that date. During that season the following was produced in Knox

county: Wheat, 20,858 acres; potatoes, 926 acres; oats, 15,136 acres; meadow, 19,196 tons; corn, 30,639 acres; butter, 634,443 pounds.

The president in the year 1874 was George W. Steele; 1875, C. A. Young; 1876, Alexander Cassil, who also served in 1877; 1878, John C. Levering; 1879, John C. Levering; during that year eleven hundred entries were made. In 1880 John C. Levering was president, and the fair was held in October; gate receipts were $2,780. In 1881, E. A. Pealer was elected president. At the annual meeting of the Ohio State Agricultural Society, that year, John C. Levering was chosen one of the board of managers, the first time such honor had come to Knox county. He was appointed to the department of mechanics' and manufacturers' products.

This was the wind-up of the fair holding its annual exhibits at the fair grounds purchased many years before. The society became financially involved; the people did not come to the rescue of the society, as they had previously, and the result was, the society went down, as had many another in the state, for lack of interest and support. For about a dozen years the county was without a regular agricultural association. In 1894 the matter was taken in hands by enterprising farmers and live business men in Mt. Vernon and in the smaller towns of the county. A new society was organized, which is still in existence, and bids fair to become one of more value and strength than any of the former attempts. The grounds once improved and owned by the old society have long since gone to other uses, buildings erected thereon and nothing left to mark the spot but a few old evidences in way of seats, sheds, etc., in decay.

The present agricultural society holds its annual exhibits at Hiawatha Park, the "prettiest spot in Ohio," as it is termed over its entrance. This place is leased for fair week each season and great crowds assemble from all over the county.

The fair held this year, 1911, bade fair to be one of the best in the history of the county, but two days of rainy weather nearly ruined the attendance. Yet it was a success and farmers believe that they should own the park themselves, and a move is on foot to secure control of it, by lease or otherwise, that the society may make ample improvements there and keep alive the interest in agriculture, horticulture and stock raising. The display of fruits and live stock was never as good as the present season. The dates of exhibition days in 1911 were September 12th to 15th, inclusive.

The officers for this year have been: Charles B. Jackson, president; J. F. Beatty, vice-president; Howard C. Gates, secretary; L. G. Simpson, treasurer.

TEACHING AGRICULTURE.

The state commissioners of common schools has issued, recently, the following bulletin to the board of education in the southeastern agricultural district, of which Knox county is a part:

"The new day and the new subject for our schools is here. Ohio has formally entered the play and the work of her children in the schools and in their homes to better weld these together for a more complete education of her Buckeye boys and girls by a closer study of plant and animal life; our school system will be more helpful outside the school house and off the school grounds.

"The Legislature provided that agriculture must be taught in our schools, but wisely left the manner in which it was to be taught and how much was to be done to the boards of education, superintendents and teachers.

"Do your pupils know how to market their produce so as to receive a proper share of the profits as a reward for the excellence and quantities of their productions? Is not the teaching of this good geography and good arithmetic practice?

"Please be on the lookout for the new manuals on teaching agriculture; they will be in the hands of the county auditors by the middle of October and there will be one for each teacher and superintendent."

The Grange or Patrons of Husbandry was once very strong in this county, and there are still several granges, one of the strongest being known as the Clinton Grange, whose exhibit at the last county fair was of much interest to everyone present. The grange, now no longer a political machine, is doing good work, like farmers' clubs in other counties are.

CHAPTER X

RAILROADS, TRANSPORTATION AND TELEGRAPHS.

Freighting is an old business enterprise, but railroading, telephoning and telegraphy are classed among the modern advantages enjoyed by the civilized and commercial world.

The principal towns of note to the first settlers of Knox county were Lancaster, Chillicothe and Zanesville, which were but mere villages at the date of the organization of this county. The people were exceedingly neighborly then and would be only too glad to do any errand for a neighbor who wanted some commodity or trinket brought back from one of these far-off trading hamlets.

Freighting did not commence until a much later date, and then was not what it was in many other counties in Ohio, for the railroads made their advent at a pretty early day. Hence, without going into detail about the people who went to mill and market by ox and horse teams in pioneer days in Knox county, the reader will be introduced to the first steam railroad constructed through this country, together with their original names and something as to how they were built. Suffice to say, in this connection, that the early mails and goods were brought hither by team and wagon and carts, over trackless regions, along winding valleys and over unbridged streams.

The coach stands rusting in the yard.
The horse has sought the plow;
We have spanned the world with iron rails,
The steam king rules us now.

One of the oldest railroad systems in Ohio runs through Knox county. It was originally known as the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark line (now Lake Erie division of the Baltimore & Ohio company). That section to the north of Mansfield was granted a charter March 12, 1836, three-quarters of a century ago. It was styled the Mansfield & New Haven railroad, running from the city of Mansfield to a point near New Haven, in the southern part of Huron county. March 9, 1835, a charter had been granted to the Sandusky & Monroeville line, running from one city to the other. This road was

thirteen miles in length and was finished before the Mansfield & New Haven line. The last named corporation purchased the rights of the former short road, making its total mileage forty-four. Prior to 1853 this road enjoyed the monopoly of the grain trade of this, the central portion of Ohio.

One who was thoroughly posted concerning the construction and operation of this road (now the Baltimore & Ohio through this county) many years since penned the following description of its make-up:

"The purchase of the Monroeville & Mansfield line by this company put a new life into its extension. The roadbed was solid, if a large number of timbers could make it so, for this, remember, was

A WOODEN RAILROAD,

and not iron or steel. First a 'mud sill' was laid down lengthwise of the grade; strong cross-ties were then spiked on the 'mud-sill,' into these 'gains,' as they were called, were cut, which received the wooden rails, sawed to fit the gains. These rails were about five inches wide, and broadened as they reached the gains, and were about seven inches high. On them the 'ribbon' was spiked, being a strip of hard wood about two and a half inches wide, by one inch thick, and on this the strap-iron rail was laid. Spikes were driven through the strap-rail and the ribbon into the larger, heavier wooden rail beneath. The heads of the spikes were sunken into 'eyes' in the strap rails, leaving a smooth surface for the wheels. This superstructure required three times as much timber as the present system of ties and steel rails."

An extension farther south than Mansfield began to be talked of before this road was put in real working order. Considerable opposition, however, was exhibited among many classes of citizens at Mansfield, who firmly maintained that a prosperous railroad town must be a terminal point. A charter for a road, known as the Columbus & Lake Erie, was granted March 12, 1845, and six years later a road was built between Mansfield and Newark, where it could connect with a road from Columbus, then known as the Ohio Central, now a part of the Baltimore & Ohio system, and which was completed in 1854, so that through transportation was begun. Cars were running to Newark by January, 1851. The Mansfield & Sandusky City and the Columbus & Lake Erie lines remained under separate corporations until November 23, 1853, when consolidation took place, the name given being Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark railroad. The combination did not work out financially, and under an act of the Ohio Legislature, passed in April, 1856, the road was sold and a new company organized, but owing to various things, among which was the coming on of the Civil war, the transaction was not all

completed until March 29, 1865. In 1869 it passed into the hands of the Baltimore & Ohio corporation, and it is their property still.

Work commenced on the south end of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark division in June, 1847, and it was let out in short mileage contracts, Peter Davis having a mile contract near Utica and Frederick Bumpus the one near Mt. Vernon. During the autumn of 1850 the construction train first made its appearance near Dry creek. The bridges over Dry creek and Kokosing river were rapidly nearing completion. The *Mt. Vernon Banner,* under date of December 3, 1850, said: "Hereafter the Newark, or eastern mail, will arrive in the cars at nine o'clock in the morning, and go out at four in the evening. The Columbus mail will be sent via Newark in a short time." Again in the same local paper, under date of January 7, 1851, is found this notice: "The whole railroad line between Newark and Sandusky City is finally completed, and last night, January 6th, a train of four cars passed Mt. Vernon, presenting quite a fine appearance." The connecting of the two ends of the road was effected January 5, 1851, thus giving Mt. Vernon its first complete line of railroad.

OTHER RAILROADS IN THE COUNTY.

Many of the first railroad companies failed and had to have receivers appointed by the courts. Such has been the fate of new railway schemes in almost every section of the country. The Pittsburg, Mount Vernon, Columbus & London Railroad Company was incorporated in May, 1869, to be built from a point in Wayne county, on the line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago line, at or near Orville, through the counties of Holmes, Knox, Licking, Delaware, Franklin, through Columbus to Madison county, at or near London. After a number of assignments, purchases and sheriff sales, with the usual complications in courts, the above named line of railway was bought, and merged into what is now known as the Pennsylvania system. The main line was completed to Columbus and train service established thereon September 1, 1873.

The Ohio Central railroad passes through Hilliar township, this county, with Centerburg as a station point. This road was built under various names and under many trying circumstances, by local and foreign capitalists—mostly foreign, however. It was at first projected as a coal road, strictly speaking. It was built as far as Fostoria, then extended on to Toledo, its present northern terminus. It is but of little value to Knox county, save that portion running through Centerburg.

The only other railway line touching the territory of Knox county is the one traversing parts of Jefferson township, in the extreme northeastern part of the county. This is the T., W. V. & O. railroad, completed through this county in 1893. Its station point in the county is the crossing of the Pennsylvania line at Brinkhaven.

The railroad mileage in Knox county in 1911 is: The Cleveland, Akron & Columbus (Pennsylvania line), thirty-six miles; the Baltimore & Ohio, twenty-three and one-half miles; the T., W. V. & O. line, twelve miles; the Toledo & Ohio Central line, five miles, a total of seventy-six miles.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

A few years prior to the advent of the first railroad, a telegraph line had been established, and an office opened in Mt. Vernon, with John W. White in charge. Two young telegraph experts undertook to put in a line from Zanesville to Sandusky. The line ran along the wagon road from Zanesville to Mt. Vernon, dropping an office at Irville, and Mashport, Muskingum county; Newark and Granville, in Licking county; and to Mt. Vernon via Alexandria, Homer and Brandon, leaving no office between Granville and Mt. Vernon. At Mt. Vernon the office was opened in the Hosmer Curtis brick block, north of the public square, and moved about from one business point to another for a number of years. In 1861, Mr. Buckingham offering the operator a position as assistant bookkeeper, the office was removed to his foundry, it occupying the counting room. There it remained all through the dark days of the Civil war, when it was taken to the depot of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark railroad, the operator, a Mr. White, having been selected and appointed as deputy depot agent at the Mt. Vernon station.

By the time Messrs. Kent and Garlock had reached Mt. Vernon from Zanesville, J. H. Wade had completed a line of wire from Cleveland, on his way to Columbus and Cincinnati. The last named bought out the rights of the Zanesville line and after that it was known as the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Telegraph Company. A new corporation made Mr. Wade its president and J. W. White its secretary. In a few years, the Wade lines were united with the Speed and Cornell eastern lines, when the secretary's office was removed to Rochester, New York. Not many years passed away before all was merged into what is now known as the Western Union Telegraph Company. The small shareholders in the original lines lost heavily. One of the many interesting incidents connected with early-day telegraphy at this station must here find space for permanent record:

The oldest of present citizens of Mt. Vernon doubtless recall the quite famous Hinton mail robbery. It occurred in the palmy days of Neil, Moore & Company's stage line. Mr. Hinton was the superintendent of the stage line from Newark to Cleveland, via this city. Money letters were so frequently missed that the postal department placed detectives on the track. A detective visited every postoffice on the route on the arrival of mails from the stages. The losses were sustained between Mt. Vernon and Wooster. Another remarkable fact was made known, that all losses occurred on the occasions that Hinton accompanied the stage. Then it took about thirty-six hours to perform the trip; the night driving occurred between Mt. Vernon and Wooster. A. J. Smith, then a banker at Newark, ascertaining that Hinton would pass through over the route on a certain day, prepared a large decoy package for that day's mail, directed to Cleveland. Arrangements were made at Newark by Smith and General Jones, United States marshal, at Mt. Vernon, that they should have exclusive control of the wires that night after eight o'clock. Smith prepared a complete description of every note in the package, the letter, the bank and the denomination. All bills were for small amounts so as to make the package look as large as possible. Smith had forgotten to furnish Jones with a descriptive sheet, hence the wire came in good place that night. That message was probably the longest local message ever passing over the wire at that early period in the history of telegraphy in Ohio. At ten o'clock that night Thomas Jones, a brother of the marshal, started on horseback for Mansfield with that message in his pocket. At Mansfield he took the train for Cleveland, arriving there at daylight. Hinton was arrested, and bound over for trial. By some unknown miscarriage he escaped the hard clutches of the postal laws. A few years later he was seen in Cuba, where he bore another name, and that ended the whole matter so far as can be learned.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

On the heels of the swift-flying railroad trains, came the express business, and the organization of numerous "legal robbers," as these soulless corporations have come to be known these latter days. The first to establish a business in Mt. Vernon was the American company, whose office was kept at the depot, and up to 1873 the station agent was the express agent also. About 1878 the United States company established its local office in Mt. Vernon. However, in 1866 there had been a company, known then as the Merchants, that attempted to do express business here, but failed. Upon the coming of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus railroad the Union Express Company

was established in an office in Mt. Vernon, with W. J. Horner as agent. Later he became the only express agent in the city, all employing him to attend to the combined business of all offices.

Late in the seventies, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company concluded to control their own express business here and opened an office, with John W. Stephenson in charge.

Among the early and largest shippers by express carriers in Mt. Vernon was George B. Potwin, who was engaged in the produce business. Frequently fifty barrels of eggs were sent by express by him, at one time. He also sent a hundreds tubs of butter to New York markets this same way. But perhaps the most valuable commodity ever sent from here was in Civil war days when on one day fifty thousand dollars in money was sent by the banks here in gold coin billed to the New York city markets. Some brought as high as two dollars and eighty-five cents in greenbacks for every dollar in gold.

CHAPTER XI.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS OF THE COUNTY.

Ohio, including Knox county, has always been fully up to the standard of the free, common school system. Her early pioneers came from eastern countries where education was at par, and in settling here in the wilderness they first provided a home and then at once began to erect log schools houses in which was held the subscription school. Elsewhere in this chapter will be given a full account of such schools. Down as late as 1840 there were hundreds of little log school houses nestled in the timber and ravines and on the hillsides of this county, and many were used for church purposes as well as for schools. About three months each year was all the farmer boy got of schooling. He had to "do chores" and work on the farm, mostly between the ages of five and twenty-one years. There was no school in the spring or fall, for the student had to help at home. The schools were indeed poor systems, taught by quite inferior teachers, yet they managed to impress many with the notion of gaining knowledge. Their books were anything that the parents thought best to provide them with. The teacher was hired to teach and no question was asked about what kind of books should be taught from. Up to 1850 there was no regular school book system in Ohio, as a general rule. For example, Patrick Gass' "Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Mouth of the Columbia river in 1804-5-6," and Weem's "Life of George Washington," constituted the "readers." Parents bought children whatever books fitted their fancy, regardless of the value as a text book, and the teachers were supposed to let them use them—no matter what number and variety were sent to him from the cabin homes of the district in which he taught. A geography was a geography and a grammar was a grammar—just so the leaves were all in the book. However, the rule was to teach reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling, and later, geography and grammar. Boys would commence and study these books for three months and then work at home nine months and commence in the fore part of the same books again, as usually they had forgotten nearly all they had learned in the previous term, unless exceptionally bright scholars, and these sometimes were allowed to begin part way through the book at the second term.

Teachers changed frequently and this made matters still worse. One student might get as far as "vulgar fractions," or the "rule of three," and in

Webster's Speller, the first class probably got as far as "antiscorbutic" and maybe through; while the second class would get as far as "cessation," and the third class over to "baker," certainly not farther than "amity." These old books were conned over year after year until literally worn out and the children grown up to be of a marriageable age. Many never did learn what the back part of their first school books contained. Yet these subscription schools cannot altogether be despised when we remember that men like Lincoln, Douglas, Edwin M. Stanton, etc., attended such educational institutions. In the spelling classes there was always much rivalry to see how many "head marks" could be gained in a given term of three months. Later, the best speller would stand at the head until he or she missed. These classes sometimes contained thirty and even forty scholars, which made it hard work for a pupil to gain the head of his class. The spelling schools were the beauty and real glory of the olden-time country and village school days. Teachers were ever being implored to appoint a given night for a "spelling school." About twice each month this desire was gratified. A moonshiny evening was generally selected, and at a time when good sleighing obtained, when the neighboring schools were invited to take part in the program, especially in "spelling down." Everybody came from far and near; the old folks, the young folks, the children and every dog on the premises followed the jingle of the merry sleigh bells. The great box stove filled up with the best fuel on earth, hickory wood, crackled and sent forth a glow appreciated by all till way along in the program, when the air in the log building became intense. The good spellers were permitted to choose sides, drawing cuts for who should be selected first. A tally sheet was carefully kept to see who missed the most words. After recess the "spelling down" began in earnest, and the home stretch was always interesting. He or she who stood the longest against the jaw-breaking words found in Webster was accounted a hero or heroine indeed.

It is noticed of late years that men and women do not spell as correctly as did their fathers and mothers, and a good feature of this, the first decade of the twentieth century, is the spelling matches which, in many sections of this country, are being revived.

Probably the first school house erected in Berlin township was the one built on the site of Ankenytown, on a lot directly opposite where Mr. Gregor's store was located at one time. John Lewis, a son of Governor Lewis, taught there once. The building was a log house later used as a dwelling. The next school house was placed on land donated by Abraham Leedy.

In Brown township, the first school house, so far as is now known, was built near the village of Jelloway about 1830, and in it Joseph Dunlap taught the first school of the township. The district in which it stood embraced a

large portion of the township and children of all ages came a long distance through the forests to get an education. This, as nearly all primitive school houses, was also used for a meeting house and for lectures, speeches, singing and spelling schools. Another early instructor there was Joseph Pinkley.

In Butler township, for several years after the beginning of the settlement, little attention was paid to schools or churches. The teachers were very illiterate and the school buildings were simply abominable, as viewed from a modern Ohio standpoint. Pioneer George McLarnan once described one of the school houses which he attended when a boy: "It was situated on a knoll about four rods from a fine spring of water in the midst of a dense forest. It was constructed of round logs, twelve and sixteen feet long, one-story high, with a log across the north end placed four to five feet high from the floor, and about the same distance from the wall, upon which and against the end wall was erected a large stick chimney, plastered with mortar, joined in a stone back-wall cemented with the same material.

The roof was made of clapboards that were held in their places by weight poles, which in turn were held by a small log, notched into the ends of the top logs, and called a butting pole. Not a single nail was used. Greased paper was employed in place of window glass. The ground floor was composed of rough puncheons, faced and jointed by some pioneer with his sharp broad-ax, and then laid upon large logs placed as sleepers. The seats were made from small trees, cut into logs, the proper length, and split in two, the bark taken off, and the other side hewn and made reasonably smooth; two-inch holes were then bored into the ends and middle, into which sticks were placed as legs. Holes were bored into the walls on the west side and south end and large wooden supporters placed therein, upon which were laid boards to write upon; then, to complete the structure, the door was made by cutting a hole in the southeast corner of the house five and one-half feet by three and a half feet: the same was then cased with timber, split, hewn and shaved and fastened with wooden pins.

Among the first teachers in this district was William Braddock, whose educational qualifications allowed him to "read, write and cipher some," as one of his pupils has related. These rude school houses have all disappeared from the county and instead are to be seen the neat frame or brick buildings with modern furnishings and everything to entice, rather than drive the young from the building as was the case in the olden time—yet many a smart man and woman had the grit to obtain the elements of their later excellent education within the dingy walls of those old log school houses.

Another one of the early teachers in this township was "Judge" Davis, from Maryland. One of his pupils related away back in the eighties the fol-

lowing concerning him: "He wore linsey-woolsey pants and home-made linen vests, a red flannel wammus, cowhide shoes, the sole and upper leather both of his own tanning, together with overshoes made from sheep skins with the wool on. He was born, reared and educated near Hagerstown, Maryland, emigrated to old Virginia, and from there to Knox county, where he set up as farmer, tanner, politician and school teacher. He was a believer of the Methodist religious faith and in politics voted the good old Democratic ticket, of course, and he was among the best of citizens in the township over which he chiefly presided in official matters. The books used in this school were the "United States Speller," the "Stories of Gulliver's Travels," "Robinson Crusoe," lives of Washington, Penn and Marion for reading books Geographies, grammers and higher arithmetics were unknown here then.

In Clay township the first school was taught by an Irishman named Samuel Hill. He taught in a small log building, with greased paper windows. Reading, writing and arithmetic constituted the branches taught. Not over eight scholars ever attended at any one time. The second school in this township was taught in a small log cabin, near the present village of Martinsburg cemetery. In place of such rude places, the township is now dotted with beautiful farm houses and school houses to match.

In Clinton township, in 1880 there were (outside the city of Mt. Vernon) six fine school buildings which had displaced the few log "shacks" found there in the first decades of the township's settlement.

In Harrison township the first school was taught in a small log building in the Dudgeon settlement. Moses, Jane, Charles and Thomas Dudgeon, John, Charlotte, Levi, David and Elizabeth Harrod, Levi, Mary and John Riggs and Mary Ross were among the scholars. Samuel Hill was among the earlier teachers in this, as well as Clay, Butler and Jackson townships. For many years after the first settlement was effected, schools were either taught in dwellings or in very small log houses built of poles for school purposes. The establishment of the Martinsburg Academy and Kenyon College, both near by, was of lasting use to the youth of Harrison township.

In Howard township the same style of log school house obtained as has been frequently described in other places in this chapter. The earliest of these was built on Joseph Critchfield's farm. The early instructors, "masters," as they were called, were Joseph Dunlap, Nathan Heddington, William Williams and Jacob Lyons. With the building of the college at Gambier, education was soon on an up-grade and has kept apace with Ohio schools everywhere.

In Jefferson township, as in most if not all the townships in Ohio, at that date, the schools were of the "subscription" kind, there not being any

school fund at that time in Ohio. At first these schools were taught in private houses. The first school house was erected in 1826 on Nicholas Helm's farm. It stood eighty rods west of Greersville and was made from hewn logs. Another was erected in nearly the center of the township, on Phillip Hardinger's farm, and a third was built a few years later near where later still was erected Wesley chapel. These were all log structures. Among the very earliest to teach and flog in these school houses were Elisha Ross, Robert Greer, David Buzzard and Isaac Beann.

In Milford township the first school house of any considerable note was on the extreme northwest part of the southwest quarter of section 9, and near the Johnstown road, about 1829. This was a substantial hewed-log building, twenty-two feet square, with a large fire place and brick chimney. Previous to 1830 all schools were supported by private subscription, but at that date a small school fund was provided for by the state of Ohio and districts were ordered set off and a fair school system provided for the people. By 1880 this township had nine school houses of modern style of architecture and accommodations.

In Miller township the early school house facilities were coupled with those of Morgan township, as the settlements were in the corners of the two subdivisions of the county. The first school house in Miller township was erected on the Granville road, a mile north of Brandon. This was a log house built about 1817, erected for the scholars in the northern part of the township. In the spring of 1825 two more schools were added, one on the farm later owned by Dana Miller, a short distance from the road west of his house. The other was on the farm later known as the Lewis Gates property, about midway between his residence and the cross-roads west of it. Here, as everywhere prior to about 1830, the schools were all supported by private or individual subscription. But about that year the state changed its school laws and an appropriation was allowed from each county for school purposes and districts were organized which were under the immediate control of the township trustees. In 1833 a school house in district No. 1 was erected and others soon followed, until in 1850 there were nine school houses within the township. In 1853 the Ohio Legislature passed virtually the present system of school laws and created a board of education for each township, thus making a free instead of a subscription school system.

The first frame school house in this township was erected in 1839 in what came to be styled No. 6 district. This was about a mile and a half south of Brandon and during that year a brick school house was erected in the village of Brandon. The last named was destroyed by a tornado. Things moved along until 1867, when the board of education decided to reduce the

districts to eight and erect a new building for each sub-district; the houses to be made of brick, twenty-four feet wide and thirty feet long, with ten feet in the clear between floor and ceiling. The first seven of these school houses were built by L. W. Gates and the last by N. W. Buxton. Hence it will be observed that no child growing up within Miller township has ever had to complain of its lack of opportunity of gaining a good common school education.

In Morgan township it is claimed by those who are in a position to know that the first school was taught there by Ziba Leonard, Jr., who later resided in Martinsburg. The school house was a small log building on the old Benjamin Bell farm. It was without floor and had greased paper for window lights. The first school was a summer term and neither teacher nor pupils wore any covering on their feet the entire summer season. Mr. Leonard charged a dollar and a half per scholar tuition, and tradition says he never received half of that amount. James Kirkland taught the next school in the township and it is related that every child who was old enough in the township was enrolled and generally attended school. Nearly half a century ago the log school house disappeared and in their place were erected neat frame or substantial brick buildings.

In Morris township the first attempt at schools was in 1812, when Ichabod Marshall taught in a little log house that stood where J. R. Banning's residence was afterward built, on Clinton and Main streets, Clinton village. The second school was taught in a building erected especially for that purpose, northeast of Smith's hotel. Silas Knapp taught there first. As the years went by and the settlement grew, more school buildings were erected in the township and by 1880 there were six modern buildings, all provided with up-to-date teachers.

In Pleasant township the first teacher was William Marquis, who taught a school in a log cabin on the property of James Colville about 1825. The township now has good educational facilities and is fully up to the Ohio standard of public schools.

In Union township there were no schools until several years after the real settlement had been effected that were not of the crude type and were taught in log cabins and at the homes of farmers. Among the earliest teachers may be recalled John Wells, and William Critchfield was another very early teacher who taught in a log building near the site of Millwood.

In the town of Fredericktown schools have always been good. Either Artemas Corbin or William Y. Farquhar taught the pioneer school at this point in a little frame building erected during the war of 1812 for a block-house. About the same time a school was opened in the cabin that stood

on the old Columbus road, within the present bounds of Morris township, on the Benjamin Dowler farm. Alma Ashley taught there, also Curtis Allen. Among the first to teach were Asa B. Woodward and a Mr. Ashburn. Philo Doolittle, another pioneer teacher, erected him a house for dwelling purposes and had attached to it a school room in which he taught many terms of school. This building stood on the borders of the famous and ancient earthwork, near the public square. He taught "select school" there until his death, probably a quarter of a century in all. The next school building was near the block-house and this was a good sized frame structure and was used for school purposes for more than twenty years until a brick building took its place. Among the teachers of note in this building were Sturges, Wilcox, Horner, Duncan, Baugh, Elizabeth Duncan, Miss Roberts and others whose names are not now recalled by historic research.

The system of union or graded schools was established in 1852. Doctor Dwyer was made president of the board under the new system; Philo Doolittle, secretary, and S. W. Woodruff, treasurer. The school examiners at that date were Rev. John M. Farris, Philo Doolittle and Rev. H. D. Webb. After great pains and much expense to provide the thirty-eight by forty-eight-foot school building, of two stories in height, erected by direct taxation, a school was opened up in September, 1853, with William Mitchell, of Columbus, as superintendent. Since then the school has been in successful operation and has turned out into the great field of life's action many good men and noble, highly educated women.

In Pike township the first school was taught by William Scoles in a portion of his own house in the southwest corner of section 13. The first hewed-log school building was on the land of Robert Kirkpatrick, the date being about the year 1833. The first brick house in the township was built on the Francis Popham property.

WESTMINSTER ACADEMY.

In Middlebury township schools have always been looked upon as the most potent factor in civilization. The early schools were "private subscription" in character, but the township was eager to establish the free school system and took an active and early part in so doing.

In 1880 it supported six good district schools and at a much earlier date boasted of an academy, "Westminster," a Presbyterian institution. It was situated in the village of Waterford and conducted by Rev. Robert Morrison and his brother, Prof. William Morrison, both from Kentucky. This school grew out of the division in the Presbyterian church over the subject of slavery and its proposed abolition. Those who were opposed to that measure

started this institution (how short-sighted) to perpetuate their views and create public opinion for their cause. For a time it was well patronized, but after the civil war came on and, as a "war measure," as it was called by some, the slaves were declared free, this institution went down.

MOUNT VERNON COLLEGE.

This institution of learning is conducted by the Seventh-Day Adventists and was the outgrowth of the old Mount Vernon Academy. Many years ago there was a sanitarium established by this sect at this point, but in the conference held in Baltimore in 1893 it was decided to do away with that and convert the buildings into a school for the church. In the fall of 1893 the school was thrown open for pupils for Ohio, but many were admitted from other sections of the country. "Its object was to train workers for the cause of God," says their account of it. The missionary cause was chief in mind in establishing this academy. In 1905 it was thought best to enlarge and convert the academy into a college, and as such it was incorporated in March, 1905. It is within the Columbia Union Conference and takes in many states. There are more than two hundred Advent churches in this conference and a membership of six thousand people of this faith. The conference contains seventeen million people, hence the need for a college teaching the doctrines of the church, as well as other things to fit men and women best to serve their Master. Here one finds all that goes to make up a great college, conducted on modern plans. The buildings are brick and frame; a power house, laundry, printing house, all heated by steam and lighted by electricity. There are libraries, laboratories, a museum, etc. Literary, scientific and normal courses are here taught; also music and nurse training departments are included in the things thoroughly taught here. None but Adventists in religious faith are accepted as students. There are now about one hundred and eighty students enrolled in this college.

The 1911 officers are: B. G. Wilkinson, president; S. M. Butler, secretary and treasurer; E. R. Brown, auditor. The college is an attractive place; the fine campus and the surrounding landscape scenes are calculated to inspire one with awe and reverence for the Creator of all things. Its location is to the east of Hiawatha Park, near the street car line from the city.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MT. VERNON.

The history of the Mt. Vernon schools, private and public, date back to near the date of platting the village in 1805, more than a century ago. The early records are not in existence, if indeed there were any kept. But both

newspaper files and well-founded tradition makes it quite certain that the following was about the chain of schools and the principal buildings that have been used for school purposes in the city, from its earliest day:

As a result of the determination on the part of parents in Mt. Vernon, a small log school house was erected on the southwest corner of the public square, near the line of High and Main streets, its size being about fourteen by eighteen feet and only one story high. It was covered with clapboards nailed on; it was lighted by small windows and heated by a large old-fashioned fire-place, with no furniture but the teacher's chair and rough slab benches for pupils' seats; desks made of boards attached to the walls, inclining inward and a little downward, on which the pupils placed their books and slates and copy books. Pupils all sat with faces to the walls and backs to the teacher. Such was the pioneer school house of Mt. Vernon. The only ornament in way of wall decorations was a map of the town of Mt. Vernon, drawn by the teacher with his pen, to exhibit his skill in wielding the little instrument which he took much pride in.

Among the very earliest to teach in this building was an Irishman named Thomas Irvine, who located here in the spring of 1811 and taught for a number of years. In 1816 came John Roberts, from Pennsylvania, and he soon became the teacher, continuing for two seasons. About 1818 or possibly a year or so later, this building was abandoned and where it had stood so long the market house was erected in 1832.

Another subscription paper was circulated for the purpose of raising money with which to build the second school house for Mt. Vernon. The committee purchased two lots on Mulberry street from John Williamson. By the united efforts of the subscription committee, the school trustees and the members of the Masonic lodge, a neat two-story brick building was erected on the lots just named, in 1818. The upper story was occupied by the Masonic fraternity, while the ground floor was for school purposes. But the money ran low and its walls were left unplastered and old log and slab benches were employed, same as in the log building, which condition obtained until more means could be raised. Joseph Chapman, brother of Judge Chapman, taught several terms of school in this building. In it, also, were held the Sunday regular religious services, making it one of the most popular of buildings in the little village of Mt. Vernon. In 1824 it was resolved by the citizens to plaster the building. This was done under supervision of pioneer Henry B. Curtis, and the house was also comfortably seated. The central part of the school room was an open space, occupied by the teacher, and the classes when called out to recite.

After the general Ohio school law was enacted the schools were under the control of the trustees of Clinton township up to 1845. But, strange to

relate, the common people did not take kindly to the new school law. In fact many kept their children at home rather than sanction it. Many of the more wealthy and aristocratic ones felt that they dare not allow their children to mingle with the rougher, poorer classes, hence they went back to the old select school plan. It really took many years to overcome this prejudice. In the meantime the select school and academy were immensely popular. Rev. R. R. Sloan established such an educational institution and it was conducted more than twenty years. Later, it was converted into a female seminary, which flourished for a few years and died a natural death for lack of attendance.

In 1845, when Mt. Vernon was incorporated as a town by act of the Ohio Legislature, the schools went into the hands of the mayor and council, each ward becoming a sub-district, the councilman being director from his district-ward. Old records show that in September, 1845, these directors met and agreed on paying the sum of twenty-two dollars per month to instructors who should provide themselves with a suitable room, fuel and furniture to be approved by the directors. It was also provided that when the district found any part of these school furnishings that the wages should be proportionately less. Another provision was that the people and the directors themselves should reserve the right to visit the schools and to cause the discharge of any teacher for good reasons, at any date in the term, when no further pay should be collected. After a time, the brick school building on the square, which was badly run down, was leased to Rev. R. R. Sloan and John K. True, for educational purposes, with the understanding that it should be suitably repaired. Thus the old building was leased for a term of fifteen years, and the schools of Mt. Vernon forever taken from the hands of the mayor and town council.

The members of the board of education appointed by the town council met in April, 1856, Samuel Israel being president, and Joseph F. Davis was made clerk of the new board. In June, the same year, they resolved "That this board fix, as their estimate of the probable cost of a suitable public school building, the sum of ten thousand dollars."

An election was duly called and held and at such election there were five hundred thirty-eight ballots cast, of which all but thirty-two were favorable for the erection of a union and high school, as it was then called. It also called for the purchase of lots known as the George W. True site, at a cost of four thousand five hundred dollars, which lots were eight in number. This being out of the way, the matter of fixing teachers' wages came before the board and it was decided to pay forty dollars to men and twenty-five to women, which was a great step forward and insured a good grade of instructors, for those days. In October, 1857, the bids were opened for the erection

of the new central or union school building. Out of eight bids, that of Henry Haller and Joseph Gardner was accepted. The building was to be completed in August, 1859. When all sized up and provided for use, the lots, building and furniture cost the city districts the sum of about thirty thousand dollars. William Mitchell was secured as the head of the first union school. He established four grades, primary, secondary, grammar and high school. The school year was fixed at ten months, the first term to begin in the first week in September. Thirteen teachers were then engaged and the new system prospered from the very start. In 1867 the grades were changed and a new course of study was introduced and later other necessary changes were effected.

In 1873 there was commenced a new two-story brick building, with four large, comfortable rooms; this was finished in the autumn of 1874. This building was the one erected on a very fine, elevated site, at the west end of North street in the fifth ward of the city, purchased of Dr. J. W. Russell. Fowler & Armstrong were the main contractors.

In 1877 another neat two-story brick school house was built in the second ward, southeast corner of Scott and Vine streets. O. W. Hubbel was the contractor.

The above facts have been largely extracted from a lengthy article on Mt. Vernon schools written by Joseph S. Davis, A. M., about 1880, and brought the matters up to that date, which are of interest, coming, as they do, from one so well versed in school history here in Mt. Vernon.

Since 1877, when the last school house he speaks of was erected, there have been the following erected:

The old third ward school building was torn down in 1883 and a new structure erected, costing thirteen thousand dollars. This is on Chestnut street.

The fourth ward building was enlarged in 1892. This is near the Baltimore & Ohio depot.

The high school building, erected in 1858 at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, was added to in 1902-3, making it a very large, well planned school building and centrally located. It stands on the corner of Mulberry and Hamtramck streets.

The second ward school building was erected in 1877 on Vine and Scott (Jackson) streets.

The fifth ward, now called the Davis school house, was built in 1875-6 and is situated on Lamartine street. It was named in honor of Judge Davis, who served many years as a member of the board of education. It is still in use and a well preserved building, too.

At this date (October, 1911) the superintendent of the city schools, Prof. J. S Alan, gives the statement that the following have served as superin-

tendents since 1879, when R. B. Marsh was in charge: 1879-83, R. B. Marsh; 1883-89, Jacob A. Shawan; 1889-1898, Lewis S. Bonebrake; 1898-1905, John K. Baxter; 1905-07, Joshua G. Leland; 1907 and still serving acceptably, John S. Alan.

The total number of graduates in the history of the school, eight hundred and seven; number of graduates in 1911, forty-four.

There are now employed forty-five teachers in the city schools, thirty-five in elementary and ten in high school work. Prof. Alan receives the sum of two thousand dollars per year for his services.

SCHOOLS IN GENERAL.

At the close of 1910, Knox county had the following showing in the state school reports:

Number of township districts, 111; separate districts, with elementary schools in, 8, and with high schools in, 9; total number of school rooms, 214.

The same authority gave the school property a valuation of almost $600,000.

As to the teachers employed at that season it may be stated that the total in the county was 210, and the wages run as follows: In the elementary schools men received $43 and women $41 per month; in the high schools men received $85 and women $65. The total different teachers that year was 215.

The county contained children of school age, 7,610; the grand total of enrollment was 5,705 for the 1910 school year. There were ten high schools in the county at date last mentioned, all doing excellent educational work. The total receipts for school purposes that year was $116,000.

The above is in marked contrast to other decades when the county was in a state of growth and development and school houses were few and far between. Knox may justly be proud of her common schools and other higher educational institutions. This people believe education is worth more to the child than an easy time and the possessor of many "golden spoons!"

HIGH SCHOOLS OF COUNTY.

Amity—Grades, three; salary of superintendent, $700; high school houses in district, one; number of rooms, four; teachers, four; wages, $82.

Bladensburg—Salary of superintendent, $500; school rooms in district, four; value of school property, $2,500; teachers, two; average for wages, women, $42; men, $62.

Centerburg—Grades, one; salary of superintendent, $1,500; school rooms in district, seven; value school property, $10,000; wages for men, $111; women, $75.

College township—Grades, one; salary of superintendent, $800; school rooms of district, six; value of school property, $35,000; wages men, $85; women, $45.

Danville, Buckeye City—Grade, one; salary of superintendent, $792; school houses in district, six; valuation school property, $30,000; wages, men, $100; women, $65.

Fredericktown—Grade, one; salary of superintendent, $1,200; schoolrooms in district, ten; value school property, $30,000; men's wages, $100, women's wages, $65.

Gann—Grades, two; salary superintendent, $588; schoolrooms, two; value school property, $3,000; wages of men, $75, women, $40.

Howard—Grades, three; salary of superintendent, $640; schoolrooms, four; value school property, $10,000; wages, men $74.

Jelloway—Grades, three; salary superintendent, $640; schoolrooms in district, three; value of school property, $8,000; wages for men, $80.

Martinsburg—Grades, two.

Mount Vernon has special instructors as follows: Music, penmanship, and the wages for each teacher is, penmanship, $75; music, $85.

BOOKS IN LIBRARIES.

Amity	200	Fredericktown	1,800
Centerburg	1,000	Howard	380
College township	500	Jelloway	150
Danville—Buckeye City	500		

COLLEGES AND PARISH SCHOOLS.

In Knox county there are now the following colleges and parish schools: Kenyon College (Episcopal), with thirty-two students from other than the state of Ohio; expense to students aside from board, $125; located at Gambier, College township; founded in 1824; number instructors, fourteen; number in attendance 1910-11, 125; volumes in library, 47,000.

St. Vincent de Paul (Catholic), located at Mt. Vernon, Ohio; 251 students in 1910.

In Mt. Vernon is located a modern business college, where both sexes may receive a thorough business and commercial education.

The Mt. Vernon College is the latest school established, being the institution of the Seventh-Day Adventists. See its history elsewhere.

CHAPTER XII.

HISTORY OF KENYON COLLEGE.

By President William Foster Peirce.

The diocesan convention of the Protestant Episcopal church meeting in November, 1824, at Chillicothe, Ohio, appointed a committee "in relation to the seminary," consisting of Col. John Johnston, Charles Hammond and W. K. Bond. This committee reported a constitution for the new institution and recommended that a committee be appointed to procure the passage of an act of incorporation.

The act of incorporation was passed by the Ohio Legislature on December 29, 1824. By the provisions of this act the Right Rev. Philander Chase, the Rev. Messrs. Roger Searle, Intrepid Morse, Ezra B. Kellogg and Samuel Johnston, and Messrs. Bezaleel Wells, William K. Bond, John Johnston and Charles Hammond, and their successors, were constituted a body corporate and politic by the name of the "Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Ohio," and to this body as a board of trustees the care and management of the seminary and its estate and property were committed.

An act, bearing date of January 24, 1826, supplementary to the first act, provided that "the president and professors of said seminary shall be considered as the faculty of a college, and as such, have the power of conferring degrees in the arts and sciences, and of performing all such other acts as pertain unto the faculties of colleges, for the encouragement and reward of learning; and the name and style by which the said degrees shall be conferred, and the certificates of learning given shall be that of the 'President and Professors of Kenyon College in the State of Ohio.'"

On March 16, 1839, an act was passed providing for the establishment of a college and halls for preparatory education, committing the power of conferring degrees in the arts and sciences to the president and professors of Kenyon College, and the power of conferring degrees in theology to the president and professors of the Theological Seminary.

On August 19, 1891, in accordance with notice duly given, the corporate name of the institution was changed to "Kenyon College."

Amendments to and changes in the original constitution of 1824 have been made in the years 1826, 1839, 1857, 1872, 1881, 1904.

PHILANDER CHASE, FOUNDER OF KENYON COLLEGE.

The first American ancestor of the founder of Kenyon College came over in 1640 from Cornwall and settled in New Hampshire. His descendant, Dudley Chase, the father of Philander, was the first settler at the place which he christened Cornish above Fort No. 4, on the Connecticut river. Philander, born December 14, 1775, was the youngest of fourteen children and planned from early boyhood to become a farmer, but his parents wished otherwise and sent him to Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1795. The finding and study of a prayer book during his college course led him to enter the Episcopal ministry, in which he was ordained in 1798 by Bishop Samuel Provost, of New York. Although he was for a while comfortably and happily settled at Hartford, Connecticut, his great energy and extraordinary force of character led him to seek work in the wilderness, so that in the spring of 1817 he undertook the perilous journey to Ohio. Traveling from early in March through July, he at last purchased a farm and accepted the rectorship at the little town of Worthington, Ohio. He received from the trustees of Worthington Academy the appointment of principal to oversee the destinies of that institution. He was elected bishop of Ohio, June 4, 1818, and consecrated in Philadelphia, February 11, 1819. In 1831 he resigned the episcopate of Ohio, became bishop of Illinois in 1835, and he died at Robin's Nest, now Jubilee, Illinois, September 20, 1852.

A friend writes thus concerning the Bishop:

"In height he was six feet and over; the span of his chest was nearly, if not quite, equal to his height, and with that noble trunk his limbs were in full and admirable proportion. In a crowd his giant figure, in front or back, excited, wherever he moved, universal attention. Large and heavy in stature as he was, he was remarkably light and graceful in his movements, and when not ruffled with opposition or displeasure, exceedingly agreeable, polished and finished in his manner. Towards those who betrayed hauteur in their deportment with him, or whom he suspected as actuated by such a spirit, or who positively differed with him as to his policy, and especially toward those whom he looked upon as his enemies, he was generally distant and overbearing, and sometimes, when offended, perhaps morose. In his bearing toward them his noble countenance was always heavy and lowering, and his deportment frigid and unmistakably repulsive; but in his general intercourse, and always with his particular and intimate friends, his address and social qualities were polished, delightful and captivating; his countenance was sunlight, his manner warm and genial as balmy May, and his deportment winning to a degree rare among even remarkably commanding and popular men."

He is thus described by another friend:

"I first saw him, not long after his consecration, in the year 1819. He was then forty-four years of age. He was of large stature, tall, of clear, florid complexion, rather full habit, but well proportioned. His appearance was very striking and attractive. A stranger passing him on the street would instinctively turn to notice further his retreating figure. His manners were strikingly courteous and affable even to his inferiors. In powers of conversation he excelled all persons whom I have ever known. In a large company he unconsciously became the central figure on account of his lively and interesting talk. I have seen a large roomful of people attracted towards him, even when occupying some obscure corner, to catch his words, which were addressed immediately to only a few. These personal and rare traits of the Bishop indicated a high degree of cultivation as well as Christian character, and perhaps constituted an element of success among the cultivated and refined people of England to whom he made his plea for aid in his great and holy purpose of founding an institution for the preparation of men for the sacred ministry."

Countless incidents are related illustrative of his originality, his pioneer spirit, his energy and untiring industry. His "Reminiscences," in two volumes, contains his own vibrant narrative, and the "Kenyon Book," compiled by William B. Bodine, fourteenth president of Kenyon College, has in it a wealth of interesting material.

THE FOUNDING.

The granting of the charter of Kenyon College in the year 1824 marks the beginning of the first missionary enterprise of the Episcopal church in the West. That Bishop Chase, the founder of Kenyon, and the men who were associated with him regarded their work as a means of missionary activity for the church is amply apparent from their letters and other reminiscences. That Kenyon has done a great missionary work is suggested by a comparison of the numbers and influence of the church in Ohio with its strength in the neighboring state and diocese of Indiana. For many years the clergymen and laymen trained at Kenyon determined the religious character of the diocese, and to the present day Kenyon men have, if no longer a paramount, yet an important, influence in all the religious activities of the diocese of Ohio. Nor have Kenyon's services to the church been confined to the narrow territorial limits of Ohio; throughout the country, in the episcopate, in the ministry, in lay work, men whom Kenyon has trained are advancing the work of Christ and His church.

Philander Chase, consecrated in 1819 first bishop of the Episcopal church in the Northwest territory, came to the West on the tide of immigration which between the years of 1810 and 1820 raised Ohio from thirteenth to fifth place among the states in point of population. He chose his time with sagacity. Never was there a greater missionary opportunity than among the thousands who were flocking into the new state. But from the first he felt the need of men. The harvest was ripe, but where were the laborers? His necessity was great; in all the great wilderness which was then Ohio there was hardly an Episcopal clergyman, and absolutely not a place where one could be trained. But for his herculean frame, which no exertions could wear out, he must have broken down under his long journeys through a sparsely settled, new country, to do work much of which might have been done for him by clergymen or well-instructed laymen.

It was even more difficult then than now to secure missionaries, for it was considerably subsequent to the year of grace 1820 that the rector of Trinity church, Boston, refused aid to a struggling rural parish in Massachusetts on the ground that only cultivated persons could appreciate the offices of the Episcopal church, and that none such lived in the country. As this anecdote was typical of a large body of opinion in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, the large centers of population in which the appreciative cultivated classes were collected, there was not a great deal of missionary zeal and enterprise in those days, no man caring to cast his pearls, be they religious or lapidary, before swine. There were very few clergymen like Bishop Chase to foresee the great future of the new West, shut off as it was by the high mountains.

From the older part of the country, then, Bishop Chase could hardly expect to receive many assistants, and even though the slender means of his people had permitted him to send young men to the East to be trained, it was doubtful whether men educated under such different conditions as the East then presented from Ohio would be either willing or adapted to do work at home. So it was that Bishop Chase determined upon founding a church training school in the opening West, where ministers might be educated at home under the hard conditions of pioneer life, and laymen be bred with the sound of the church's liturgy continually in their ears. Kenyon College was the result of the heroic missionary bishop's determination.

The obstacles that the good Bishop had to encounter in the accomplishment of his purpose could have been surmounted only by the strongest intellectual conviction of the necessity of his work, an ardent devotion and a will which did not know the meaning of submission to man or to circumstances. Obviously, to carry out his plans money was necessary—not a great

deal, for labor and materials and living were all cheap, but much more money than could be provided by the new diocese, which could not so much as afford to pay its bishop a salary.

The lack of accumulated wealth in Ohio and of sympathy in the East determined Bishop Chase to an extraordinary step—a visit to England to raise money for his missionary enterprise. Considering the inflamed condition of national feeling so soon after the war of 1812, the Bishop's resolution was the more audacious and original, and his success the more convincing evidence of the personal authority and influence of the man.

Bishop Chase's trip to England indeed connects itself curiously enough with our national history through the dreary conference of Ghent, in 1814, which, after months of bickering and wrangling, concluded at Christmas a peace in which neither side mentioned the points the settlement of which had in July been declared indispensable preliminaries to any negotiation, for it was from Henry Clay, one of the American peace commissioners, that Bishop Chase received a letter of introduction to Lord Gambier, the chairman of the British commission, and it was chiefly through the influence of Lord Gambier that the missionary enterprise in Ohio secured a hearing in England.

The accounts that have come down to us of the contumelious treatment to which the American commissioners were subjected by their British compeers make it hard to understand why Henry Clay, nine years later, is recommending friends to the chairman of the British commission. Lord Gambier's interest in Ohio is perhaps a little easier to comprehend, for the commissioners of Ghent had demanded as a *sine qua non* to negotiation that the United States abandon their claim upon Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, most of Indiana, and a large part of Ohio, and recognize the territory as an Indian reservation under the joint suzerainty of Great Britain and the United States, and over this concession the war of diplomatic controversy had raged most hotly and continuously. The nine years' interval had not extinguished Lord Gambier's interest in the much-coveted Northwest territory, and familiar as he had become in 1814 with its resources and possibilities, he was in 1823 readily persuaded to help Bishop Chase in promoting the work of the Episcopal church in Ohio.

The principal English donors to Bishop Chase's college were Lord Gambier, for whom the Bishop named his village; Lord Kenyon, for whom he named the college; Lord Bexley, for whom is named Bexley Hall, the Theological Seminary building;; the dowager Countess of Rosse, and Hannah More, whose "cordial frankness, elevated sentiment and chastised wit" and other charming qualities Bishop Chase describes in a way quite at variance with the accounts of an observer like De Quincey.

It was only about thirty thousand dollars that Bishop Chase received from English sources, but those were the days of small things in this country, and the sum then seemed almost munificent. It was sufficient at any rate to enable the Bishop to buy a tract of eight thousand acres of land in central Ohio. This site was purchased from William Hogg, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and consisted of section 1, in township 6, and section 4, in township 7, and the 12th range of United States military land, containing each four thousand acres. The amount of money paid Mr. Hogg for the entire tract was somewhat over nineteen thousand dollars.

In the matter of a choice between a city or a country site, Bishop Chase earnestly advocated the latter, because he believed that not only would the students gain thereby in health and morality, but because he saw that wherever the seminary should be fixed, there property would at once advance in value, and by securing some thousands of acres the seminary might share in the gains which it would itself create. "If I were to judge in this matter from my present feelings," he said, "and if it were proper to express them here, I should be compelled to declare my great dislike to the confining of our views within the contracted sphere marked out by some for a city seminary, and that both my judgment and my feelings accord with the expressed opinion of benefactors in England I myself am witness, and here do testify."

"Through a lifetime of half a century," the Bishop urged, "and far the greater part of this spent in being taught or in teaching others, there has been no one subject on which my mind has dwelt with deeper or more melancholy regret than this: That there was not in our seminaries of learning some way invented by which our youth, when removed from the guardian eye of their parents, might contend with vice on more equal terms—might be taught, at least, the use of weapons of self-defense before they are brought, as in our city colleges, to contend unarmed with the worst enemies of their happiness—those who find it to their interest or malicious pleasure to seduce them from their studies into vice and dissipation. And here this much desired means of preventing evils which no collegiate laws can cure is now before you. Put your seminary on your own domain; be owners of the soil on which you dwell, and let the tenure of every lease and deed depend on the expressed condition that nothing detrimental to the morals and studies of youth be allowed on the premises."

In order to erect a college in the primeval forest all the task of pioneer life had to be performed on a gigantic scale. The backwoodsman makes a clearing to build his rude barn and the log cabin which is to shelter his own family. Bishop Chase made his clearing to provide for a community, and

to erect a massive stone building, which is one of the finest architectural monuments of its period in America.

To the difficulties incident to pioneer life were added the suspicion and hostility on the part of the other settlers. When the massive walls of old Kenyon began to rise it was rumored that English money was raising a fort to command a part of the Western country which English diplomacy had not been able to gain possession of at the convention of Ghent.

The college, however, was finally built, and the first class received their B. A.'s in 1829. The manner of life in the new college was necessarily very primitive. Seventy dollars was the price for a year of forty weeks for students of collegiate rank, and sixty dollars for grammar-school pupils, while a generous reduction of ten dollars more was made to theological students. These prices include all expenses except stationery, books and clothing, and Bishop Chase was hopeful of maintaining permanently this state of arcadian simplicity. In one of his convention addresses he says: "Though it is evidently necessary that the boarding department be made to defray its own expenses, yet conscientiously looking to the good of the public, the very nature of our plan of having our institution in the country, surrounded by our own domain, abounding in every necessity of life, gives us reason to expect that those prices can always be kept at their present unexampled and almost incredibly reduced rate."

The picturesque pioneer life of Kenyon College and its founder and first president is very accurately, if jocosely, summarized in a song which is very popular among the Kenyon students of today:

"The first of Kenyon's goodly race
Was that great man, Philander Chase;
He climbed the hill, and said a prayer,
And founded Kenyon College there.

"He dug up stones, he chopped down trees,
He sailed across the stormy seas,
And begged at every noble's door,
And also that of Hannah More.

"The King, the Queen, the lords, the earls,
They gave their gowns, they gave their pearls,
Until Philander had enough
And hurried homeward with the stuff.

"He built the college, built the dam,
He milked the cow, he smoked the ham,
He taught the classes, rang the bell,
And spanked the naughty freshmen well.

"And thus he worked with all his might
For Kenyon College day and night;
And Kenyon's heart still keeps a place
Of love for old Philander Chase."

But Bishop Chase brought back something more than money from England; he returned with ideas of collegiate architecture which controlled not only his own building but set a standard for his successors. When one looks at the ugly brick boxes which constitute the historical nucleus of the New England colleges of the same date as Kenyon, one appreciates at its full the architectural debt that the Ohio college owes to its first founder. For in the clearing that he made in the forest the Bishop began a group of buildings which far surpassed any collegiate architecture of that date in America, and which even yet is the equal of any. On January 9, 1827, he laid the corner-stone of old Kenyon, a massive Gothic structure with walls of solid stone four and a half feet thick. Planned as one side of a college quadrangle, its battlemented and pinnacled roof is surmounted by a majestic spire one hundred and ten feet high. A quarry was opened in the college hill to supply the stone, and timber was cut and hewn on the domain. Floors and finish were sawed at the mill built by the Bishop close by at the falls of the Kokosing. When Bishop Chase left Gambier in 1831 the walls of Rosse chapel, the cathedral church of Ohio, were several feet above the ground. The plans for this stately Gothic edifice, with a deep and spacious chancel, were altered by Bishop Chase's successor and the building assumed a simpler and more severe classical outline.

Bishop Chase was a great man; he saw the opportunity of the moment and seized it. The pioneers of Ohio were of the best and sturdiest stock of the young United States; they were energetic and intelligent, and appreciated the value of education. But they had not the means to send their sons across the mountains to school and college, even though the journey had not been long, difficult and dangerous; they needed, and showed that they appreciated, a good education that could be obtained at home cheaply and conveniently. Such an opening for a college has rarely been found, and nobly did Kenyon College fill the place opened for it by the times, for its alumni roll contains a larger percentage of distinguished names than that of any college in the

country. In those early days when the number of undergraduates rarely exceeded sixty, there were trained at Kenyon Salmon P. Chase, chief justice of the United States and secretary of the treasury; Stanley Matthews, justice of the supreme court; David Davis, justice of the supreme court; Henry Winter Davis, the great orator of Congress; Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war; J. B. Minor, dean of the University of Virginia Law School and the best law teacher of his day in the United States; Bishop Wilmer, of Louisiana, and Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States.

The social, religious and political life of the commonwealth of Ohio was moulded and stamped by the men educated at Kenyon and Western Reserve before the early sixties, and in the broader field of the national life their influence was a potent one. Today the life of church and state is more complex than in the early days; church and state alike are affected by the influx of outside currents; the old colleges which formed the early life of the commonwealth of Ohio have rivals now in the institutions of other states, brought near by the multiplication of railroads and the increase of wealth; their influence, though important, will not again be paramount. Yet Kenyon has a brilliant future before it as a brilliant past behind it. The pendulum is swinging back again; there are many signs that thoughtful people are tiring of education in the gross, of the mingling of the sexes in the colleges, of technical training before the mind is ripe. The old conservative notions of separate, liberal education in small numbers are reviving, and Kenyon College, which, in the midst of an uncongenial and often hostile environment, has maintained the standards of true cultivation and scholarship, never lowering them for the sake of numbers or of popularity, is certain to enter upon the second century of its history with greater endowments and more brilliant prospects than it has ever had in the past.

LATER HISTORY, 1831-1912.

Since the resignation in 1831 of the first president and founder of the college, Bishop Chase, the list of presidents is as follows: Charles Petit McIlvaine, 1831-1840; David Bates Douglas, 1840-1844; Samuel Fuller, 1844-1845; Sherlock A. Bronson, 1845-1850; Thomas M. Smith, 1850-1854; Lorin Andrews, 1854-1861; Benjamin Lang, 1861-1863; Charles Short, 1863-1867; James Kent Stone, 1867-1868; Eli T. Tappan, 1868-1875; Edward C. Benson, 1875-1876; William B. Bodine, 1876-1891; Theodore Sterling, 1891-1896; William Foster Peirce, elected president in 1896.

In 1839, as a fruition of the exertions of Bishop McIlvaine, a separate building was erected for the exclusive use of students in the Theological

Seminary. The working model for this building, Bexley Hall, was sent from England and is a copy of the Elizabethan country house of Lord Bexley. It has been called the finest specimen of pure Elizabethan architecture in America.

In 1850 occurred the sale of the college lands as related in Dr. Bodine's "Kenyon Book." When Major Douglas came to Gambier in 1840 the finances were in a depressed and most deplorable condition. The money collected a few years before had been partially used in the erection of new buildings, partially in the payment of old debts. These debts, however, were not entirely obliterated. To meet this deficit, Bishop McIlvaine, in 1833, had found it necessary to contract a loan of fifteen thousand dollars, which he secured "through the great attention and affectionate interest of Samuel Ward, Esq., of New York." This loan, however, proved a very heavy burden. Without it, or rather without the debt which it represented, the college financially would have prospered. As it was, there was an increasing accumulation of debt, year by year. It was at length deemed both expedient and necessary to sell the greater part of the original tract of land and definite action to this effect was taken by the trustees.

The college lands consist at present of about four hundred acres, of which approximately one hundred and fifty acres are in use as parks surrounding the college and seminary buildings, the college campus comprising ninety acres and the remainder being known as the Bexley Park.

Ascension Hall was erected in 1859 by gifts from the Church of the Ascension, New York. Built in pure Tudor style, its finely proportioned lines and battlemented towers command special admiration. It contains most of the college lecture rooms, together with scientific laboratories, business offices and halls of the Philomathesian and Nu Pi Kappa literary societies. These two latter halls are finished in handsome hand-carved oaken beams and paneling.

The records of the Philomathesian and Nu Pi Kappa literary societies are interwoven with college history and the students who in these halls practiced oration and debate have gone forth to utter words not lacking in influence both in church and state. The college literary society records both of Edwin M. Stanton and Rutherford B. Hayes are both highly characteristic of the two men in ways typically suggestive. The Nu Pi Kappa Society owes its foundation to an incident in the life of Stanton. When in 1832 South Carolina nullified the existing tariff and the proclamation of President Jackson declared that the whole force of the Federal army would enforce the collection of the duties, the Kenyon student body, many of whom came

from the South, could talk of little else. Stanton, although he had not been brought up a Democrat, on this issue went over to Jackson and vehemently denounced the action of the nullifying state. His vigorous speeches made the Southerners so uncomfortable that they seceded from Philomathesian to found the Nu Pi Kappa Society. Perhaps Stanton was thinking of the influence upon him of this college debate when in later years he said, "If I am anything or have done anything in the way of usefulness, I owe it to Kenyon College."

President Hayes, whose college life covered the years 1838-1842, played a highly characteristic part in the relations of these two Kenyon literary societies. In the winter of 1841 there were so few Southern students in the college that the members of Nu Pi Kappa feared their society would cease to exist. One of the Southern students, Guy M. Bryan, of Texas, who was an intimate friend of young Hayes, decided to bring the matter before the latter in the hope of devising some means for carrying on Nu Pi Kappa, which was chartered by the state and had valuable property. The two boys discussed the situation with the greatest seriousness. At last Hayes said, "Well, I will get 'Old Trow' Comstock and some others to join with me, and we will send over a delegation from our society to yours, and then we can make new arrangements so that both societies can live in the old college." Accordingly, ten members of Philomathesian joined Nu Pi Kappa and a joint committee from the two societies reported a plan by which students could join either one without reference to sectional differences. It was very natural that the man who, as President, welded the nation together should have been the man in college to go over to the Southern society.

Lorin Andrews, from 1854-1861 president of the college, trained as a lawyer, had, however, achieved signal success as an educator, but when the first call of the President of the United States for quotas of volunteer troops was made, was the first man in Ohio whose name the Governor received. He did this rather less from any desire for a military life than as an example. He was elected colonel of the Fourth Ohio Infantry, which entered for three months' service; re-enlisted July 5, 1861, and died September 18, 1861.

One hundred and thirty-seven students at Kenyon College and twenty-seven at the Theological Seminary were in attendance when the Civil war broke out. Of this number over sixty followed the example of President Andrews, enlisting, North and South, in the armies of the Civil war. Not until 1905 has the attendance again equaled this figure, at which time there were registered one hundred and forty-eight men at Kenyon College and twenty-one at Bexley Hall.

PROPERTY, 1911.

A list of the college buildings follows: Old Kenyon, built by Bishop Chase in 1827, opened to students, 1829. The interior rebuilt and handsomely remodeled, 1905-1906.

Rosse Hall, begun by Bishop Chase, 1831. Constructed on revised plan by Bishop McIlvaine; burned, 1897; rebuilt, 1899.

Bexley Hall, built by Bishop McIlvaine, 1839.

Stone pillars at entrance of college park, erected by President Douglas, 1842.

Ascension Hall, built by members of the Church of the Ascension, New York, 1859.

Church of the Holy Spirit, presented to Bishop Bedell by members of his former parish in New York, 1869.

Hubbard Hall, built by Mrs. Ezra Bliss, 1884, in honor of her brother; burned January 1, 1910; replaced.

The Alumni Library and Norton Hall, the gift of David Z. Norton, 1910-1911.

Stephens stack room, adjoining the library, built in 1903 by James P. Stephens, of the class of 1859.

Prayer cross, erected by the class of 1902, Bexley Hall, to mark the spot where prayer first was said on the college hill.

Hanna Hall, built in 1903, by Senator Marcus A. Hanna, in honor of his wife, C. Augusta Hanna.

Colburn Hall, the library building of the Theological Seminary, built by Mrs. L. C. Colburn in 1904.

The president's house and professors' residence, being constructed 1911-1912, the gift of William Nelson Cromwell, of New York.

The treasurer's report for 1910-1911 shows the assets of the college to be $1,036,300.85, made up as follows: Net current funds, $8,275.98; securities, $364,021.37; real estate investments, $153,803.50; educational plant, $510,200. The budget for the academic year 1910-1911 amounted to about $57,000.

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Entirely different from most other Western colleges, though belonging to the same general type as the small colleges of New England and New York, Kenyon has nevertheless certain individual features which are worthy

of note. The general character of Kenyon of today is that impressed upon it by its first founder, and Bishop Chase, unlike many founders, would not be dazed by the sights he saw if he could revisit the scene of his labors. He would find new buildings, but built along the grave and dignified lines he himself laid down, and none of the eccentricities in brick and stone with which many a college campus is diversified. Unsympathetic observers might find the village of Gambier somewhat lacking in convenience and in enterprise, but Bishop Chase would find it just what he intended it to be, namely, an adjunct to his college which should afford the necessaries but none of the distractions of life. The good bishop would find, to be sure, instruction in sciences like psychology and biology, which in his time had no name and scarcely an existence, and in languages like Spanish and Italian, which were hardly esteemed tongues for a Christian youth to learn; but though the humanities include a wider range of subjects than they did eighty or ninety years ago, it is still the humanities and only the humanities that are taught in Kenyon, just as in the days when Latin, Greek and mathematics formed their whole content. Unlike most founders, too, Bishop Chase would not find the ubiquitous American woman in what he meant to be a cloistered seclusion.

The salient features of Kenyon, both those which serve to classify it and those which serve to differentiate it from other members of its own class, may be briefly summarized. In the first place, Kenyon confines itself strictly to undergraduate work of collegiate character. It offers no graduate work; that is for the universities. It offers no technical courses; those too are for the universities and the institutes of technology. It offers no business courses; these do not properly belong to the sphere of education. It does offer a man a "liberal" education, the education of a gentleman. It gives him a general foundation of knowledge, which will enable him to appreciate and follow the manifold intellectual interests and activities of the time and to choose and pursue his profession or business with intelligence and efficiency. It tries to fit him for an intelligent share in the business and pleasure of life.

With a view to presenting a conspectus of the field of knowledge, the Kenyon curriculum, like the curriculum of other colleges of its type, aims to offer a sufficient number of courses to give some scope for individual preferences and not a sufficient number to admit of much specializing. Obviously only a limited amount of work can be done in the four years of a college course. If a man can carry only sixteen or seventeen hours of work a week for this period, it confers no particular intellectual benefit upon him that the courses offered are so numerous that it would take him seventy years to complete all of them, as is the case in some of our universities. He has only

four years to spend and not seventy, and the college, which, in order to give some scope for the tastes of the individual, offers courses covering ten or fifteen years' work, is doing as much for the individual as the university. The thirstiest man can drink no more from a river than from a spring. There must be some knowledge which is of most importance to the average man, and it is for imparting this knowledge that the college courses are organized.

The Kenyon faculty still hold to the opinion—delusion they hope it is not—that they are somewhat better equipped to select courses for the average freshman than he is to do it for himself, and accordingly they exercise a general supervision over his choice of work from the beginning to the end of his college course. Professor Munsterberg has compared the free elective system as practiced in some of our universities to the condition of a man who, knowing no French, tries to order a dinner from a French bill of fare by pointing out the name of one and another dish with no idea whether it is a roast or a soup or an entree that he is indicating. No doubt, says Professor Munsterberg, the waiter will bring him a dinner, but he cannot be said to have elected his courses. As Kenyon, like the other colleges of its type, wishes its students to be provided with a regular dinner and not a meal composed of soups alone or of salads alone, the faculty have labeled the roast, and the entree, and the others, and told each man that he must take everything from the fish to the coffee, only that he may choose which roast or which salad it shall be. Thus the sophomore in the course in arts must take one ancient language, but may choose which; he must take one modern language, but may choose whether it be French, German or Spanish; he must take one science, but may choose between mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology. Then, to allow full scope to the individual taste, the student is permitted to make one election in any department he pleases.

Moreover, students' electives being largely determined by caprice or circumstance or accident, it has seemed wise to guard against shifting purpose and lack of continuity. Accordingly, at least two of the courses of the sophomore year must be carried throughout the junior year, and at least one junior course must be continued in the senior year. As the best thing a college can do for a man is to teach him to speak and write his native tongue with precision, if not with elegance, and to enjoy its literature, English is prescribed for all men in all courses throughout the four years.

From what has been said it follows almost as a corollary that Kenyon is, in the second place, a small college. It is only the few nowadays—and the percentage is perhaps smaller in the West than in the East—that desire a

liberal education, and so Kenyon has never had more than a hundred and fifty undergraduates, exclusive of theological students. Knowing that it has not the necessary equipment for good work in technical, graduate or professional courses, Kenyon has made no "bid" for greater numbers by offering makeshift courses in those departments; it professes to do only what it can do well and thoroughly. Another obvious means of increasing numbers is to admit women, but neither to this means has Kenyon cared to resort. It remains practically alone among Western colleges in maintaining the old-fashioned tradition of separate education and in making no provision for the education of women.

But Kenyon is a small college not only from necessity, but from conviction. At a time when a great college like Princeton is trying to split itself up into smaller units, it is superfluous to enlarge upon the benefits of the small college—upon the personal attention its faculty is able to bestow upon students, both inside and outside the class room; upon its way of treating students as individuals instead of units, upon its development of personality. In Kenyon, which with its hundred and fifty students maintains all the athletic and social organizations that mark American college life, every man, however small his ability, must do what he can. The environment awakens and cultivates his sense of individuality, his realization of the true importance of his personal life. In the small college, as in ancient Athens and medieval Florence, each man, plainly seeing what his own effort contributes to the common weal, is stimulated to his best endeavor.

A third feature of Kenyon is its dormitory life. The Greek letter fraternities, though active at Kenyon, have not here, as elsewhere, broken the college up into independent groups. By segregating the several fraternities in different parts of the dormitories privacy is secured to the fraternities without sacrifice of the *esprit du corps* which results from community life. A call in front of Old Kenyon will summon every man in college.

It is the more remarkable that Kenyon should have been able to keep out the fraternity house, that source of disunion, because the Kenyon chapter of Delta Kappa Epsilon built the first fraternity lodge in the United States; but the interior arrangement of Old Kenyon has no doubt been a determining factor. The building is in five distinct sections, some of which have no communication except through the basement, and it has a separate entrance for each section or "division." When Hanna Hall was erected the same plan of separate divisions was adhered to. Three divisions of Old Kenyon are occupied by the Delta Kappa Epsilon, Alpha Delta Phi and Delta Tau Delta fraternities, and two divisions of Hanna Hall by the Psi Upsilon and Beta

Theta Pi fraternities, leaving two divisions of Old Kenyon and one of Hanna Hall for non-fraternity men.

Hanna Hall was erected in 1902 by Senator Hanna in honor of his wife, and is a model of a college dormitory. Old Kenyon, though Bishop Chase regarded it as "containing more conveniences" than any building that ever he saw, left much to be desired in the eyes of our softer generation, and accordingly, thanks in part to contributions from alumni of the fraternities residing in the building, the whole interior has been rebuilt within the last year. By the skill of the architect, C. F. Schweinfurth, it has become in point of equipment one of the finest, and in point of finish one of the handsomest college dormitories in the country.

A fourth distinctive feature of Kenyon is the entire absorption of its students in college activities. Other colleges are in towns or cities; Kenyon is in the country. There is no life for the students except what they make for themselves, and the isolation of the situation makes college life all the more intense.

In the fifth place, Kenyon, as the apostle of true culture, has always taught the meaning of beauty and the subordination of the material to the spiritual. Philander Chase, its founder, was a man of taste in a generation in which few Americans thought of beauty. Life within his college walls might be crude and primitive, but the walls themselves should be permanent, in stone and nobly reared. Side by side with Old Kenyon it was impossible to erect mean or commonplace buildings, and so on the hill above the muddy Kokosing has arisen a group of buildings worthy of comparison with those on the banks of the Isis or the Cam.

Kenyon College, with its serene and stately beauty, has a lesson of refinement to teach. In the old days students might be obliged to carry their own wood and water, but it was in a building which had the majestic proportions—as well as the conveniences—of a medieval castle. The student may tramp knee-deep in snow, but he does it with the music of the Canterbury chimes in his ears. If the last new book that he wants is not on the library shelves, he can find there specimens of the printing of the great bookmakers. Kenyon is like a refined family which, if forced to subsist on meagre fare, will place its little upon the table with immaculate linen, delicate china and deft service. Kenyon has always been a poor college, but its poverty has always been dignified. In the lives of the ill-paid professors, too, the Kenyon man sees that poverty need not be mean or sordid or unrefined. These are no small lessons for a young man to learn in a nation which as a nation is only beginning to love beauty and refinement, and which offers excessive worship to the dollar.

HARCOURT PLACE SCHOOL.

By Harriette M. Collins.

A history of Knox county would be incomplete if mention of Harcourt Place School were omitted. A relative and close neighbor of Kenyon College, Harcourt Place School stands within the scholarly precincts of Gambier and, with the other institution, enjoys the quiet and seclusion which characterize that ideal little college town.

Harcourt Place School is particularly fortunate in its location and environment. An elevation of eleven hundred feet above sea-level insures pure, invigorating air and an immunity from malaria. Convenient omnibus and train service afford easy communication, not only with the state capital and the county seat, but with every part of the country. Attractive grounds, which offer facilities for tennis and other out-of-door games, beautiful country roads and shady lanes—that remind one of rural England—invite the student to open-air exercise and recreation. Venerable woods, rolling hills and the lovely little river Kokosing vie with one another in lending charm to the surroundings of Harcourt and combine to form scenes which inspire alike the budding artist and the student of nature.

The attractiveness of Harcourt Place School, however, is not confined to its surroundings. The school home consists of three commodious red brick buildings which are vine-clad, connected by covered "bridges" and known respectively as McIlvaine House, Lewis Hall and Delano Hall.

Lewis Hall was erected as a memorial to the late Miss Anna Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John N. Lewis, of Mt. Vernon. Lewis Hall, with its sister buildings, faces the beautiful boulevard known as the Middle Path.

McIlvaine House is named in honor of the Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, the second bishop of the diocese of Ohio. Bishop McIlvaine, who was noted in his day as a man of fine taste, built a beautiful home in 1833 on the summit of Gambier Hill. The mansion was set in the midst of twelve acres of land and the estate received the name of Harcourt Place.

In 1846, Bishop McIlvaine moved to Cincinnati, Harcourt Place was purchased by the Rev. Alfred Blake, D. D., the first graduate from Kenyon College, and Harcourt Place School made its debut in the educational world as a boarding school for boys. In 1885 Harcourt Place was purchased by the regents of Kenyon Grammar School (now known as Kenyon College), and steps were immediately taken for the organization of a church school for young ladies and girls. On September 28, 1887, Harcourt Place School first

opened its doors as a high class school for girls and since that date it has steadily kept pace with the van in the march of educational progress.

For eighteen years, Harcourt Place School grew and prospered under the able administration of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Hills. Under their care the seminary grew from a small school to a large and influential one. In 1907 Miss H. Merwin, of New York, leased the beautiful estate of Harcourt Place, which had been greatly improved by the trustees of Kenyon College while the property was under their control. Miss Merwin brought to Harcourt not only a magnetic personality, but a wealth of experience with eastern educational methods, and that broader, deeper culture which results from years of earnest study abroad. Miss Merwin holds the reins of government at Harcourt with a firm but gentle hand. Skillful management and impartiality of judgment distinguish her administration as principal and assure to the individual members of her large household all the comforts of a refined home coupled with as much personal liberty as is consistent with the best interests of the school. Miss Merwin believes in progress—in keeping up with the latest approved methods in the training of girls. She believes in the symmetrical development of the whole woman, in the maintenance of a proper balance between the mental, physical and spiritual sides of being. By precept and example, Miss Merwin and her staff of teachers inculcate true politeness—the constant practice of little courtesies and the thoughtful attention to minor details which keep the social and domestic machinery running smoothly and which, in every land, distinguish the gentlewoman.

The curriculum of Harcourt Place School offers a wide range of subjects and each subject is taught by a teacher who has specialized in that particular subject, for, among the many special advantages offered by Harcourt is the somewhat unusual one that a large number of teachers are engaged in the instruction of a small number of pupils. *"Ye Harcourt Mayde,"* the school paper, is deserving of the highest commendation. It is beautifully illustrated, abounds in bright witticisms, entertaining stories and clever verse.

Clever French, German and English plays are given by the students of Harcourt. These plays bear witness to the high excellence of the training received in foreign, as well as in the best English literature.

CHAPTER XIII.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY.

The newspapers of America stand out prominently as civilizing factors and really mould and fashion public opinion to a great extent. As a general rule the fraternity of journalists in this country are able, painstaking and broad-minded in their opinions and actions. It is true that political papers are, at times, biased by party influence and cannot be relied upon at all times, but the news department, proper, of a majority of the local daily and weekly newspapers, as well as the greater national publications, is abreast with, if not superior to, those of any other country on the globe. The circulation of these newspapers is very large and generally distributed, being delivered even at the farmer's door in the early forenoon of each week day, by means of the modern rural delivery carriers. In this way every intelligent citizen of the land may inform himself daily as to the comings and goings of the busy world round him. The reader of a weekly or daily newspaper cannot fail of becoming a thoroughly posted person. The rate charged for the modern paper is exceeding cheap, while the quality is superior to that of any other country. Of the two classes, perhaps the local newspaper is the most sought after and read the most constantly, giving, as these journals do, the "home news," in which all are most naturally interested.

KNOX COUNTY JOURNALISM.

In common with other sections of Ohio, this county has ever kept fully abreast the times in way of furnishing its citizens with excellent local daily and weekly newspapers and this chapter will undertake to give the reader something accurate concerning the founding and present standing of the publications within Knox county since the issue of its pioneer newspaper.

The *Ohio Register,* established in the pioneer village of Clinton, in July, 1813, by Smith & McArdle, was the first attempt at local journalism in Knox county. Samuel H. Smith, one of the founders of the paper, was also proprietor of the town of Clinton and John P. McArdle was an excellent practical printer, who emigrated from Ireland in the spring of 1801, coming to Knox county in 1809.

Clinton not succeeding in gaining the county seat in a singular contest noticed elsewhere in this volume, it never materialized to be of much commercial importance, hence after two years of struggle, the paper was removed to the more fortunate town of Mt. Vernon, where, on April 24, 1816, it was first issued, bearing this motto: "Aware that what is base no polish can make sterling." This paper was indeed very small, being only an eight-by-ten-inch sheet of the folio style, at first. Its worthy, capable editor, Mr. Smith, announced in his first issue that his paper would not be the receptacle for party politics or personal abuse. In October, 1817, six months after removing to Mount Vernon, its columns contained the following notice to its patrons and subscribers: "For without this one thing necessary, it is impossible to expect that we can live; money would be preferable, but if that is scarce with you, rags, wheat, rye, corn, and almost all kinds of market produce will be taken in payment."

On April 18, 1818, at the close of volume No. 2, the patrons had not supported the *Register* sufficiently to enable its proprietors to live longer in the business and it went down and its offices were closed.

From that date down to 1844 there were various attempts at local papers at Mount Vernon, but none survived as long as had this first publication, the *Ohio Register*. Others came and tried it for a time, but did not succeed and left the country or engaged in some more lucrative vocation. Among the ablest men who here sought to work out the problem of early-day local journalism may be named Charles Colerick and William Bevans, the former from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and the latter from Fayette county, of the same state. They were in bitter opposition to one another and were arrayed against each other as candidates for the office of sheriff of Knox county. Colerick espoused the cause of Adams, while his opponent favored Andrew Jackson for President, but really the main fight was over who should have the county printing for this county. Of Colerick it may be stated that he, in company with his brothers, John and Henry, made their first appearance here in 1822, while Bevans was sheriff of the county, and established his printing office.

The *Knox County Gazette* was established by John Barland, in 1825, at Mt. Vernon, and two years later he sold it to James Harvey Patterson, from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and William Smith, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, and they continued the publication until 1829, when the property was transferred to William Bevans, who conducted it, under the name of the *Western Aurora,* until 1831, when it was sold to William P. Reznor, a printer who learned his trade under Bevans. In 1832 C. P. Bronson became an associate with him. In the fall of 1833 Dan Stone purchased

the property, carried on business a few months alone, when Dr. Morgan I. Bliss became a partner, they operating together until November, 1834, when, on account of severe illness, Bliss withdrew and Dr. Lewis Dyer became the editor. In 1835 he was followed by Dr. John Thomas, who was somewhat of a talented man and he, after having run his course, gave way to Dan Stone, who conducted the paper alone until he saw no profit in the same and in May, 1835, closed the doors of his office.

Three years later, 1838, the *Western Watchman* was established in Mt. Vernon, by Samuel M. Browning, with John Teasdale as editor for a short time. The last named intended to become a partner, but in an unguarded moment this philanthropic Englishman happened to insert an abolition article, and found it wise to leave town suddenly, for be it remembered that this was long before the freeing of the slaves and the Civil war days, when in many sections of Ohio, including Knox county, such things were not to be tolerated. In October, 1839, the paper was sold to S. Dewey & Company, but the time which they ran the paper was short.

The *Family Cabinet* was the next newspaper launched on the seas of Knox county paperdom. It suspended, as had all of its predecessors. These first organs had all been representatives of the one political party and were all conducted prior to 1840.

In 1827 the paper known as the *Democrat and Knox Advertiser* was still conducted by the Colerick brothers, but in 1831 it was sold to Samuel Rohrer, who in 1832 sold to F. S. and P. B. Ankeny, who changed the title of the paper to the *Mount Vernon Democrat and Knox Advertiser*, a name long enough to be remembered for words. The following year it was named the *Looking Glass and Whig Reflector.*

Again Charles Colerick entered the newspaper field, this time in 1835, to establish the *Day Book*, which he conducted with great zeal and much ability until he volunteered as a soldier and went to Texas, where he fought for the independence of that territory and there died. Delano & Browning bought his office in Mt. Vernon and it was continued by William Byers until the winter of 1837-8, when it was transferred to S. M. Browning.

When the campaign of 1840 came on, the Whigs having become disgusted with the sentiments of John Teasdale on the abolition question, caused him to give up the publication of his paper and advertised far and near for a reliable Whig editor to come to their rescue. They finally succeeded in securing James Emmett Wilson, of Steubenville, who came to Mt. Vernon and established the *Knox County Republican.* Six months later he associated with him his brother-in-law, Milo Butler. It was started under the most flattering circumstances, but in the autumn of 1841 was discontinued because

it could not prove itself a "live Whig paper." Wilson and Butler both went into the ministry.

The next newspaper founded in Mt. Vernon was in 1842 by William H. Cochran, young school teacher of Newark, Ohio. He rented the old *Republican* and called his paper the *Times,* from which office has been continued a paper, under one caption or another, up to the present time. Among those interested in the publication and editorship of this organ may be mentioned Messrs. Cochran, Silmon Clark, G. E. Winters, O. B. Chapman, James F. Withrow, J. W. Shuckers; also the members of a joint stock company, H. M. Ranney, W. C. Cooper, Rev. J. H. Hamilton, Wilkinson & Knabenshus, C. Wilkinson and Harry G. Armstrong & Company. Later came in Baldwin & Taylor, who purchased the property in the spring of 1881. From that date until the present time this office has been in the hands of C. F. and W. F. Taylor, Mr. Baldwin and the Republican Publishing Company, under its present management, since 1900. Its president is Benjamin Ames; secretary and treasurer, L. A. Culbertson, with Charles C. Iams as editor. The latter has been connected with the paper since fifteen years of age and set the first slug from the first linotype machine in Knox county, August 27, 1900. At one time the presses were run here by water motor, but for some years by electric motors. The paper was a weekly until 1885, then a semi-weekly, but in the autumn of 1897 was converted into a daily. It is an up-to-date Republican journal, giving all the decent news of the day.

The full title of the paper is the *Daily Republican-News.* The word *News* was added in 1898.

After the *Day Book* was purchased and merged with the *Western Watchman,* an effort was made to establish another paper, and the *Democratic Banner* was founded in April, 1838, by Chauncey Bassett and Joel Robb. John Kershaw bought it in 1841 and he conducted it without an editorial, only as some partisan would furnish one over his own name. Kershaw published the paper until 1844, when he sold to E. I. Ellis and it was edited by G. W. Morgan until 1845, when it was sold to David A. Robertson, who later sold back to Ellis, who continued its publication until 1847, when it was bought by William Dunbar, who had during part of one year associated with him George W. Armstrong. In 1852 Mr. Dunbar sold to E. J. Ellis and in December, 1853, it was sold to Hon. Lecky Harper, then of the *Pittsburg* (Pa.) *Post,* who continued the publication of the same until his death, June 18, 1895, a period of forty years, when his sons, Frank and William M. Harper, conducted it a year, after which Frank bought his brother's interest and has been sole owner since that date. It became a semi-

weekly and daily paper in June, 1898. It is a progressive, though conservative, paper, full of the daily news.

The *Mount Vernon True Whig,* established in 1848, was the result of the proprietors of the *Times* not supporting General Taylor for the Presidency. Taylor, living in the South, held slaves and this the *Times* would "not stand for," hence the new paper, which continued for seven years a stanch Whig organ. During the 1848 campaign it was ably edited by Joseph S. Davis; in 1849-50-51 and 1852 by John W. White, and the remainder of its existence by A. Banning Norton, who also ran a daily for three years, known as *Norton's Daily True Whig,* carrying as a motto the saying of David Crockett, "Be sure you're right, then go ahead." The support, financially, was from the proprietor's own pocketbook, mostly, and in 1855 he tired of this sort of newspaper publishing and quit short. The *Democratic Banner* had also run as a daily for thirty days during the winter of 1852-3.

Other early-time papers were the *Rainbow,* edited by Rev. A. Sanback, at Mount Vernon, then moved to Fredericktown, then to Bellville, from which place it was removed to Tiffin.

The *Lily* was edited by the famous Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, of costume notoriety. It was moved to Iowa after about one year.

The *Western Home Visitor,* established in Mount Vernon by E. A. Higgins and edited by E. S. S. Rouse, was too good and large a publication for the times and price asked. A half interest was soon sold to David C. Bloomer, who six months later became sole proprietor and two years later removed it to Columbus, Ohio.

Then came the *National,* with Agnes & Ragnet as proprietors, with William C. Gaston as its editor. This organ supported the "Lecomtonites" and after the defeat of that political faction it went out of commission.

Next, the *Knox County Express* was started by Agnes & Tilton, in December, 1860, and in 1862 was published by C. M. Phelps & Company and ably edited by Judge S. Davis. The *Express* was finally merged with the *Mt. Vernon Republican,* then in the hands of the Mount Vernon Publishing Company.

During the early days of the Greenback craze, two organs advocating that party were established in one week, the *Knox County Advocate,* by two youthful printers, Joseph H. Watson and William A. Agnew, and the *Knox County National,* by a young attorney named John Lennon, who soon gave way to the former. Both were part home and part "patent print," furnished from Cleveland. After one year, the *Advocate* saw the error of its teaching and dropped the word *National* and run as a Republican organ the *Advocate,* which, after a brief, but heroic struggle, suspended operations.

During the exciting campaign of 1878, Watson & Agnew, for two months, issued a daily as a straight campaign paper.

The *Centerburg Gazette* was established in 1880 by E. N. Gunsaulus, who was succeeded by Fuller Brothers, F. H. Huntsberger, J. C. McCracken and the present proprietor, L. M. Bell. Its present size is a six-column quarto, which is printed on an improved Babcock standard cylinder power press. Politically, this paper is an independent. It seeks local news, rather than that of being a political party leader or organ. It is this class of newspapers that give the common people what they most desire, a clean, neat, readable paper, void of political sensation. The *Gazette* enjoys a good patronage, both in its list of paid subscriptions and in the excellent job work which it turns from its presses.

The *Knox County Herald,* published at Danville, was established in March, 1908, by Paul Welker. It is now published by G. P. LaPorte, who purchased the office from Mr. Welker in February, 1911. It is a six-column quarto journal, independent in its politics and is printed on an old reliable Washington hand press. It has a good list of appreciative patrons who look for its weekly coming as they would for a news letter from a friend. It is well edited and has the respect of the community in which Danville is situated. It is the second paper of the thriving village of Danville and should have the support of all who care to be well informed concerning the weekly events as they transpire.

The *Tri-County Leader,* of Danville, has been published since 1902 under the style of the Standard Printing Company; J. F. Dodd, proprietor, F. O. Padgett, editor. It is an eight-page six-column paper, independent in politics, is run from a hand press and asked to be a four-page, four-column paper. The journal is the successor of the *Buckeye Star,* established in 1881. This paper supplies the people of the three counties with an excellent local paper in which all decent news appears.

The *Universalist Advocate* was the pioneer publication in Hilliar township, this county. It was established as a sixteen-page magazine devoted to the "universal salvation of all men." It was printed in the village of Centerburg from early in the forties up to 1861.

The *Centerburg Mirror,* a local newspaper of the seven-column kind, was started in 1878, but was short-lived. John S. Watson was its editor and proprietor.

The *Independent,* of Fredericktown, was started in 1871 by A. M. Smith, who was succeeded in 1872 by W. S. Ensign, who later sold to C. W. Townsend who conducted it until April, 1875, when the enterprise failed on account, it is believed, because he was a radical temperance advo-

cate—way ahead of his time. M. F. Edwards purchased the material and started the *Free-Press,* June 1, 1875, and continued to publish it until 1880, when he sold to H. P. Johnson, who conducted a lively independent local journal, the same being a five-column quarto sheet. In 1907 W. G. Cummings was proprietor; E. A. Day in 1908, and the present proprietor commenced in 1908. The paper is run from a gas engine power press; size and form is now from eight to ten-page six-column sheet, thirty-four by forty-four inches, all home print. Politically, it is a Republican journal.

LITERARY WORK.

Among the books published in Knox county should not be forgotten one entitled "The American Revolution," which was the first attempt at book-making in this county. It was printed at Clinton, this county, by Smith & McArdle. The second book was the "Columbian," a poem of the American war, in thirteen cantos. Next was "A Caveat against Methodism," by a gentleman of the church of Rome, printed at the office of the *Ohio Register.* In 1830 C. & J. Colerick published a directory of Knox county, compiled by Edward Harkness from the tax books of the county.

The *Day Book* office published, in 1835, the "Laws and Ordinances of Mt. Vernon," and in 1852 the "Charter and Ordinances of Mt. Vernon" were published by the *True Whig* office. The "Revised Ordinances of the City of Mt Vernon" were published by the *Republican* office in 1878. The same year were published the "History and Rules of the Mt. Vernon Public Schools," by Joseph S. Davis, A.M.—this was a valuable work of forty pages. Several lesser books, mostly on religious subjects, have been from time to time published in this county, especially in connection with the college at Gambier. Aside from such works of home authorship, may be named the valuable law books written by Judge Hurd and Charles H. Scribner, whose law works have been scattered throughout the length and breadth of this country, and are found in most all law libraries. Last, but by no means least, was the authorship of Knox county's first local history, that of A. Banning Norton, in 1862. This was a creditable account of the doings of this people from the earliest date down to Civil war days in Knox county. It has more than four hundred pages and the author is credited with being more nearly correct than any later historian. Having been reared and lived here many years, he was peculiarly fitted for the task he undertook.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE CHURCHES OF KNOX COUNTY.

That the people of Knox county have, as a general rule, been a God-fearing and religiously-inclined class of citizens, is seen from the numerous church organizations in the county, and that from the earliest day. It appears from the church records that the Presbyterian society was the first formed in this county, the year being 1807. The following is as near a correct account of the organization of the various church societies in Knox county as can now be compiled, with what little aid has been furnished by those who are in a position to know and from previous historical sketches of these church organizations:

THE MOUNT VERNON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

As near as can now be determined, the first colony of Presbyterians to locate within Knox county included the following: William and Amos Leonard, Ziba Leonard, Ebenezer Brown, Rachel Mills (wife of John Mills) and Mary Knight (wife of William Knight). William Leonard, of this little company, was the oldest and looked upon as the true patriarch of the band who located at Mt. Vernon in the autumn of 1799, which was half a decade before the town had a place on the records of the county. Mr. Leonard was then in his eighty-fourth year. Religious services were held at the home of Ziba Leonard, as his house was central and the largest. Here on Sunday and Thursday evenings the few Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist settlers met for services, and soon the outsiders began to come and take interest in divine things. In the early spring came others, including Abner Brown, Sr., and Abner Brown, Jr., from Greene county, Pennsylvania, from which section the others had emigrated; also Jacob and John Cook, from Washington county. After the death of Father Leonard, in the spring of 1805, his son Amos became a sort of religious leader in the colony.

It was probably in the year 1806 when Rev. James Scott visited the new settlement and preached at the house of Ziba Leonard the first sermon in this green, glad solitude ever uttered by a Presbyterian minister in this county. Clinton and Mt. Vernon had just been laid out as town sites, and

emigration set in from Pennsylvania, some locating here, among them two families of this faith, James Colville and Robert Work.

In the summer of 1806 (or some have it 1807), the members of this band of true Presbyterians decided that the time had arrived when some steps should be taken to provide a church home in which to better worship God. Accordingly a place was chosen, on the road to the south of Hunt's and Amos Leonard cut the logs, the few neighbors hauled them and a "meeting house" was soon raised. These logs were rough and unhewn, the roof was of clapboards, while the floor was none other than mother earth. Round logs laid on the earth were used for seats. Two small poles of proper height were inserted in the ground and to these was pinned a board which constituted the first pulpit within the county. This rudely fashioned "church" was dedicated to the worship of Almighty God, Father Scott officiating. A majority of those who there worshiped formed themselves into a church under Rev. John Wright, of Lancaster. It was called "Ebenezer," that being the given name of the oldest man in the organization. Prior to 1808 a church had been organized at Clinton. Among its members were James Loveridge and wife, James Colville and wife and two sisters, Robert Work and wife, Mrs. Park, wife of James Park, Josiah Day, Edward Marquis and wife, and Isabell Bonar. In April, 1809, the three churches in the county had but a total of twenty-eight members, the Clinton, Ebenezer and Frederick churches.

About 1814 a better church was erected at Clinton and served until about 1818, then services were held at the old court house till in 1821, when it became apparent that the building at Clinton must be abandoned for a new one proposed at Mt. Vernon and the change was made. The place where the church now stands was chosen as the location on which to erect a new building. Hence all but two lots of the entire block were secured for church and cemetery uses by the Presbyterian people. The church had only about fifty members and most all were poor. The undertaking was a large one, but they went forward and erected a building at a cost of about two thousand three hundred dollars, which was raised by the sale of seats before the work was commenced. Fifty-three seats were sold and fifty dollars was the most paid for any single pew. The lowest sale was ten dollars. The structure was of brick and constructed by Stephen D. Minton. The size of the church was forty-five by fifty feet. In each end were large, wide double doors, which opened into an aisle seven feet in width, extending the whole length of the building. Immediately in front of the pulpit was the singers' stand, two and a half feet from the floor, and there the leader of the singing, then styled "clerk," sat. The stand was furnished

with what was those days considered necessary—a sounding board. The pulpit, singers' stand and sounding board were all painted light blue, while the balance of the house had no paint upon its surface.

On September 13, 1827, the name of the church was changed from Clinton to Mt. Vernon.

Rev. Scott continued to attend the three churches above named until April, 1840, when he resigned from the care of the Mt. Vernon church and attended the other two and preached at various points until within two weeks of his death, which occurred in September, 1851. He was unmarried when he first came to the county and had his study in the attic of James Loveridge's cabin, and there, by the little light gained through a knot hole in the gable, he dug out his sermons.

In either 1841 or 1842 the old brick church was torn down and a new one erected This was built of wood and was forty-five by eighty feet in size and twenty-one feet to the ceiling. After a few years this building was totally destroyed by fire, and a new one, built of brick, took its place, after many a hard struggle in way of fund raising. All three churches occupied the same site. The new one was completed in April, 1860, and cost, with furniture, about eight thousand dollars.

From May, 1841, to April, 1844, the pastor was Rev. Chauncey Leavenworth. In July, 1844, Rev. P. R. Vanatte commenced his labors as pastor. He was followed by a supply named William Hamilton, who had a call from the First church of Cincinnati and accepted. In June, 1850, Rev. Louis L. Conrad began his labors, which were quite brief and he returned to his old home in Pennsylvania. Rev. R. C. Colmerry became pastor in 1851, continuing until August, 1856. Rev. J. N. Shannon occupied the pulpit a short time and was followed by Rev. M. A. Sackett, who was pastor but a few weeks when the church building was burned. The next pastor was Rev. D. B. Harvey, who was installed January 16, 1862. Following him came Revs. O. H. Newton and A. K. Bates, who were pastors in order given until 1881, when came C. L. Work, who served till 1883, followed by T. O. Lowe in 1884, who served until 1887, and was succeeded by F. A. Wilber, D.D., and he in turn, in November, 1905, by James S. Revennaugh, who served till the present pastor, Rev. W. A. Clemmer, came, in October, 1910.

The building above named as having been erected in 1860 has served until the present year, and to it is being added a large front of pressed, red brick, and the building is being entirely rebuilt. When completed there will have been expended more than twenty-four thousand dollars, on the present improvement and addition, which, with the main part of the old

building still to be made a part of the new edifice, will make it one of the largest and finest churches in the city. The present membership of this society is two hundred and eighty-four.

The corner stone of the new edifice has this for its inscription, on the Gay street side of the building: "Erected to the glory of God and the honor of our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. John III—16." This was done at the suggestion of one of the members of the church. W. P. Bogardus.

MARTINSBURG PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Martinsburg Presbyterian church was the first to be established in Clay township in 1808, by Rev. John Wright. At an early day this was the banner township for this sect in all Ohio. The Old-School Presbyterians were the original pioneers in this township. Their first meetings were held at private houses and nearly every settler was of this faith. At a very early day this church society was formed at Martinsburg. Rev. John Wright was the first pastor and remained until about 1827, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. John McKinney and he in turn by Rev. James Campbell. Henry Hervey was installed in 1830, when the church had about one hundred members and at one time, before he left, the church numbered almost three hundred membership, a very large society. The present membership is about fifty. A brick church was built in 1850. Since the above named the pastors have been: Revs. N. C. Helfudge, J. D. Walkinshaw, John Foy, C. W. Hempstead, G. H. L. Beeman, J. C. Fields, O. C. Gregg and Ozro R. Newcomb.

OTHER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

In Jackson township a Presbyterian church was organized in 1846 as the outgrowth of the Martinsburg church. Rev. Henry Hervey, pastor of the church at Martinsburg, preached a sermon on the "evils of war," denouncing the war then going on with Mexico, and this gave offense to a large number of his members, who seceded and organized the church at Bladensburg, where a building was soon erected. The first pastor was Rev. James Anderson.

The early Presbyterians in the vicinity of Waterford, Middlebury township, had for their preachers Revs. James Scott and James Cunningham, but no organization of a church was had until in 1849, when Rev. J. M. Faris became pastor and built a neat church. It was in the west end of the little hamlet and was forty by fifty feet in size.

About 1834 Rev. Pitkin, a Presbyterian minister, commenced to preach at Brandon, Miller township. In 1852, under leadership of Drs. Ramsey, Wheaton and Levi Beach, a meeting house was erected at Brandon, dedicated by Rev. Swift, but it does not appear that a church was organized in the township at that date.

In Morris township, the Rev. James Scott was the earliest Presbyterian preacher in the neighborhood of Clinton. There being no church in the locality, services were frequently held at the house of James Loveridge, but really usually held in his new barn, until a house of worship could be erected—hence the structure became known far and near as "God's Barn," the use sanctifying the place. In 1814, the society built a commodious church at Clinton. It was never completed, however, but later removed to the orchard of Mr. Loveridge and turned into a cider manufactory, the first in Knox county.

Pleasant Hill Presbyterian church was the direct result of the preaching of Rev. Henry Hervey, who preached the Word several years in the southern part of Pleasant township. The organization dates from about 1845. In 1850 a good frame church building was erected, which stood on the Martinsburg road a mile from the south line of the township.

The Fredericktown Presbyterian church was the first organized there, it being effected as early as 1808, by Rev. Wright. Their meetings were held in the old block-house, after its erection, and prior to this in the cabin homes of its devoted members. They failed to pay for their church building, on account of hard times coming, and it passed into private hands. The congregation was then associated with those at Martinsburg and Mt. Vernon until 1827, under charge of Rev. Scott. The first real pastor they engaged was probably Rev. John McKinney, of Pennsylvania. In 1840 the society erected a neat church, near the old block-house. It was built and paid for under Rev. Simeon Brown's pastorate and while this man of God was an inferior looking person, he made a strong pastor for the early day pioneers.

The Presbyterian church at Centerburg was begun as a Cumberland Presbyterian church, near Rich Hill, two miles north of Centerburg, in the early part of the nineteenth century. It was continued there in a good frame house until in the seventies, when it was moved to Centerburg. In the reunion of 1907 this body withdrew from the Cumberland church. Rev. J. W. Boyer, the present pastor, began his labors December 20, 1908. The church now has a membership of eighty. Recently improvements have been made on the church, including a new set of oak pews, a new piano,

pulpit and Bible The building was re-roofed with metal. It is the oldest church in Centerburg, both as a society and as a church edifice.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The United Presbyterian church in this county at one time had an extensive membership, and was under the pastoral charge of Rev. J. H. Peacock. A church edifice was constructed on the northwest corner of Main and Sugar streets, in Mt. Vernon, now used for public library purposes. This building was finished in 1852. The last preacher in charge was Rev. Peacock, who suddenly died while on his way home from evening service during the late seventies. The site of the old church was originally purchased for school purposes at the time the city adopted the Akron system. Part of the material was on the ground when the city discarded that system and the church bought the lot. The building is now used for the public library of the city.

FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Free Presbyterians organized a church society in Clay township, at Martinsburg, sometime during the period of the great anti-slavery excitement which swept over the entire North. They were seceders from the Old-School Presbyterian church at Martinsburg. A number of the most radical and bitter members along this line of thinking opposed slavery, left the church and organized under the name of Free Presbyterian church. They flourished for a time, but finally ceased to exist, the most of its membership returning to their former societies.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodism was first planted on Ohio soil between 1788 and 1792, near Cincinnati. Francis McCormick came over the river from Kentucky, located at Millville, Ohio, about 1794 and probably had the honor of founding the first Methodist society in the Northwest Territory. William McKendree, afterward bishop, was sent to the west in 1801 to take supervision of the societies in Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and a part of Illinois.

In Mt Vernon, Ohio, Methodism was introduced in 1812 by Enoch Ellis, who preached at times in the court house and in the log cabins round about. A frame church was built by this society in 1831, and stood on the

hill where later stood the high school building. Perhaps no other church in the county had a more interesting history between the years of 1812 and 1831 than this church, but unfortunately the record was either illy kept or not preserved, for it cannot now be discovered.

This much is known, that in 1850 the old Mulberry church edifice becoming too small for the growing and large congregation, the members agreed that it was best to form two charges, to be known as the east and west charges. Sometime before that date Anthony Banning had left the Methodist Episcopal church and cast his lot with the Protestant Methodist church, and he, with others aiding, erected what was styled "Banning Chapel." Desiring to return to his first love, the Methodist Episcopal, he deeded the chapel to the last named society. This, then, became the home of the western charge in the town and the first pastor of whom anyone remembers was Rev. James Wilson. In 1852 the old chapel was torn down and on its site a new building erected, later known as the Lutheran church. The members who attached themselves to the eastern charge purchased lots on the southeast corner of Gay and Chestnut streets and in 1852 built a good edifice. This charge was under Rev. Joseph Kennedy when the church was being planned and erected. After the Civil war and in 1865 the two charges were united and the Banning Chapel property was sold to members of the Lutheran faith.

After the uniting of the two charges, the first pastor was Rev. Bush and Rev. Samuel Lynch was for several years the presiding elder. In 1880 the united church had a membership of about three hundred. A Sabbath school was established in 1830 by William Burgess, George Cables and William Sanderson, Sr., and has continued until the present.

Since 1880 the following has been this church's history:

In 1883 the present church edifice was erected and, with some changes, has served until today. Its present value is estimated at thirty thousand dollars. The parsonage property was recently sold at three thousand five hundred dollars and the pastor now occupies leased rooms in the center of the city.

The 1910 conference minutes placed the membership at eight hundred and sixty in good standing. The number in Sunday school, including "cradle roll," was six hundred and twenty-five.

The following have served as pastors of the Methodist Episcopal church of Mt. Vernon:

1810—Robert Cloud.
1811—James B. Finley.
1812—Elisha W. Bowman.
1813—Michael Ellis.

1814—William Knox.
1815—Samuel West.
1816—John Solomon.
1816—John McMahon.
1817—Shadrack Ruark.
1818—Henry Baker.
1818—Philip Green.
1819—Thomas Carr.
1819—Lemuel Lane.
1820—Carr and Lane.
1821—Joseph Carper.
1822—Shadrack Ruark.
1823—Daniel Limerick.
1823—John Pardo.
1824—Abner Goff.
1824—James C. Taylor.
1825—John Crawford.
1826—Jacob Hooper.
1826—Thomas Beachman.
1827—Jacob Dixon.
1827—John C. Havens.
1828—Solomon Manear.
1828—Jesse Roe.
1829—Curtis Goddard.
1829—Jesse Roe.
1830—Abner Goff.
1830—Henry E. Pilcher.
1831—James McMahon.
1832—James McMahon.
1833—A. M. Lorane.
1833—W. W. Westlake.
1834—A. M. Lorane.
1834—C. R. Lovell.
1835—W. S. Herr.
1835—G. Blue.
1835—G. B. McMahon.
1836—James McMahon.
1837—George Elliott.
1838—George Elliott.
1839—Thomas Barkdull.
1840—Edward McClure.
1841—John T. Kellam.
1842—G. W. Howe.
1843—E. R. Jewitt.
1844—L. G. Gurley.
1845—L. G. Gurley.
1845—T. Dunn.
1846—G. W. Breckenridge.
1847—R. H. Chubb.
1848—M. French.
1849—S. Mower.
1850—S. Mower.
1851—J. Kennedy (First church).
1851—Thomas H. Wilson (Second church).
1852—J. Kennedy, T. H. Wilson.
1853—Lorenzo Warner.
1853—Alexander Harmount.
1854—Henry E. Pilcher.
1854—David Rutledge.
1855—M. H. Nickerson.
1855—Banning D. Rutledge.
1856—Nickerson and Rutledge.
1857—Nathan Barker.
1857—Joseph Wolfe.
1858—Nathan Barker.
1858—W. N. Conant.
1859—Thompson Hildreth.
1859—James Wheeler.
1860—T. F. Hildreth.
1860—Banning J. Whitworth.
1861—Uri Richards.
1861—John Mitchell.
1862—Richards and Mitchell.
1863—Richards, Mitchell.
1864—E. H. Bush.
1865—Henry Whiteman.
1866—F. M. Searles.
1867—F. M. Searles.
1868—John Graham.

1869—W. D. Goodman.
1870—George Mather.
1871—George Mather.
1872-1875—Lorenzo Warner.
1875-1878—George W. Pepper.
1878-1880—P. B. Stroup.
1880-1883—E. Persons.
1883-1885—J. S. Broadwell.
1885-1888—J. S. Reager.
1888-1893—A. D. Knapp.
1893-1898—W. C. Endley.
1898-1900—L. K. Warner.
1900-1901—J. Frank Smith.
1902-1908—Charles Gilmore.
1908—Glezen A. Reeder, Jr.
1909—Glezen A. Reeder, Jr.
1910 to present—E. D. Barnett.

The various changes in conference lines and the names of presiding elders (now district superintendents) have been as follows:

First Mt. Vernon was in the Western conference; in 1813 changed to the Ohio conference; 1835 to the Michigan conference; in 1840 to the North Ohio conference.

The various districts in which this church has been located are these: Muskingum, Tuscarawas, Lancaster, Portland, Lancaster, Wooster, Norwalk, Mt. Vernon.

The presiding elders (now called district superintendents) have been as follows: James Quinn, David Young, Jacob Young, Charles Waddle, Jacob Young, Charles Waddle, Jacob Young, William Swaze, James McMahon, David Young, Leroy Swormsted, W. B. Christie, A. Poe, John H. Power, Elmore Yocum, John H. Power, J. Quigley, S. Lynch, Wesley Brock, Henry Whiteman G. W. Breckenridge, Thomas Barull, Lorenzo Warner, D. D., T. Mattison, J. A. Kellam, B. P. Stroup, George W. Ball, James Torbet, C. F. Johnson, J. F. Smith, Friend I. Johnson.

METHODIST SUBDIVISIONS.

The last minutes show that in Knox county the church work was divided and sub-divided as follows:

Centerburg, with Mt. Liberty, one pastor; Danville, Brookhaven and Wesley Chapel, with one pastor; Democracy, North Liberty, Pike and Union Chapel, one minister; Fredericktown and Berlin, one minister; Gambier and Hopewell, one minister; Howard, alone; Batemantown, served from Levering.

At Howard there are sixty-two members; in Sunday school fifty. The church property is valued at five thousand dollars.

At Lock there are sixty-three members and pupils in Sunday school twenty-five. The value of the church building is placed at four thousand five hundred dollars.

On Mt. Vernon circuit the membership is one hundred and twenty; in Sunday school, seventy-five; the building is valued at two thousand dollars.

THE CENTERBURG CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Centerburg was organized in 1834. Centerburg was at that time connected with the Chesterville circuit. This society was organized at the home of John Rinehart, on the farm where George Rinehart now lives. The following were the charter members: John and Harriet Rinehart, Samuel and Julia Degood, Ferdinand and Mary McLain, William and Margaret Borden, David and Elizabeth Chadwick. They held their meetings in different homes, shops and vacant rooms until 1843, when a small church was built which stood near the place where Mr. Higgins' livery barn now stands.

In 1871 the trustees met and decided to build a new church. They estimated the cost at two thousand dollars, and immediately went to work to raise the money. George Reardon, who is still living and an active member of the church today, was the secretary of the board of trustees at this time. The church was not completed until 1873. After the frame work was up nothing more was done for one whole year.

This building served until the present elegant structure, which was dedicated August 27, 1911, by Bishops Bristol and Hamilton, who saw that every dollar of the twenty-three thousand was pledged. This beautiful church, said to be among the finest in the conference, stands in a central location. It is of the gothic style and is made from roman yellow brick. Its interior is finished in golden oak and every part of the large edifice is furnished with strictly modern furniture and appliances. The building that stood on the church grounds has been converted into a commodious parsonage.

The present membership of this church is two hundred and eighty-five. The pastors on the Bloomfield circuit, of which this is a station, have been: Revs. A. H. Tilton, 1867; E. B. Morrison, 1868-70; B. A. Disney, 1870-72; J. H. McConnell, 1872-74; Jesse Williams, 1874-76; S. R. Clark, 1876-78; J. J. Phifer 1878-80; J. McK. Barnes, 1880-83; Joshua Crawford, 1883-86; C. C. Ball, 1886-90; C. I. Russell, 189-92; F. H. Huntsberger, 1892-94; E. L. Smith, 1894-96; W. J. Hyde, 1896-1900; D. L. Edwards, 1900-03; W. H. Eglin, 1903-10; Charles F. Mott, 1910 and present pastor.

METHODISTS AT MARTINSBURG.

At Martinsburg, Clay township, the Methodist church was organized in the summer of 1808, one hundred and three years ago. The earlier records

have been destroyed or lost accidentally, so no history can be given farther back than 1837, more than to state that a brick building was built, which later was torn down and a frame house erected in its stead. The original church was near the last one, the frame just mentioned which still serves. In 1906 repairs were made on the building to the amount of two thousand two hundred dollars. At that time the Young People's Society purchased and installed a new organ.

The membership now is placed by the records at one hundred. It may be of interest to look back over the years and note who have served as pastors of this devoted people, who have kept up their work for more than a century in Knox county. Beginning with the record of 1837, they have been: Revs. Sanford Parker, John Scoles, Wesley Clark, Henry Whiteman, Jacob Brown, Phillip Wareham, Austin Coleman, James Wheeler, 1846, S. D. Seymore, W. H. Nickeson, Hiram Shaffer, Stephen Shaffer, John McNabb, A. Foster, William Spafford, Allen Moffit, F. S. Wolfe, 1857, James Wheeler, Daniel Lambert, A. J. Lyon, George W. Ball, John Whitworth, J. McBarnes, Jesse Williams, James A. Kellam, B. D. Jones, T. Roberts, E. Moore, E. L. Warner, Joseph Long, J. D. Lea, C. I. Russell, Robert McCaskey, 1892, S. E. Idleman, Joseph Long (second time), J. D. Lea (second time), M. E. Rife, resigned and place was filled by Rev. Sehnert, W. S. Chapman, for six years, R. C. Beechley, two years, J. W. H. Brown, present pastor, 1911.

[The author is indebted to Mrs. E. E. Kerr for the notes on this church.]

THE BRANDON CHURCH.

The Brandon Methodist Episcopal church was organized in 1850, through the zeal of Mrs. Catherine Rouse, who got together fourteen members of this faith, and Rev. James ("Uncle Jimmie") Wheeler organized the church. Mrs. Catherine Rouse is the only surviving member. The others were Erastus and Catherine Rouse, I. Montgomery and wife, S. F. Vorse and wife, Stephen Lockwood and wife, N. Dunn and wife. Mother Rouse is now ninety years old. The ground on which the old brick church stood was donated by Daniel Rowley. The church was blown down in that terrible storm known as the "Brandon storm." An old store building was then used. In 1863 a frame building was provided on the old site, and there the church still worships. In 1891 the church was repaired and a belfry added and a bell purchased. The furnace and all improvements amounted to two thousand three hundred dollars. "Little Gem" it was called and in this a happy church of about ninety members meet for weekly worship. The present pastor is Rev. D. S. Carpenter.

The pastors' list has been furnished by Mr. Sligar as follows: Revs. James Wheeler, Benj. F. Heskitt, Samuel Mower, John Whitworth, C. Craven, 1859; John Blampfield, 1859; S. A. Moffatt, 1860; John Mitchell and Joseph McK. Barnes, 1861; S. R. Squires, 1866-67; James H. Johnson, 1868-69; James A. Kellam, 1870-71; J. R. Reasoner, 1872-73; S. Z. Kauffman, 1874-75; W. L. Phillips, 1877-78; C. Craven, 1879-80; M. L. Wilson, 1881-82; Jesse Williams, 1883-84; W. B. Taggert, 1886-87-88-89; C. F. Irish, 1890 to 1895, when he died; W. B. Maughiman, 1893; Martin Weaver, 1894-96; J. F. Hastings, 1897-99; W. B. Maughiman, 1900-1902; J. F. Strete, 1903; F. W. Hass, 1904-5; R. F. Whitehurst, 1906-07; C. M. Wallace, 1908-09; D. S. Carpenter, 1910-11.

THE BRINK HAVEN CHURCH.

When the Methodists began preaching in Brink Haven we have no means of finding out, but the church was organized in 1848 by Rev. Omar Lawrance. For many years the society had no church building of its own, but worshiped in the homes of the members. In 1863 a building was erected in the main part of the town on a lot given to the church by James Hibbitts. The lumber was given by Jacob Gann, Sr., and sawed after night by a Mr. Greer, he being too busy to do the work at any other time. The work was donated principally by Mr. Hibbitts.

This building was substituted in 1911 by a large cement structure of modern style and equipment, equal for its beauty, size, and durability to any of the churches in Knox county.

The society has a membership of one hundred and thirty, with a Sunday school near the hundred mark. It has enjoyed a steady growth.

The ministers having served this church are Lawrence, Jacobs, Wheeler, Buckman, Barnes, Markman, Huston, Harris, Ayers, Lea, Walker, Long, Russell, Hunsberger, Ashbaugh, Snyder, Beechley and H. A. Shook, the present pastor and builder of the new church.

James and Henry Hibbitts, Henry and Anna Black and Elizabeth Titus were among the charter members. Myrtila Gann, Martha Hibbitts and J. N. House, still living, were members when the first building was erected.

THE GAMBIER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Gambier Methodist Episcopal church history has been written especially for this work, by Miss Hattie Ridgeley Sherwood, who is a member

of the same, and has compiled many other items of value concerning this denomination, hence can be relied upon as accurate, unbiased and true. Her abridged account of this church reads as follows:

As early as 1832 the Methodists began holding services in their homes, in Gambier. At about that time a society was organized at Danville, Ohio, and the circuit rider from that place aided and encouraged the brethren as far as possible.

It was the intention of the founders of Kenyon College, who owned the township at that time, to keep control of all the land and not permit any other denomination but the Protestant Episcopal to gain a foothold. For this reason the Methodist people, who did not, nor could not, own a foot of land, held their meetings as privately as possible. Their prayer and praise meetings were well attended and soon began to attract the attention of others outside their own number, drawn to them through curiosity. Among these was a young man, then at Kenyon College, who by the power of God became the noted Dr. William Nast, the founder of German Methodism in the United States. (The present church edifice, which he substantially aided, bears witness by a memorial window to his conversion here.

In 1837 Gambier became a regular appointment, but the preaching services were at long intervals, and many of the people attended the public worship at Brown's meeting house on Schenck's creek, near Pleasant Valley. At this time their number was increased by the arrival of a number of families from Pennsylvania. On account of the distance to travel and the uncomfortable modes of conveyance, the people were unable to attend services at points where communion services were held, so Brother Thomas arranged with Rev George Eliott, then pastor of the Mt. Vernon station, to hold a communion service at Gambier. It was held in a grove near the village. It is related that Brother Eliott preached an impressive sermon to a large and appreciative audience, and afterward administered the holy sacrament according to the form of the Methodist Episcopal church. This was the first service of the kind in Gambier. Much comment was made, but the Methodists, undisturbed, went shouting and singing "Hallelujah" just the same.

This period of history is noted on account of the many who were called of God to special service in his vineyard. Among these appear the names of Rev. Rezin Sapp, Rev. Enoch Sapp and Rev. John Walker, men who became strong advocates of the Gospel.

At this time the circuit of which Gambier was one appointment, included the following: Danville, Millwood, Brown's meeting house, Wesley chapel, Brownsville, Frizzels, Davis meeting house (since North Liberty), Scholes' Corners, Amity, Pike, Beck's school house, and Gambier.

In 1841 the adherents to Methodism were so numerous that their little log cabin would no longer accommodate their audiences and they took tacit possession of the school house which stood near the site of their present church. During this year Rev. William Harris came to the appointment as the circuit rider. In later years we knew him as the efficient Bishop Harris.

In 1843 the church membership numbered fifty. Monthly concerts for missions were established, the collections were good and the missionary spirit abounded in spite of the people's poverty.

The time had now arrived when it was no longer advisable for the college to hold all of its land; accordingly farms and town lots were surveyed and sold and the people bought the land upon which they had built their houses. The church, if the society might so be called, began to spy out the land and to make preparation to enter it. Accordingly, Rev. E. Raymond, the pastor, appointed D. L. Fobes, G. W. Pearce, Francis Penhorwood, J. T. L. Jacobs, Fred Clippenyer, A. K. Fobes, and Thomas Colwill trustees, and these men formed the first executive official board of the church. After making several selections, they finally settled on the present site of the church, and no one can doubt their foresight and wisdom. The next move was to erect a church, and in the summer of 1855 a neat frame building on the corner was dedicated to the worship of God by the Rev. Thomas H. Wilson.

The pastors following William Harris were Leonard Parker, Oliver Burgess, Raymond, Plummer, Heskett, Lambert, James Wheeler, Webster, Haldeman, John Wesley Burton, Joseph McK. Barnes, William Huestis, Oman Lawrence, Philip McKillips, J. H. Johnson, Stephen Fant and Vincent Lawrence. During the pastorate of Vincent Lawrence, 1880, the church added to its property by the erection of a parsonage at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars. Following the death of Rev. Lawrence, Rev. James P. Mills took the charge to the close of the year 1881. In 1881 Rev. Fred A. Gould began his pastorate here, which was wonderfully blessed. Next Rev. L. H. Baker, then Rev. Joseph Long, afterward Rev. F. G. McCauley.

Upon Rev. McCauley's coming among us plans were laid to build our present church edifice. On the last Sunday in March, 1888, the Methodists held their last service in the old church which would no longer comfortably accommodate the people. On Thanksgiving day, 1890, a new brick and stone edifice, which had been built at a cost of ten thousand dollars, was formally dedicated by Bishop J. H. Bashford. The Bishop preached an eloquent sermon from Psa. 8:4, 5. The building committee, comprised of the following persons, Alfred Fish, H. C. Ayers, D. B. Kerr, William T. Hart, A. K. Fobes, and Hattie R. Sherwood, presented, by the pastor, Rev. William Chase, the church for dedication and was formally accepted by the trustees of the church.

Rev. William Chase served the church until 1894. From that time to the present the following pastors have filled the appointment: Rev. L. A. Edward, Rev. William Eglin, Rev. B. F. Rhoades, Rev. Thomas Hambly, Rev. Albert Corfman, and the present pastor, Rev. D. A. Morris. During all these years the church has sustained a good record. Her Epworth League, her Sunday school, her Home and Foreign Missionary societies and her Ladies Aid have all done their part to promote the gospel work at home and abroad. The present (1911) membership is one hundred and seventy.

God has blessed the little vine planted so many years ago on this hillside. Storms have beaten it, prejudice has pruned it, but the sunshine of God's love has shone upon it and it still yields a harvest.

FREDERICKTOWN METHODIST CHURCH.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Fredericktown, located on Sandusky street, near the public square originally, was organized about 1818, the first subscribers being Catherine Haldeman, Mr. and Mrs. Aker, Mr. Fiddler and wife, Hannah Benedict, S. Doty and a few more. Its first meetings were held in the old block-house, and later in Mr. Haldeman's shop, until the erection of the first church in 1840. Pioneer Haldeman was not a member of any church, at that time, but being a clever old Pennsylvanian he swept out his shop every Saturday evening and placed temporary seats for the audience to use the next day. The church, when erected, was a frame structure on Sandusky street and it served well its purpose until in 1856, when a fine brick church was constructed by the society and neighboring friends of the congregation. A Sunday school was also organized in the shop referred to, in 1828.

In 1907 the old brick church was repaired and made almost as good as a new edifice and it is now valued at twelve thousand dollars and the parsonage at two thousand dollars. The present membership of this church is three hundred and sixty-three.

The pastors within the memory of the present generation, those who have served since 1884, are as follows: Revs. W. T. Lewis, J. S. Broadwell, James Torbet, C. C. Ball, B. Hushour, L. M. Snyder, A. C. Coffman, Thomas Hambly, J. B. Jones, present pastor.

OTHER METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal church in Berlin township was organized and located near the south line of the township about 1830. However, many

years before that date preaching was had by traveling circuit riders and Methodist missionaries, who held services at log cabins and at the homes of the settlers who professed the Methodist faith. Also at log school houses in the forests here and there throughout the township. Among the original members may now be recalled these: John Durbin and wife, Stephen Cole and wife, and others. The Coles were prominent and donated land upon which the church was finally built. This first edifice was erected in 1834 and used twenty or more years when another, neat frame structure was provided.

A second Methodist Episcopal church was organized at Palmyra, about 1840, but later went down. This was formed through the energies of Robert Sites and Joseph Palmer. A few years the congregation worshiped in the school house, and later purchased the cooper shop and remodeled it for church purposes.

The first church organized in Brown township was the Methodist Episcopal, about 1850, and a frame edifice was erected that year. A new and more up-to-date building was erected in 1881. This is known as the Jelloway church, being located in the village by this name. The society is still among the active churches of this county.

The Methodist people were the first to organize a society and erect a church building in Harrison township, Knox county. The first building was a rough log structure raised in 1823 or 1824. This stood in the northeastern part of the township and was called Mt. Tabor. Owing to many changes and the work of other denominations, the church was abandoned after a few years and the work given over to other hands.

In Howard township the Methodists were the pioneers in religious work and organization. At a very early day Rev. James B. Finley and Rev. Anthony Banning, with Absalom Waddle, men of more than ordinary religious note, preached to these pioneers in Howard township. Anthony Banning was a good preacher, a zealous worker and withal a good business man and held much property in Knox county. He was a radical Whig in politics and president of the first Whig meeting held in Knox county. He supported Henry Clay for President. He began to preach at the age of sixteen years in Virginia, and was thus well intended for good work in the wilds of Ohio later in life.

The Methodists built the first church in Howard township in 1830. It stood two and a half miles east of Gambier. Among the early pastors the name of Rev. Shafer, a great evangelist and noted singer, is recalled on the church records. A graveyard was attached to the church property and therein were laid to rest many of the old pioneers of the township. When the time

arrived to erect a better church, it was deemed wise to locate it a mile south of Monroe Mills, in Monroe township. The spot where stood the old log church and cemetery can hardly be located at present, with the changes of so many years.

In Hilliar township the Methodist preacher, mounted on his trusty steed, his saddle-bags, with Bible and hymn book within, and a change of linen (usually early midst the scenes of the early settlements in Ohio, and such was the case in this township), might have been seen wending his way through the timbered lands of this section of Knox county where he raised high the standard of the Cross. No class was organized here, however, until about 1834, when Rev. Morrow formed one near Rich Hill in a little log school house. The original members were John Rinehart, Harriet Rinehart, Samuel Degood, Julia Degood, Ferdinand McLain and wife, William Borden and wife, and Daniel Chadwick and wife. Ferdinand McLain was class leader. Services were held in the school house one year, after that in the house of John Rinehart for several years, or until 1840, when the meeting place was changed to Centerburg. There in 1841, east of the public square, a frame church was erected thirty by forty feet in size. After three years a new church was erected which was forty by fifty feet and cost two thousand seven hundred dollars. In 1881 the membership of this church was placed by the conference books as ninety-five. In 1910 the minutes placed the membership at three hundred and eighty-seven and Sunday school at two hundred and seventy-three. A beautiful brick church was dedicated recently which will stand many decades a monument to the liberality of Centerburg people.

In Jefferson township the first church organized was the Methodist Episcopal in 1832, at the house of Rev. Burriss, who was the first class leader of the society. Meetings were at first held at private houses and in school houses near by. Some years later a log church was provided which served the place of a house of worship until 1866 when a frame edifice was erected at a cost of about eleven hundred dollars. Wesley Chapel cemetery was located at this church and there were buried many of the hardy pioneers of this township.

In Liberty township, the pioneer preacher of the Methodist denomination was Rev. Thomas Carr, who filled regular appointments in 1814. No regular Methodist class was formed until 1837. Father Conant preached in the old log school house on land where later stood the Mt. Liberty school house. The class was composed of Charles and Joanna Wright, John Zent, Martha Spellman, Allen Spellman and wife, Eliza Robertson, John Wilson, son and daughter. From this beginning was formed later the Mt. Liberty

Methodist church. The early meetings were held in the school house just mentioned, then in the chapel at Mt. Liberty (open to all denominations). In 1845, under the charge of Rev. Berry, a neat frame church building was provided, the same being thirty-six by forty-five feet in dimension. This was in Mt. Liberty. In 1881 this church had a membership enrolled of fifty-four. The present membership is eighty.

At Batemantown the original class was organized at the house of Mrs. Sarah Murphy, a mile to the north of the present village, in 1831. Leonidas Hamlin formed the first class, which met at Mrs. Murphy's until 1832, when a frame church was built on the main road a quarter of a mile southeast of Batemantown. In 1844 the congregation was divided, part going to Waterford where a society had been formed, and in 1856 the Bateman society erected a new frame church building, thirty by forty feet in size. The present membership is ninety-six.

The first Methodist class formed in Waterford was previous to 1844, by Rev. Sanford Parker and in the same year a regular Methodist Episcopal church was organized at that place. Joseph Mann and Samuel Galliher and Alfred Walters were the class leaders. The frame church erected in 1844 was forty by sixty feet. This church is among the present active societies of this denomination in Knox county.

In Milford township, the Methodist Episcopal church was formed in the south part of the township in 1835, by Rev. Saxby and seventeen charter members. In 1836 a church was erected called the Dowell meeting house, and in 1845 a new church was built in Lock.

In 1835 another Methodist church was formed near the Five Corners, by Rev. Lynch. In 1838 a small log house was raised for a place of worship; it stood on the present cemetery grounds, where meetings were kept up until 1848, then held in the school house until 1869, when the society disbanded, a part going to Brandon and the balance to Lock.

The first Methodist preaching in Pike township was held in private houses by Rev. Goff. Services were wont to be held at Messrs. McBride's, Wilson's, Bixby's and Vernon's. The first class leader was Aaron Wilson. The first quarterly meeting was held in Aaron Bixby's barn. A great revival sprang up at this barn meeting and many were added to the new church and caused the society to wonderfully prosper, accordingly it was decided to build a church building in which to worship. A small plot of land was secured from Hugh Hardesty, on the southwest quarter of section 24 and in 1827 Hugh and John Cochran built a log church which was in use until 1850, when a new and better building was erected. It was a frame house, forty by fifty

feet in size, and the lumber from which it was made was hauled from Waterford. The building committee were Richard Scoles, Joseph Hollis and Reuben Kettle. This church is of very lasting woods and is still in good condition. The pastors' list includes the following: Daniel Lambert, Ben Wolfe, Allen Moffit, B. F. Heskett, Bradberry, J. McK. Barnes, William Kepler, J. W. Thompson, Rev. Wilson, F. C. McCauley, F. C. Hunkberger, M. B. Mead, C. L. Lewis, W. S. Chapman, J. S. Harvey, E. B. Shoemaker, J. D. Lea, C. F. Goodwin. Thomas Gee, J. F. Hastings, present pastor. The present membership is about eighty.

North Liberty Methodist Episcopal church is an off-shoot of old Pike Methodist society. A frame church was erected about 1840, in the village of North Liberty. During 1861, when the Civil war commenced, the spirit of discord arose over the slave question and the church was disrupted and the building stood idle until that terrible conflict was ended, when meetings were again maintained. Early class leaders were William Penrose and Lockhart Arnold.

Rev. J. W. Thompson was pastor in 1881 and following him came these: Revs. Frank Owens, F. G. McCauley, M. L. Wilson, M. B. Meade, F. H. Huntsberger, C. L. Lewis, W. S. Chapman, J. S. Harvey, E. B. Shoemaker, J. D. Lea, C. S. Goodwin, Thomas Gee and Fletcher Hastings, the present pastor.

During the pastorate of Rev. Lewis a new church building was erected upon a new site in the village. The date was 1899 and it cost about four thousand dollars. The old church is still standing, doing service as a barn. The new church was dedicated by him who is now Bishop Bashford.

This church is on the Democracy circuit. The present number of members is eighty. The trustees of North Liberty church are A. M. Dunmire, C. Keller, Charles McGinley, J. Cutnaw, B. L. and C. J. Griffith.

Salem Methodist Episcopal church was established in Wayne township, in the northwestern part of the territory. The Jacksons, Lyons and Beers were among the important factors in the founding of this limb of Methodism in Knox county. It was certainly organized as early, if not sooner than, 1830. At first meetings were held in school houses, but about 1831 or 1832 the church was built, a two story structure with a gallery. It was about thirty-two by forty-five feet in size. Present membership, fifty.

In Miller township the Methodist church was formed in 1834, at the house of James Nolan, in the northwest part of the township. Among the leading members were, James Nolan, John Conway, Joseph Hare, Andrew McNutt and William Allison. In a few years this church was abandoned.

In 1841 the Methodists organized a church at the school house in district No. 6, south of Brandon, on the Granville road. Among the early members there were S. F. Vorse, John Osborn, William Beadle and Alphea Beadle.

In 1843 the Methodists organized at the school house in the southwestern part of the township, where early members were, John Buxton, John Conaway and Charles Conaway.

In 1851 a church was formed by this denomination at Brandon. Miner Hildreth and Erastus Rouse were leading spirits in the formation of this class. The above three churches struggled along until 1863, when they were consolidated into one church at Brandon, where a neat edifice was erected. In the records it is discovered that in 1880-81 the membership was about sixty. At present it is ninety-one.

In 1853 in the eastern part of this township another society sprung up and a house of worship was built at Hunt's Station. This was named Asbury, after old Bishop Asbury of Methodist fame. Later it was abandoned.

At Danville the Methodist church was formed between 1816 and 1820. The Welkers and Waddles were early settlers and early in this church organization. Services were held in a log cabin church, which stood on what is now the Harry Conkle property. A frame church was erected about 1832 on the rear of the present church lot. It is still a good building. In 1848, the congregation being too large, a new church was built and, with repairs and additions, still serves. The membership is now two hundred and thirty. The present pastor is Rev. H. A. Shook.

Hopewell Methodist Episcopal church, situated on the East Union road, one mile west of the line of Pleasant township, is unfortunate in not having a record of its early history. It is only known that in 1855 a frame structure thirty-six by forty feet was erected under Rev. Allen Moffatt and that in 1880 the membership of the society was forty-three. It now has a membership of sixty. There are cemeteries connected with the last named three churches in this township.

In 1845 another Methodist church was built on the southwest quarter of section 10, Liberty township, and an organization fully perfected some years before that time. David Guthrie donated the land and most all the timber for the pioneer church edifice, which was constructed of hewed logs. The first members were John Cochran and wife, Eli Dickerson and wife, John Ruby and M. Truckle. Revs. Scoles, McNabb, and Absalom Waddle were early pastors. This organization was dissolved in 1856, the members generally uniting at either North Liberty or Amity churches.

Amity Methodist Episcopal church, in Pike township, was formed in 1834, the first in the village of Amity. A frame church was erected about

1840, costing fifteen hundred dollars. He who later became bishop of his church, W. L. Harris, was one of the first to preach here. In one of his revivals almost one hundred and fifty were converted and united with his church at Amity. In 1871 a new church was built, costing same as the former one, and also a parsonage added three years later, worth a thousand dollars.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

The Methodist Protestant church at Mt. Vernon was instituted by the union of the Wesleyan Methodists, organized in 1816, and which had erected a church on North Mulberry street in 1852, and a Methodist Protestant church organized about 1832, which had erected a church building on South Mechanic street, between High and Vine streets, about 1838. During the early part of 1865 these two bodies of Methodism in the northern part of the United States were waiting and longing for a chance whereby they might be merged into one body. Hence, in February, 1865, at a meeting held in the Wesleyan Methodist church, a committee wrote a set of resolutions and a preamble of great length. This was finally adopted, which action made the two one church. Rev. J. H. Hamilton, of Fredericktown, was selected pastor over the more than one hundred and fifty members of the newly formed church at Mt. Vernon.

The old Congregational church edifice was soon purchased by the new Methodist society, and after the various conferences, North and South, representing the various Wesleyan and non-Episcopal Methodist branches of the church, had become agreed touching the union of their conferences and general church interests, the name was changed to that of the "Methodist Church of Mount Vernon." It was then placed in the Muskingum conference. Again in May, 1877, a convention assembled in Baltimore, at which a union was effected between the Methodist and Methodist Protestant churches, South, in which the last name was taken by the whole body, so that the name was changed here in Mt. Vernon again, being known as "The Methodist Protestant Church of Mt. Vernon."

During the winter of 1867-8 a series of revival meetings were held from December till March, at which one hundred and fifty-five persons were added to the church. Pastor Hamilton baptized, on one Sunday in April, 1868, fifty-four persons, twenty-three by sprinkling and thirty-one by immersion in the race near Norton's Mills.

In April, 1905, a beautiful cement block edifice was dedicated; it stands where stood the old "Abolition Congregational church" frame house later

owned by the Methodist Protestants. Its cost has been about fifteen thousand five hundred dollars. The society is in a prosperous and spiritual condition with a large membership. The following is a list of pastors since that of Rev. Hamilton, who left in 1891: Revs. C. R. Blades, 1893; E. W. Bradley, 1895-6; W. W. Gadd, in 1897-8-9; W. L. Wells in 1900; J. A. Selby, 1901 to 1906; C. O. Harvey, 1907 to November 30, 1908, followed by the present pastor, Rev. J. T. Black, who commenced his labors December 1, 1908.

This denomination has the following churches in the county outside of Mt. Vernon: One at Bangs, known as Beulah; one at a country point known as Friendship; one at Liberty Chapel and one known as Ebenezer, all being under the supervision of Rev. J. M. Wells, who lives at Mt. Vernon and has charge of these points.

Beulah Methodist Protestant church, located at Bangs, in Liberty township, was formed in the autumn of 1847 and meetings held in the Bird school house up to 1860 when the present frame church edifice was erected, and it is still in good repair notwithstanding the many winters and summers that have passed over it with destroying elements. Robert Miller donated the ground upon which it stands. The present membership is about one hundred. In 1898 some repairs were made on the church, which is now good for many more years. The following have served at this point as pastors and possibly a few more for short periods: Revs. Clancy, Marshal, Woodward, Sampson, J. H. Hamilton, J. B. McCormick, John Cooper, G. W. Hissey, T. J. Wirt, N. Coburn, S. T. Allen, C. H. Beck, J. W. Rice, S. Rosenberger, C. O. Harvey, O. V. Sharrock, H. M. Peebles, J. M. Wells. This church belongs in the Mt. Vernon circuit of the Muskingum conference.

Friendship Methodist Protestant church in Liberty township was organized in March, 1834, in a log house owned by Thomas Higgins, by Rev. Franklin L. Flowers. Preaching was usually on a week day. In 1841 the place of meeting was changed to near the center of the township. In 1843 what was many years known as the Old Friendship meeting-house was erected. The New Friendship church stands on the opposite side of the road from Old church and was erected in 1870, at a cost of sixteen hundred dollars. This society is still doing excellent work, under Rev. J. M. Wells.

Liberty chapel was organized in February, 1847, at Bedell's school house, in Liberty township, by Rev. John Lamb.

Ebenezer Methodist Protestant church, in Monroe township, was formed in August, 1842, by Rev. John Lamb, at the school house on the Wooster road, near Four-Mile hotel. The early meetings were held in the school house just named. The first house of worship was erected in 1844, the second one

in 1872. The latter is a neat frame house built of lumber and stands on the Wooster road a half mile northeast of the Four-Mile house. Here the work still progresses and is now under Rev. J. M. Wells.

At Fredericktown this denomination organized a church about 1830, but after a number of years went down.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

The Wesleyan Methodists at Greenville, Jefferson township, were organized into a church in 1854, by Rev. George W. Bainum. The society worshiped in the school house until 1861, when a neat frame church was erected at a cost of one thousand two hundred dollars.

For an account of the Wesleyan church at Mt. Vernon, see history of the Methodist Episcopal church of that city.

FREE METHODISTS.

The Free Methodists of Howard township were formed into a church in 1873 and was the only one in the county at that date. There had been a church of this denomination on Brush Run, Butler township. In February, 1872, they held a series of meetings and formed a class of seven members. The Howard church held a meeting of the camp-meeting style, in August, 1875, in Moses Smith's grove, and another in 1876, both of which were attended by thousands of people. In 1877 a church was erected in the village of Howard.

The Free Methodists are bitterly opposed to secret societies and the wearing of jewelry. Both their annual and quarterly conferences are composed equally of laymen and ministers. They have never grown in numbers and strength in hardly any portion of this country.

AFRICAN METHODISTS.

The African Methodist Episcopal church commenced its work in Mt. Vernon about 1870, under James A. Ralls and wife, he being a local preacher who came here from Virginia about 1865. A society was formed and meetings held in private residences and in basement rooms of the Christian and Presbyterian churches. In 1873-4 building operations took on form, but the edifice was not completed until 1876, when many of the white citizens helped them raise funds for the finishing of the work they had so faithfully begun in 1874. Here they still worship and have a membership of about eighty.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The First Baptist church of Mount Vernon was organized December 15, 1835, but the first licensed preacher of this faith (according to historian Howe) was William Thrift, who was from Loudoun county, Virginia, and came to Knox county in 1807, preaching in the cabins of the settlers.

The first pastor of the church at Mt. Vernon was Rev. Henry Cosner. The first services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church on Mulberry street, then in various school buildings, finally settled down to one place of meeting, the ward school building, until they built their first meeting house on Vine street. In 1841 a commodious church was erected and the membership was then sixty persons. The original church subscription papers show that eighteen names were on the same and that the amount subscribed was one thousand eight hundred and eighteen dollars, of which four hundred and ninety-seven dollars was in cash and the remainder in work or materials. In the next sixteen years the church prospered wonderfully and at the end of that time it had a membership of three hundred and sixty-six. In 1848 an addition was made to the building, sixteen feet at the north end. As will be seen by words from another historian, the old church was in ways odd in style: Conspicuous for its shape, height and size was a huge wooden structure called the pulpit, which concealed the minister, except head and shoulders while in a standing position, and completely hid him from view when he sat down.

In November, 1872, plans were laid to purchase lots and build. A piece of land opposite the court house, fronting High street, was purchased for three thousand five hundred dollars, all paid for but about seven hundred dollars, which caused the society to have to sell, in 1877, a part of the land bought. It was the panic of 1873 which swept the country that caused delay in payment and the erection of the proposed new church edifice. In October, 1879, operations again were started and in 1881 the foundation for the new church was laid. Upon that was reared the present church structure.

The present membership of the church is four hundred and eighty-two. The following is a list of the pastors serving in Mt. Vernon Baptist church: Henry Cosner, three years; James Seymour, six months; Elder Beckwith, one year; Ezra Goings, six months; Elder Smednear, two years; David E. Thomas, two years: E. T. Brown, five years; J. B. Sackett, four years; George E. Leonard, three years; L. Raymond, six months; J. L. Raymond, four years; 1860-64, no pastor; J. W. Icenbarger, six years; A. J. Wiant, five years; F. M. Iams, three years; F. C. Wright came in 1879 and served nine months; D. D. Read came in 1880, served one year and three months; H. F. Adams, 1883,

serving two years; G. C. Williams, 1885, serving two years and seven months; R. E. Neighbor, 1889, served three years; C. J. Rose, 1893, serving ten years and six months; F. E. Brininstool, 1894, served seven years and six months. The pulpit is vacant at this time and is filled by supplies, no regular pastor having yet been called.

More recently it was found that more room must be provided, especially for the Bible school equipment and hence twenty-seven feet sold from the original lot was purchased, including the splendid office building upon it, making an ideal annex to the primary department. A handsome parsonage property at No. 405 East Vine street, acquired by the will of Mrs. Mattie Parker, gives the pastor a comfortable home.

In passing, it should be added that about two thousand persons have been identified, one time and another, with this Baptist church. The largest membership was five hundred and forty-seven a few years since, but on account of death, removals and withdrawals it has been reduced to four hundred and eighty-two. Twenty-two pastors have served this church and many stated supplies. But four pastors have served five years or more, with three years and a half as the average pastorate.

The churches of the Baptist denomination in Knox county aside from Mt. Vernon city, are the following: Amity, D. M. Pressley, pastor, thirty members. Brandon church, membership not given in report. Fredericktown, D. M. Pressley, pastor, one hundred and seventy-two members. Hopewell, D. M. Pressley, pastor, eighty-two members. Owl Creek church, C. F. Ransbottom, pastor, one hundred and seventy members.

FREDERICKTOWN BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church at Fredericktown has a membership of one hundred and seventy. Its history, as compiled a few years since, is as follows:

"The Fredericktown Baptist church was organized March 17, 1838, by Elder John Thomas and was known then as the Old School, but in 1842 it changed to the New School or Regular Missionary Baptist. At the time of its organization its membership numbered only five: Jacob Mitchell, Asa Colgrove, Mary H. Struble, Mary B. Wright and Miriam B. Corbin. Meetings were then held in the old Methodist house of worship every Saturday. During the pastorate of Elder David E. Thomas in 1839 and 1840, a great many others joined the little band who had organized the work here.

In 1841 Elder H. B. Fuller took up the work and it was at this time that the need of a church of their own was felt. This need, however, was not satisfied until 1848, the first meeting being held in the new building on the third Saturday and Sunday in October of that year. The lot on which the

new church was erected was purchased for the sum of one hundred dollars, which amount was willed to the church by H. H. Struble.

The church moved steadily forward until after the war, when, under the pastorate of W. B. Watson from 1866 to 1871, it was greatly revived and blessed. During his stay here the church building was remodeled and the church was in splendid condition for effective work. It continued to prosper and became the largest and most influential church in the town. This season of prosperity was unfortunately interrupted by serious troubles which arose in the church, the evil effect of which was felt for a long time."

About 1891 a new building was needed and operation set on foot for the building of one in which the society worships now. The old church was sold for one thousand two hundred dollars and the new one placed on the same lot as was the old one. The new church cost eight thousand dollars, of which there were some one thousand and some eight hundred dollar subscriptions. A parsonage worth two thousand dollars was also provided. In 1907 there had been twenty-six pastors at Fredericktown Baptist church, including John Thomas, David E. Thomas, H. B. Fuller, A. M. Mather, J. D. Miller, E. D. Thomas, Amos Pratt, A. J. Buell, J. B. Sacket, Dr. J. Hall, Benjamin Tulloss, J. W. Miller, W. B. Watson, D. B. Simons, B. Y. Siegfried, A. E. Anderson, J. T. Lewis, J. M. Lockhart, I. C. Tuttle, J. A. Kirkpatrick, H. A. Nixon, C. F. Ralston, C. A. Cutler, B. G. Bowman, J. W. James, H. F. Cheeney. The present pastor is Rev. D. M. Pressley.

The Baptist church in Butler township was the first organization there. It was formed in April, 1841, by Elder L. Gilbert. A neat frame chapel was erected in the southeastern part of the township and in 1880 the society was composed of twenty-six communicants.

Riley chapel (Baptist) was erected in 1875, in the northeastern part of the township.

In Clay township the Baptist people organized a church May 14, 1846, with a membership of twelve. Rev. D. D. Walden was the first pastor.

In Miller township, in the fall of 1856, Elder Raymond, of the Baptist denomination, held a series of meetings at Brandon and then organized a church in January, 1857. Among the members were Emor B. Harris, Isaac Stull, Phillip Stull, J. H. Davis, H. C. Welch, A. M. Welch, and Rodham Tulloss. In the spring of 1857 the society purchased the church formerly owned by the Presbyterians.

The Owl Creek Baptist church, of Morgan township, was organized in 1809, by Rev. Amos Mix. Up to 1842 the society worshiped in a log church, after which a good frame building was built at the cost of six hundred dollars. February 4, 1866, a brick edifice was constructed at the expense of four thousand two hundred dollars. For many years this Baptist society was

looked upon as the strongest in membership and wealth of any in the county of Knox. It was organized with twelve members and by 1880 had on its rolls in good standing, one hundred and ninety-six names. Many revival seasons have been held in this church and from forty to sixty added at different times as a result. A parsonage was built in 1858. The present membership is one hundred and seventy.

Wayne Baptist church, of Wayne township, was organized in 1810, hence is among the oldest societies in Knox county. It was originally known as the "Old School" church, and it was located on Owl creek in the Jersey settlement. The Lewis family and a few more were instrumental in perfecting this pioneer organization. A Mr. Ackerman, an old Revolutionary soldier, was among the charter members. A rude church was erected in 1815. It was made from native lumber sawed in a near-by saw mill. This building was never fully completed, however. The seats always remained puncheon, as was the floor. It served until 1837, when a better church was provided. One peculiarity of that church society seemed to be that they did not believe much in Sabbath schools.

Amity Baptist church, of Pike township, was organized June 21, 1847, by Rev. James Seymour. The first organizing members were the Wrights, Hardins, Odors, Damudes, Hicks and Daniels. This church is located at the village of Amity, where Elders Stoors and David Thomas, of Mt. Vernon, frequently preached as early as 1845. Daniel Thomas was the first stated pastor. For a number of years the society prospered, but on account of removals to the far west and by reason of death, the membership dwindled down until they could not support a minister and were without one several years. In 1880 Rev. J. A. Davis took charge as pastor. Its membership is now thirty.

THE COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH.

The colored people have only one Baptist society in Knox county; this is the Baptist church at Mt. Vernon, where about three hundred of this race reside. The Methodist is the older and much largest church, but in about 1907 a Baptist church was organized and now has a membership of about fifteen faithful souls. They have purchased ground and a building and propose to erect a building soon as times will permit of it. They hold property valued at two thousand five hundred dollars.

FREE-WILL BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Free-will Baptist church of Centerburg was the result of the labors of Rev. George W. Baker, who finally organized a regular church near the

village in 1839, at the house of Absalom Debolt, less than a mile out toward the southeast. At first meetings were held in barns, private houses, log school houses, until 1842, when a frame building, thirty by forty feet, was erected a half mile east of town. Rev. George W. Baker was pastor from 1839 to 1860, when he was followed by Kendall Higgins and later by others. In 1880 the church had a membership of ninety communicants.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCHES.

The United Brethren at Millwood organized a church in 1864. Among the first members may be recalled Stephen Day, William Black, Charles Hibbitts, L Stevens and their wives, Isaac Hiatt and Edward Day. The society was never strong and finally, after a few years, sold its chapel to the Catholic people and abandoned the work of their church.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCHES.

This church was organized in Brown township in 1850 and the same year a log church was built a mile and a half southwest of Jelloway. Its members belonged in Knox, Richland and Ashland counties. In 1881 it comprised one hundred and forty members. In 1857 the log church gave way to a more desirable church, costing one thousand eight hundred dollars.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

Rev. William Gilbreath preached in the vicinity of North Liberty in 1846 and formed a Lutheran church society or class, whose members included Henry Boven and wife, Jacob Gower and wife, William Worley and wife and Adam Stump and wife. In 1860 the society had need of a good church building and a neat brick edifice was erected, thirty-six by forty-six feet square, the same standing in the village of North Liberty.

Messiah Evangelical church (Lutheran), of Butler township, was erected in 1874. Dr. Thomas Drake was the first pastor. This was never a strong congregation, the Lutherans not being very numerous in this part of the country.

Mt. Zion Evangelical Lutheran church was organized in Harrison township in 1835, by Rev. H. W. Lauer. A building was erected by the society in 1837, a frame structure large enough to hold the congregations which there assembled. In 1854 a new and larger church was finished. From the start, this society was strong and had financial backing from the wealthy farmers of

that day who belonged to this branch of the Lutheran church. Many of the first members were from Pennsylvania. The first records were kept partly in German and partly in English. In 1880 the membership numbered eighty-six.

In Pleasant township, in 1853, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church was formed, Rev. Jacob Bovee being the first to preach this faith in that part of Knox county. He was there as early as 1820. Rev. William M. Galbreath was the organizer and preached at the old Crawford school house on the Martinsburg road. In 1854 a subscription was circulated to raise funds with which to erect a church building, and Benjamin Kerr was appointed treasurer. A frame house thirty-six by forty feet was built on the Martinsburg road and dedicated July 1, 1855, by Rev. Sloan. Rev. Galbreath became first pastor and continued until 1875. In 1881 the society numbered fifty-six.

The Jelloway English Lutheran church of Brown township was organized in February, 1881, and a frame church building erected that year.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCHES.

About 1831 a Universalist church was formed in Fredericktown, which was of slow growth, at first, but after erecting a comfortable church and engaging a talented preacher, the congregation became quite popular. The first members were largely Eastern people who had held to this cheery faith in their homes in the Atlantic states. Among the members were the Strongs, Corbins, Clarks, Doolittles, Benedicts, Wadsworths, Johnsons, Parsons, Gillets and others. The preacher for many years was Thurman Strong. For several years the church they erected was used for Masonic hall purposes and finally the church society went down. It appears that while there are some of this peculiar religious faith still within Knox county, they are too few to support a church property. The theory of universal salvation as taught by this sect is not popular anywhere in this section of the United States, if indeed anywhere.

Occasional Universalist meetings were held at one time at Union Grove in this county, but no society was perfected there.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

The Seventh-Day Adventists organized a church at Waterford at the house of E. C. Penn, in Morrow county. This was brought about by the work of Elder O. Mars. The original members were George Bisel and wife, W. T. Carson and wife, E. O. Penn and wife and W. S. Boon. The first meetings were held in private houses until 1874, when a neat frame church was built a

half mile to the west of Waterford. Its cost was one thousand two hundred dollars. In 1881 the society had a membership of forty-four. The membership is now only twenty, as many removed and some worship at Mt. Vernon. George Bisel is the present elder.

The other Adventist church in the county is at Mt. Vernon, organized September 19, 1885, with a membership of ten. Since the Sanitarium (now occupied as a college) was so conveniently located and equipped, the church organization invested two thousand dollars to assist in the construction of a building to be used jointly with the Sanitarium as chapel and church. This arrangement has been maintained to the present time. The membership has increased to one hundred ninety-one. The elders or pastors during that period have been as follows: J. E. Scanlan, G. A. Irwin, C. L. Taylor, F. W. Field, W. H. Wakeham, W. W. Miller, P. S. Steinbaugh, N. W. Lawrence, M. C. Kirkendall, F. D. Starr, O. F. Butcher and S. M. Butler.

The Mt. Vernon Sanitarium was erected in Academia, Morris township, in 1886, which building is now occupied by the Mt. Vernon College. The institution was under the management of Dr. G. A. Hare, and succeeded by Dr. O. G. Place. In 1893 the management considered it advisable to disorganize, at which time the building was remodeled for school purposes.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Some of the pioneer settlers in Wayne, Middlebury and Berlin townshops, Knox county, were of the staid and even-balanced Quaker faith, who had emigrated from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. They, true to their teachings, "came like brethren, slow and calm."

In 1809 the Friends church was formed and known as the Owl Creek society. Private houses at first were their meeting places, but later a house in which to better worship was provided, for these people are ever devout and thrifty, hence erected a church home soon as possible. Logs of unhewed surfaces formed their first building, which served until 1822, when a brick building, twenty-five feet by forty, with a large brick fire-place at each end, was erected on the Fredericktown and Mansfield road, near the center of section 20. For years the Friends here gathered on the first and fourth days of each week to worship God according to their own peculiar belief. For some time these brethren dwelt together in perfect harmony and peace, but the serpent of discord entered the Eden of brotherly love and a change came over the spirit of their dreams.

When Elias Hicks arose and claimed to be guided by an inward light superior to George Fox and proclaimed new and strange doctrines, trouble

was brewing for this little band of Quakers. Two factions arose, the Orthodox and Hicksites. A sliding partition was placed in the church and on either side of that line the two set of Quakers worshiped. Some good men in the eighties penned the following graphic description of this fallen society in Knox county:

"Nothing is left as a monument, save the old brick meeting-house, with its large outside chimneys, plain front doors, moss-grown roof and weather-beaten walls, as it still stands there desolate and unoccupied in the pleasant beech and maple grove, whose welcome shade long years ago was sought by man and beast. There it stands the very picture of desolation, gradually yielding to the touch of time, destined soon to share the fate of the little flock that used to meet within its sacred walls.

"The seasons roll on—springtime returns, and with it the grass on the old church-yard comes forth, matures, fades and dies, untrodden by the foot of man, save by the stranger whose curiosity may have led him hither. The beech and maple grove obeys nature's call, and in due time puts on its living robes of green; the birds build their nests in the branches and sing a merry song, But alas the ears that once heard them with such fond delight hear them no more. They have all long since gone to rest while many of their offspring have found homes and large fortunes in the West, forgetting alike the scenes of childhood and parents' teaching."

At this date (1911) there are no regular societies of Friends in Knox county.

UNION CHURCHES.

From time to time there have been numerous Union church buildings erected to accommodate the religious element, no part of which was sufficiently strong to support a church of their own special religious tendencies. Among such churches and societies—made up of almost all denominations—may here be named that of Union church in Jackson township, organized in 1870, and a neat frame chapel erected in which to hold meetings. Rev. George Stevenson was chosen the first pastor and the trustees were as follows: John S. McCament, Uriah Blue, Henry Holtz, J. F. Way and Ephraim Anderson. This building mentioned stood on section 12 of the township named.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

Congregationalism in Mount Vernon, Ohio, had its origin in the formation of a church organized July 26, 1834, under the name of the "Free Pres-

byterian Church." This was really an off-shoot of the Presbyterian church of Mt. Vernon, who left that church and with a few Congregationalists formed the new church. Later, they were all more or less in harmony with the creed and polity of what afterwards became the New School Presbyterian church. The new church had no ecclesiastic connections until August 1, 1836, when, by its delegates, it united with the Western Reserve Congregational Association. Four or five months after its organization, Rev. Benjamin Higbee became its pastor. Under his more than three years of pastorate a church was erected on Mulberry street and it was later sold to the Methodist Protestant society. In April, 1849, after much deliberation, a new constitution was adopted, also a brief summary of faith, with resolutions that breathed forth strong anti-slavery sentiments. It then took on the form and name of Congregational. The church building was thrown open for conventions, whose object was to eradicate slavery and intemperance from this country. In 1852 a temperance convention was held in this church, and Joseph W. Vance, of Mt. Vernon, was nominated for state senator and A. Greenlee, of Fredericktown, for representative, both pledged in favor of the Maine liquor law. Abolition conventions were welcome to this church, which took the name of "Nigger Church." An incident, in the light of what has happened in this country since, should here be recorded: A Mr. Allen was to lecture on slavery in this church on a certain night. When the time came his arguments were met by the pungent logic of rotten eggs, and the meeting broken up. Next morning preparations were made to give Allen a free ride out of town on a rough rail, clad with a garment of tar and feathers, but while the crowd was being assembled by martial music under a banner with appropriate motto, "No Free Discussion," Allen fled. Being hotly pursued, he passed in at the back door of David H. Drake's residence, a half mile north of town, and, instead of trying to tarry there, took to the woods from the front door, being shielded from view by the house. The crowd soon came up and surrounded the house, demanding the fugitive. Mr. Drake said to them: "Gentlemen, you have the privilege of the house; go right in and take him." After a diligent search, Mr. Drake urged them to make a good search, but they finally gave it up; and Mr. Drake showed his usual hospitality by bringing in a good supply of bread and butter and invited all to luncheon with him. That all over, the motley throng returned to town, as cheerful as a band who had raided a deserted hen-roost could be expected to.

During pastor Monroe's time, the old Mulberry street church became too small and at a cost of thirty thousand dollars, in 1868, a new and beautiful church was dedicated on the corner of Sugar and North Main streets. In this edifice, with numerous improvements, the society still worships. In 1880

there were three hundred and fifty members. The 1911 roll shows a membership of four hundred and ninety-four.

The following have served as pastors, in about the order here given: Benjamin Higbee, Edward Woods, M. E. Strieby, S. C. Leonard, T. E. Monroe, I. C. Billman, E. B. Burrows, R. T. Hall (1879), Edward I. Bosworth, commenced 1886; Sidney Strong, 1887; William J. Turner, 1893; S. C. Dickinson, 1899; E. O. Mead, 1902; Ira J. Houston, 1910.

The Congregational church at Gambier was first located in that village by the Cumberland Presbyterians. Among its early members were Thomas Minard, Thomas Bennett, John Bennett and a few more. It was organized into a Congregational church in 1867. A two thousand dollar edifice was erected in 1871 and in 1876 it was removed to its present site. This church is not in existence today.

The Congregational church at Fredericktown was organized about 1841, by a Mr. Mead, then of Mt. Vernon. The prime movers and first members were Joseph Hitchcock and Pascal Dunklee, both rich and liberal. On East Sandusky street they built a very good church building, in which they worshiped successfully for more than fifteen years, when interest went down and the society became extinct. The church lot and building were sold to D. C. Lewis. This church went down and many of its members moved away and some joined the Presbyterian church.

At the little hamlet of Lock, a Congregational church was formed and in 1844 a good church was erected. Among the prominent members should never be forgotten Peter Eddy, Potwin Stoughton and Nathaniel Stoughton. The society is not in existence now.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

There are two Catholic congregations or parishes in Knox county. The entire tract of land where now stands the city of Mt. Vernon once belonged to a Catholic soldier, Col. John F. Hamtramck, who was a soldier before he was a man. He was born in Quebec in 1756. The tract of land was estimated to contain two thousand three hundred sixty-three acres and Colonel Hamtramck received it from the United States government for military services. The deed was given in 1800 and signed by President John Quincy Adams. He afterwards sold the same land for a few shillings. One of the well known streets of the city still bears his name.

The first Catholic to locate at Mt. Vernon was John P. McArdle, who emigrated from Ireland, March 17, 1801, together with his father and family, coming to Knox county, Ohio, in 1809. By trade he was a practical printer

and in July, 1813, set up the first printing press in Knox county at the village that wanted to be made the county seat, Clinton. The paper he established was the *Ohio Register*, which for several years was conducted by McArdle & Smith, at Clinton and later at Mt. Vernon.

Other early Catholics in the county were David Morton, a convert, from Baltimore; William Brophy, and Timothy Collopy. The last named was mentioned by Banning Norton, local historian, in these words: "He was a devout Catholic and a zealous Democrat, liberal and generous, public spirited and benevolent. He was an excellent justice of the peace, and a much esteemed citizen. He died in his sixty-eighth year at Mt. Vernon."

The David Morton mentioned died in Mt. Vernon in 1852 and William Brophy died and was buried in the cemetery at Mt. Vernon in July, 1866.

The first mass ever said in Mt. Vernon was celebrated by Bishop Purcell, May 23, 1834, at the house of David Morton, who lived at the corner of Sugar and Main streets. It should be stated in this connection that when Bishop Purcell first came here there were but few Catholics and few finished churches of any denomination. Pioneer Anthony Banning, of the Protestant faith, had set about building a neat brick chapel which had been enclosed and almost finished when Bishop Purcell arrived the second time, which was in 1836. The Catholic families, few in number, desired to secure one of the churches for their own services, but, having been denied this, sought out the county commissioners for the purpose of obtaining the court house, but were again denied the use of about the only available place in the little hamlet for conducting religious services. But, as if by providence, a boy heard of this and reported the same to Anthony Banning, later known as Judge Banning, who at once buttoned up his coat and, with cane in hand, walked to David Morton's, where the Bishop was staying, and tendered the use of "Banning's Chapel" for Catholic services, which offer was thankfully received upon the part of the Catholic people and Bishop Purcell. So it was that the first Catholic service, proper, in Mt. Vernon was held in the building just mentioned. For many years after this services were frequently held in the Morton house The "Banning Chapel" was really the meeting house of the radical wing of the Methodist church, built by Mr. Banning, and would today be called the Protestant Methodist church.

In 1842 the first attempt at building a church here was being carried on successfully under Rev. Mr Lamy, and in 1843 the books show there were eight baptisms, three first communions, one marriage, and three burials by the Catholic people of Mt. Vernon. The new church was built on the northeast corner of High and McKenzie streets. It was only a small brick edifice, but served well its purpose in the minds of its builders. However, it was doomed,

for before entirely finished, March 2, 1844, it was destroyed by fire, nothing remaining but the bare brick walls. The citizens of the place, regardless of church profession, liberally subscribed and six hundred dollars were raised to rebuild with. The repairs were made on the building, but delay followed delay until about two years had gone by. It was finally dedicated as "St. Vincent de Paul Church," on Sunday, October 14, 1849. The lots about the church, Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Warden and Thomas addition to the city of Mt. Vernon, were bought for four hundred and fifty dollars July 11, 1849.

In 1855 the present brick parochial residence was built on the corner of Chestnut and McKenzie streets. In 1872 a neat frame school house was built by Father Brent on the southeast part of the church lots, and in September, 1873, a parochial school was started. Its cost was one thousand five hundred dollars. It was in 1872, also, that a tower was provided for the church and a chime of bells were blessed and placed therein, the largest bell weighing one thousand five hundred and sixty-seven pounds. In 1882 beautiful stained glass windows were placed in position in the church, the same being donated by Miss Frances Brent in memory of her brother, Father Brent. In the same year the church bought for six thousand six hundred dollars the old Congressman Sapp property, which increased their grounds materially, it now embracing one entire square in the heart of the city and near the court house square. The Sapp residence became the convent for the sisters. In 1884 a beautiful statue of Our Lady of Lourdes was placed in the yard midway between the school and church.

In 1887, under Father Mulhane, there were improvements made on the church building to the total amount of two thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars, all paid for when finished. This new addition to the church edifice was dedicated October 30, 1887, by Father Mulhane, under direction of the Bishop. In 1888 a new floor was placed in the church building, as well as modern pews, all of which cost one thousand and forty-five dollars, paid for by subscription and proceeds of a lecture by the pastor on "Leo XIII."

In 1890 was commenced the building of the much needed school, which was completed in December of that year and dedicated in January, 1891, at a total cost of thirteen thousand dollars.

It was in 1895 when the sweet-toned pipe organ now used was purchased, the largest donor being Hon. Frank Hurd, of Toledo, in memory of his mother, who was a convert to the Catholic faith.

The following pastors have served the Catholic church at Mt. Vernon: For many years transient priests and the priest at Danville had charge of the work in Mt. Vernon, but in the autumn of 1839 Father Lamy was appointed pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's church. In 1847 Father Lamy, who became

archbishop and died in 1888, was called to Covington, Kentucky, by the Bishop, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas J. Boulger, who took charge here and at Danville, and at St. Joseph's, Mt. Holly, Holmes county. He remained pastor here until September, 1851, when he was followed by Rev. Julius Brent, who had been baptized by Father Lamy. He labored here until his death, in July, 1880, well liked by all who knew him. Father Thomas J. Lane succeeded him, serving until September, 1885, when he resigned and was followed by Rev. Lawrence William Mulhane, present pastor, through whose zeal and devotion, coupled with excellent executive ability, the congregation has been built up to its present high standard. Father Mulhane was born in Berlin, Massachusetts, February 21, 1856, and appointed pastor of St. Vincent de Paul's church in Mt. Vernon, October 1, 1885, hence has been in constant charge here for two years more than a quarter of a century and is still pastor of the parish, working hard to solve the many great problems of church and education for his people, and be it said to his credit that all is executed in a Christianlike spirit and with a masterly hand. He is beloved, not alone by the Catholic people of Knox county and central Ohio, but by the Protestant world and those who hold to no special religious faith. His motto seems to be, from the various records of his parish, "Don't go into debt." Perhaps the most important and lasting monument to this truly devoted man is the school, of which further mention is made, which institution ranks as among the best in all Ohio.

There are now about one thousand families in the parish of St. Vincent de Paul, at Mt. Vernon.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SCHOOL.

The first Catholic school in Mt. Vernon was opened in a small house, which stood on McArtor street, between High and Vine streets, in the year 1856. Miss Ann McDermott taught this school until the end of 1858. W. F. O'Rourke, who died pastor of Holy Angels church at Cincinnati a few years since, had charge of the school a part of 1858-59. Then Miss McDermott taught the fall term in 1859, and Henry Durbin taught the winter term of 1860 to April, 1861, and was followed by S. J. Brent, who taught from April, 1861, but on account of the Civil war the school could not be conducted, as the war cloud had worked hardships and the congregation could not support it during those dark days of civil strife.

In 1872 Father Brent erected the frame school house before named, which adjoined the church on the east, two rooms for the school and three rooms for the Sisters. Other teachers about that date were Miss Teresa Collins, with the first Sisters who came to the place to take charge of the institution. These came from Joliet, Illinois, and commenced with about one hun-

dred scholars, but soon increased to one hundred and fifty. The Franciscan Sisters remained in charge until June, 1882, when Father Lane bought the Major Sapp property and converted the residence into a convent for the Sisters. Then came the Sisters of St. Dominic from Columbus, Ohio, remaining two years. Then came the good Sisters of Charity from Nazareth, Kentucky, in August, 1884, and still continue in charge.

The old frame building was fast going to decay and in June, 1890, ground was broken for a new school building. December 24, 1890, the contractors turned the building over to the pastor in a completed condition. The following month school opened in the new building, which had cost thirteen thousand dollars. By the work of the faithful pastor, Father Mulhane, it soon became a free school, with a course of ten years and later increased to eleven-year course of study. The school grew wonderfully, but it was soon seen that more room must be obtained. In January, 1909, plans were secured and approved by the state for the erection of an addition. The building was dedicated January 1, 1910, which was just nineteen years after the pastor had blessed the original building. The entire building has cost about thirty thousand dollars. It is well furnished and has all things modern, including a good library. Here are three departments, primary, grammar and high school, with special departments in music and a course in sewing. This institution is a blessing to the church and to the world as well.

CATHOLIC CEMETERIES.

October 15, 1849, Dr. Louis R. Porter deeded to Bishop Purcell a small tract of land immediately north of the city cemetery, for the use of St. Vincent de Paul's congregation. The Doctor was finally buried in this sacred spot, after a long and useful life in Mt. Vernon where he practiced medicine.

The new cemetery of this congregation was imperative, as the old one was well filled with the remains of the departed dead. The new plot is immediately to the west of the former grounds. This was purchased April 14, 1894, at one thousand six hundred dollars. This is known as Calvary cemetery. The first burial here was the five-year-old son of Robert B. Anawalt, on lot No. 132. This cemetery has been finely improved and cared for. Nothing bespeaks higher sentiment for any community than to note that they care for their departed dead.

ST. LUKE'S PARISH, DANVILLE.

The first Catholic church formed within the limits of Knox county was the Danville church, St. Luke's. The early history of this and of St. Vincent

de Paul's are closely connected, as for many years the same priest administered to the spiritual needs of both congregations. The pioneer settlers of the Catholic faith, for the most part, were in Union township, and they included George Sapp, Sr., Elias Arnold, David Logsdon, Samuel Durbin, Sr., Thomas White and wife, Catherine Sapp, Mrs. David Rogue, Benjamin Durbin and wife and Isaac Dial. To this little band history gives the credit and high honor of forming the second Catholic organization in Ohio, the first being St. Joseph's, at Somerset, Ohio. The Catholics at the Sapp settlement in this county were largely from Maryland. Their first church was constructed of logs, and was built in 1822, ninety years ago. George Sapp, Sr., donated the land for the church and cemetery. The first priest to visit the Catholics at this point was Father Fenwick. About 1828 Father O'Leary attended the parish regularly once each month. He was succeeded by Father Alleman, remaining until 1839, when came the first resident priest, Father Lamy, who at once set about building a frame church building, which still stands after the storms of so many decades. It was dedicated November 15, 1840. Father Lamy was followed by Father Brent, who remained twenty-three years, serving Mt. Vernon also part of the time, and in 1874 removed to that place. In 1876 came Father Moitrier and he built a brick edifice, much of the work being performed and superintended by himself. This was dedicated in the summer of 1877, and was called by Bishop Rosecrans "The Gem of the Diocese." Father Moitrier resigned in 1888 and for ten months Father Mulhane, of Mt. Vernon, had charge. August 1, 1889, Rev. William McDermott, the present pastor, was appointed and made many needed improvements in and about the church.

March 10, 1895, the church met with a severe blow, for it was then that the fire destroyed the neat church, the same being reduced to ashes. This building was out a mile from Danville, but when the new and present-day church edifice was erected it was built in Danville. It is one of the very finest churches in the state and is indeed an ornament to Knox county. It will, doubtless, stand long years as a monument to the faithful work of Father McDermott.

The present membership of this congregation is five hundred and twenty-five.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST (DISCIPLES).

What is now generally known as the Church of Christ, or Christian church, and sometimes Disciples church, was originally the Campbellite church, founded by Alexander Campbell. Nearly a third of a century ago there were fifteen organizations of this denomination within the limits of this county. It

is a matter of record that the first church of this denomination in Ohio was organized in Jackson township, Knox county, in August, 1828, just before which date Alexander Campbell (founder), with his co-laborers, had been zealously at work in this and adjoining states. A few copies of his "Millennial Harbinger" were circulated in this township, and carefully read and proved to be as good seed sown in the right kind of soil, for indeed the harvest has been great

This first Ohio Disciples church was formed by Elijah Harris, Washington Houck and John Wheeler with their wives. Rev. Charles Van Voorhes, the first preacher they engaged, was with the society many years.

Another Disciples church was formed and known as the Dennis chapel, in the southwestern part of Jackson township, organized in about 1830. William D. Beatty and George Eley were the first elders there. James Porter was first pastor and continued until 1839, when he was succeeded by Rev. Charles Van Voorhes. The society started with twenty members and in 1881 had reached almost a hundred. Two small church buildings were provided this church before 1880, both small frames. The church is still doing good work in this section of Ohio; the present minister is N. T. Sims.

In Liberty township the Disciples church was organized in 1830, by Rev. Daniel Long. For a number of years they occupied, jointly, a building erected for the use of all denominations. Finally, the Disciples outgrew the other denominations thereabouts and it came to be styled the "Christian church." Long years since this society went down—in the seventies sometime —for various reasons.

In 1830 what was styled then the Christian church was organized by Isaac N. Walter, in Miller township, this county. Among its leading members then were Simon A. Bagley, Daniel Rowley, Leonard Simons and Enos Barnes. This soon came to be one of the leading institutions within the township. In 1832 a house was erected on the present site of the Brandon Methodist Episcopal church. It was destroyed by a terrific tornado in 1854. In 1858 another building was erected a mile and a half west of Brandon and called Sugar Grove church.

In 1833, Harry Ashley, of this denomination, organized a church in the southeast part of Miller township, and meetings were held in school house No. 1 until 1844, when they built a church, called Fairview. There Rev. J. W. Marvin served as pastor for twenty-seven years. In 1880 it was called the largest society of this denomination in the township, having sixty-three members.

In Harrison township, in 1832, a small log church was built by the Disciples (then called Campbellites), which building stood on land donated by

Nathaniel Ross. Ross and Harrod Riggs with a few more organized the church at that place. From this pioneer work finally came the Union Grove church, built in 1841. It was a frame house on section 15 and was for many years used by all denominations.

In Milford township, it is claimed by some that the first church in that locality was the Disciples organization, as early as 1824, which is probably in error, 1828 being as early as such churches could have been formed in this county. It is claimed James Smith formed the supposed first church there. In 1833, however, in this township was organized by Henry Ashley a Disciples church at the school house near the Five Corners. The work progressed here several years. Harris Hawkins and Steven Hawkins with John Stevens were among the members. Since 1839 there has been no such work in the township.

The Disciples church at Jelloway was formed in 1836, by Elders John Dawson and John McElroy. It was on or near the Little Jelloway creek, in the western part of Howard township. At the time of the organization of the church there were but thirteen members. A church building was erected in 1839 and it was used until 1871, when a new one took its place. A cemetery was located near this church building. In about 1879 the society had a membership of about one hundred members. These people now mostly worship at Howard.

In Pike township the second church formed was the Disciples of Christ, in 1840, by Elder John Gordon. Meetings were held at private houses, and supply preachers taught them the way of life. In 1850 a frame church was erected and was used until 1880, when it was torn down. The society was not in good harmony, one with the other, many removed and the work went down.

In Brown township this denomination was early in the field. Revs. James Marvin and James Hughes were the pioneer preachers of the "New Light" faith.

In Clay township the Disciples were not in as early as other sects of religionists, but in 1876 they organized a church. James E. Harris was chosen the first preacher.

The Mount Vernon Christian church was organized January 31, 1850. The charter members were R. R. Sloan, Samuel Rhinehart, Eli Miller, Samuel B. Doty, John Boyd, Harriet T. Holmes, William Babcock, Malinda Richards and Elizabeth Rhinehart. Mr. Sloan, besides being a minister of the gospel, served as president of the Mt. Vernon Ladies' Seminary and through his efforts the first lots were purchased for church purposes for the denomination in the city of Mt. Vernon, this being in 1853. A church was built and dedicated on March 13th of that year. He remained with the church until 1866 and moved to Cleveland. About 1890 the church was repaired and partly

rebuilt, at an expense of three thousand five hundred dollars and the pipe organ put in place. Rev. Albert B. Williams served as pastor from April, 1893, to April 1, 1900; he passed from earth in the autumn of 1911, greatly beloved by the people of all denominations in Knox county. He preached one thousand thirty-three sermons, added two hundred and eighty members to this church in the city and one hundred and thirty elsewhere, during the period just mentioned above. He paid off most of the debt of the church and married fifty-three couples, besides attending sixty funerals in the county.

The church is now agitating the question of building a new church on Vine street where the present church is located and it has always been designated as the Vine Street church. The pastors have been: R. R. Sloan, from 1850; R. Moffet, from January 22, 1865; L. F. Biddle, from September, 1870, to 1872; then came J. H. Garvin up to 1875; L. Southmayed from 1875 to 1878; Morton D. Adams, 1879 to 1881; George Musson, 1882 to 1888; J. W. Lowe, 1888 to 1891; A. B. Williams, 1893 to 1900; then followed, Kent Pendleton, W. A. Roush, L. O. Newcom, and the present pastor (rather, a supply), Dr. Francis.

The plea of the Christian church is for a restoration of the New Testament church as founded by Christ and his apostles.

Besides the Mt. Vernon church of this denomination there are today in Knox county the following organizations, all of which, or nearly all, have comfortable church buildings and a large number of members: The Bell church, of Jackson township; the Bladensburg church, in Jackson township; the Centerburg church, in Hilliar township; the Danville church; the Dennis church, near Bladensburg; the Howard church, in Howard township; the Grove church, in Monroe township; the Martinsburg church, in the village of Martinsburg; the Messiah church, in Monroe township; the Millwood churches, First and Second; the Palmyra church, in Berlin township; the Waterford church; the Brinkhaven church.

The First Christian church at Danville, Ohio, was organized April 20, 1834, by Elder James Hays, with four persons as charter members, as follows: Daniel Sapp, William Robinson, Jr., Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson and William Shaw. The membership soon increased to one hundred and fifty-two, and enjoyed a large degree of prosperity, varying at different times, as other churches. At this date it is very prosperous, financially and spiritually. The building is a modern frame structure, well heated and ventilated, and insured to the amount of two thousand dollars. The value of property is estimated at three thousand dollars. Among the pastors who have served may be recalled Revs. James Hays, who served from 1834 to 1836; John McIntire, 1836-7; John Gilmore, 1837-8; James Marvin, 1838-40; James Hays, serving most of

the time from 1843 to 1847. Others followed and the present is Rev. F. B. Richey, who is doing excellent work.

The Centerburg Christian church was organized at Centerburg, December 20, 1872, by Rev. Mills Harrod. The following was written by the present pastor of the church:

This is a part of the larger body known as "The Christian Church," or the "Christians," which had its origin about 1792. It takes simply the name and admits to its fellowship anyone who professes to love the Lord Jesus, and is striving to realize a Christianlike character in himself. It aims at a broad fellowship among the various churches.

The Centerburg organization held its public meetings for the most part in the Free-will Baptist meeting house until 1879, when a neat frame church was erected on lot No. 119, largely through the efforts of John and Rebecca Armstrong, who also donated the lot, and later one hundred and sixty acres of land. The cost of the first building was one thousand seven hundred dollars. It was dedicated the second Sabbath in September, 1879, Rev. A. L. McKinney officiating. On September 26, 1909, at 11:25 A. M., while the pastor was concluding the morning sermon, Master Ford Hicks rushed in at the front door and gave the warning that the church was on fire, the same finally totally destroying the building, and that without insurance. The fire was raging over the heads of the congregation while they were listening to the sermon. Those who were saved from an awful fate will ever vote thanks to the little hero. For nearly two years the Presbyterian people across the street allowed this congregation to worship in their house. January 30, 1911, a magnificent new veneer brick edifice was dedicated. It is fifty-four by fifty-five feet with a basement thirty-two by fifty-five. The church and furnishings are all modern. Its cost was eight thousand five hundred dollars. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. J. F. Burnett, D. D., of Dayton. The present membership is sixty-three. The pastors serving here have been: Revs. Mills Harrod, A. C. Hanger, W. A. Dobyns, S. A. Hutchinson, G. D. Black, H. J. Duckworth, G. C. Hill, C. E. Luck, F. H. Peters, S. S. Main, R. R. Shoemaker, A. D. Mann, and the present pastor, B. F. Hoagland, who is serving his fourth year.

THE BRETHREN CHURCHES.

What was once improperly styled the Tunkers or Dunkard denomination, but later called rightfully the German Baptist church, is now legally known as the Brethren church. There are three or more such organizations in Knox county, some of which have failed to respond to the historian's call for nec-

essary data, hence cannot here be given. But at Ankeneytown, that venerable old servant of the Lord, Isaac Leedy, though very aged and almost blind, has sent notes from which the compiler of this chapter has been able to formulate the following about the origin and history of the work in the neighborhood of Ankeneytown.

As to the sometimes misunderstood origin of this denomination, it should be stated that its founder, so far as men are concerned, was a German named Alexander Mock, born in 1679. He was of the Presbyterian faith and a strong Calvinist. By trade he was miller. Being dissatisfied with the faith of his fathers, he with his wife and six more persons were immersed in the river Ader, Germany. They were soon persecuted and found their way to Germantown, Pennsylvania, in 1729, where he died in 1735. Following him came other ministers of the same faith, including Peter Becker and others, who founded churches in the East and some as far west as the Pacific coast. In 1836 the annual conference of this church changed the name to the German Baptist and this caused much trouble among the sect, as it also carried with it some changes in creed. Division after division arose over this matter and in 1858 such a division arose in the Owl Creek church in Knox county, Ohio, which was located in north Knox and southern Richland counties. Sixteen members, under the leadership of Samuel A. Leedy, were arraigned before a committee, because they refused to abide by the new actions of the annual conference.

Isaac Leedy and Samuel Whistler were called to the ministry in 1859 and preached only Christ and him crucified without the use of any creed aside from the Bible usages. Hence the church was in some sections known as Leedyites.

In 1881-2 there was a general division throughout the German Baptist fraternity. The split-off sect took the name of Progressive Brethren, and in 1883 three factions of the church met at Dayton, Ohio, and finally agreed on a consolidation and the name adopted was simply the gospel name "Brethren," which it is today. This modern Brethren church reaffirmed the faith of the ancient Brethren, which neither knows nor believes in any man-made church or creed.

What was then known as the German Baptist church was organized in Berlin township, near Ankeneytown, November 22, 1824, by John Moltzbaugh, elder. About 1842, Henry B. Davey and Abraham Leedy were elected to the ministry. A frame building was erected, forty by sixty feet in size, and was finished in 1858. Later as a result of this work, another church was organized for the accommodation of the people of the community of this faith. This was located at North Liberty, Pike township, where a building

was erected in 1881. In 1880 they had a membership of one hundred and sixty-seven. It was known as Owl Creek congregation of the German Baptist church. The building cost one thousand two hundred dollars.

The Ankeneytown church was organized in 1883 and one at North Liberty at the same date. The building could not accommodate the scattered membership, so in 1885 a church house was erected in Ankeneytown, one thousand dollars being donated by Father Isaac Leedy towards the church and parsonage, the latter being built in 1905. The church and its fixtures have cost five thousand three hundred and twenty dollars and the parsonage, near the church, has cost one thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars. Team sheds have recently been erected at the church valued at four hundred and seventy-five dollars.

The annual conference reports show that this denomination has now two hundred and fourteen congregations; one hundred and seventy-eight churches; total membership of men and women in this country—East, West, North and South—of almost twenty thousand communicants.

At Ankenytown the following have served as pastors: R. H. Holsinger, F. Mallot, J. Allen Miller, C. A. Corer, I. D. Bowman, Jesse Calvert, S. B. Gusso, Prof. Kristner, J. L. Kimmel, J. E. Baker, C. S. Bauman, L. W. Ditch, J. C. Beal, N. W. Jennings, A. L. Thomas.

There are also churches of this denomination at Buckeye City and in Brown township.

The first of this denomination in Union township was organized about 1842. The pastor was Joseph Workman. The present membership is about one hundred and eight. The first church building was built in 1857; the second one erected in 1870, both frame buildings. The pastors have been as follows: Revs. Joseph Workman, Lias Workman, John L. Workman, John J. Workman, Isaac Ross, who succeeded Peter Konkle, C. J. Workman, J. T. Workman, C. A. Workman.

ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(By Rev. William E. Hull.)

The first clergyman of the Episcopal church to come to Ohio was the Rev. Roger Searle, who arrived in the month of February, 1817, and settled at Ashtabula. The second was the Rev. Philander Chase, who came in March of the same year, and after a short time made Worthington his home. They became missionaries with headquarters at the above centers. Mr. Chase soon discovered that several places in the southeastern part of the state were having Episcopal services under the care of the Rev. Joseph Dodderidge, M. D., of Virginia.

According to notice, "duly given in the public prints and otherwise," the first convention of the church in Ohio met at the house of Dr. Goodale in Columbus, January 5, 1818. The above clergy and ten laymen from six parishes comprised the roll of the convention. At the next convention, held at Worthington, June 3, 1818, consisting of four clergymen and lay delegates from ten parishes, the Rev. Philander Chase was elected the first bishop of the diocese of Ohio, and on the 11th of February was consecrated to that office in the city of Philadelphia.

Bishop Chase returned to Ohio and with indomitable energy and unflagging zeal took up the herculean task of establishing the church throughout the state. The few clergy, five beside himself at this time, were little more than itinerants, spending about one-half of their time in their home circuits and the other half on the trail from place to place in their section of the state, and often interlapping each other's territory, holding services at homes, court houses, school houses, if there were any, or under the blue dome of the sky or the protecting branches of some giant tree.

Not until the year 1824 do we officially know that any Episcopal church service was held in Knox county. At the seventh annual convention held at Chillicothe November 3-5, 1824, the Rev. Intrepid Morse, minister of St. Paul's, Steubenville, among other official acts, reported visitations at "New Lisbon, Worcester and Mount Vernon, several times (evenings), and baptized four children."

The first official record of Bishop Chase holding service in Knox county is from his convention address at Columbus, June 8, 1826, where, under date of July 7, 1825, he reported, "I preached and performed divine service at the home of Mr. Charles Elliott in Knox county." Under date of July 21, 1825, he reported, "Went to Mt. Vernon, where evening service was performed and a sermon preached and a child baptized. Congregation large and attentive," and again under date of August 8, 1825, "At Mt. Vernon in the evening I preached and performed divine service in the court house." The Rev. Samuel Johnson, of Christ church, Cincinnati, also reported among his official acts, "celebrated divine service twice in Mount Vernon."

At this convention the conditional contract, which had been made by Bishop Chase with William Hogg, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, for eight thousand acres, as a site for the Theological Seminary and Kenyon College, was ratified. This fact, no doubt, brought the tenth annual convention of the diocese to Mt. Vernon and Gambier, meeting September 5th at the former and on the 6th at the latter place. The Rev. Gideon McMillan, of Piqua, and Rev. C. P. Bronson, of Norwalk, each reported services held at Mount Vernon.

The Theological Seminary and Kenyon College were moved from Worthington to Gambier, in June, 1828. Harcourt parish, Gambier, had been previously incorporated.

The Rev. William Sparrow, professor of languages in Kenyon College, at the next convention held at Gambier, October 10-11, 1828, reported, "That he has preached and performed divine service thirty-seven times, in Worthington, Columbus, Berkshire, Gambier and Mount Vernon."

With the year 1829, the life of the organized parish began. The first entry in the records of the first clerk's book still preserved in the parish, under date of June 10, 1829, says:

"Agreeably to a notice, several of the inhabitants of Mount Vernon met at the office of Benjamin S. Brown, Esq., when the following resolutions were adopted, to-wit:

"Resolved, that it is expedient for the friends of the Protestant Episcopal church in this place to organize themselves into a society and become a body corporate and politic; therefore,

"Resolved, that we, inhabitants of Mount Vernon and its vicinity here assembled under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the state of Ohio, passed February 5, A. D. 1819, for the purpose of incorporating religious societies and regulating the same, do agree to, and hereby do, associate ourselves as a society by the name and title of Union Church, to make provision for the due celebration and proper performance of divine worship, according to the rites and usages of the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, and to transact all kinds of secular and conventional business pertaining to the parish, as we are authorized to transact, according to the above mentioned act, and the constitution and canons of said church, as adopted by the diocese of Ohio; also that of the general convention of said Protestant Episcopal church in the United States; therefore,

"We, the undersigned, hereby acknowledge and declare ourselves friends of said Episcopal church, and our desire to support it, do unite ourselves as a society or congregation by the name above written, and for the purposes aforesaid.

(Signed) "C. P. Bronson, Samuel Mott, Hosmer Curtis, J. N. Burr, Benjamin S. Brown, James S. Banning, John Clements, John Clements, Jr., Samuel Sparrow, John W. Russell, Ebenezer Alling, John Sherman and H. B. Curtis"

The first signature, C. P. Bronson, is that of the acting resident rector, as the Rev. Mr Bronson in his report to the convention held at Gambier, September 9-11, 1829, refers to his work, as follows: "That he officiated one-half of the time in St. Paul's church, Norwalk, until Easter Monday, at which

time, with the advice and consent of the Bishop, he removed to Mount Vernon. The prospects of this parish are encouraging, and, the Lord willing, renewed exertion will be made the ensuing year to erect a church, which it is expected, will be accomplished. In this parish Mr. Bronson has preached or procured preaching by exchange equal to once a week since Easter Monday."

The first parish meeting was held at the office of B. S. Brown, Esq., September 7, 1829. At this meeting the following officers were elected: John Clements, warden; Samuel Sparrow, Daniel S. Norton, Jesse B. Thomas, Henry B. Curtis, vestrymen. John Clements was elected a delegate to the diocesan convention to be held at Gambier on the 9th of September following.

At the convention the Rev. Mr. Bronson in the list of clergy is indicated as "residing in Mt. Vernon." In the list of parishes, Zanesville, Mt. Vernon and Norwalk have indicated as their minister, the Rev. C. P. Bronson.

At a meeting of the members of the church February 2, 1830, a resolution was adopted "declaring it expedient to proceed to the erection of a building for the accommodation of the congregation as a place of worship." Prior to the erection of a church edifice the congregation worshiped in the old Presbyterian church, the old court house, and then in a small frame school house that stood on West Vine street. The lot upon which the church now stands was purchased in March, 1830, of James Newell for two hundred dollars, and on May 6th following the corner-stone of the first Episcopal church was laid by Bishop Chase, who on the same day united in marriage Dr. Jonathan N. Burr and Miss Eliza Ann Thomas, the first marriage recorded in the parish history.

On February 4th, 1830, the Legislature of the state of Ohio passed an act incorporating "the wardens and vestrymen of the parish of Union church, Mt. Vernon, Ohio."

The name of the Rev. Mr. Bronson is not mentioned in the parish record after the month of March, 1830.

At a vestry meeting August 17, 1831, the name of Union church was changed to that of St. Paul's, and the Rev. William Sparrow, a professor in Kenyon College, was "appointed rector of St. Paul's church."

The Rt. Rev. Charles P. McIlvaine, D. D., successor of Bishop Chase, consecrated the first church building, a frame structure, on the second Sunday in September, 1833.

The Rev. William Sparrow, who at this time was vice-president and Milnor professor of divinity in the Theological Seminary and Kenyon College, Gambier, resigned in February, 1834, on account of ill health, and the same month the Rev. Anson B. Hard, of the diocese of Vermont, was called as rector, and came to the parish the latter part of August following.

In 1836 the church, finished in 1833, was declared to be unsafe, and Columbus Delano, George Browning and Timothy W. Rogers were appointed to take into consideration the possibilities of building a new one. After considerable delay it was decided by the congregation to take down the old church and place a new building on the same site, but changing its front to High street instead of Gay, as the first was built. May 30, 1836, the sum of four thousand dollars having been subscribed for building a new church, and a plan, presented by C. P. Buckingham, having been adopted, the rebuilding began. In the latter part of 1837, the new church was so far completed as to enable the congregation to worship in the basement. The building was finished in the spring of 1839 and duly consecrated by Bishop McIlvaine, July 21, 1839. The new building, when completely finished and furnished, cost the congregation twelve thousand dollars. Rev. Mr. Hard resigned the rectorship July 23, 1839, leaving a membership of ninety-seven at the close of his ministry. The Rev. William Halsey succeeded Mr. Hard, but resigned May 12, 1841.

At a meeting of the vestry held June 5, 1841, a call was extended the Rev. Joseph Muencher, D. D., a professor in the theological seminary at Gambier, and on the 4th of July he began his work as rector. Dr. Muencher was an accomplished musician, and mainly through his efforts an organ costing six hundred dollars was placed in the church. During the year 1853 a schism occurred in the church. A number of members withdrew and formed themselves into a new organization under the name of Christ church. Subsequently the schism was healed and the seceders were received back into the fold. Dr. Muencher was one of the charter members, and the first eminent commander of Clinton Commandery, Knights Templar, from 1843 to 1852.

During the rectorship of Dr. Muencher the parish suffered loss by death of some of its most prominent members, among whom were John Sherman, 1841; John Ridgely, M. D., 1843; Mrs. Mary P. Buckingham, 1844; Timothy W. Rogers, 1845; Rebecca Thomas, 1851, whose name stands first on the communion list of the parish; Marcus W. Stamp, M. D., 1852, of whom the clerk's record says, "a communicant of the church of great moral worth;" Hon. Jesse B. Thomas, 1853, one of the active members of the parish, "distinguished as a judge, and as a member of the United States Senate." Dr. Muencher resigned his charge of the parish February 13, 1855.

The Rev. J. Rice Taylor was called to succeed Dr. Muencher. It was during his ministry that a great impetus was given to the Sunday school work. The work became more and more prosperous until St. Paul's Sunday school, under its superintendent, Columbus Delano, stood in the front rank of

those west of the mountains. August 29, 1859, Columbus Delano made a proposition to present a rectory to the parish, providing the debt due James E. Woodbridge, being the balance due on the building of the church, was paid. Mr. Woodbridge offered to relinquish his claim of one thousand seven hundred eighty-seven dollars and ninety-two cents provided the sum of one thousand dollars should be paid him. These propositions were accepted, all claims paid and the rectory secured.

Mr. Taylor resigned August 30, 1859, and was succeeded by the Rev. J. H. Bonte, who, having been appointed chaplain of the Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, resigned the rectorship January 26, 1862. During this year James Huntsberry died, the church lost "a consistent and devoted member," and the city "an exemplary and upright citizen."

In August, 1862, the Rev. George B. Reece accepted a call to the parish. On the death of Milo Abernethy, by his will he left a legacy of five hundred dollars. This money was used in enlarging and improving the rectory. Mr. Reece resigned October 23, 1865. Although without a rector, the year 1866 witnessed some great changes. The organ was taken down and a melodeon substituted. The four stoves were removed and a heating plant arranged in the basement.

In January, 1867, Rev. Robert B. Peet became rector of the parish. During this year the melodeon lost favor and was replaced by a new organ costing one thousand eight hundred dollars which Dr. Muencher purchased at Boston for the parish. In 1868 the stained glass windows were added at a cost of over six hundred dollars. Mr. Peet resigned the rectorship February 20, 1871. In this year Mrs. Eliza Russell died. From the earliest history of the parish she had been an active and devoted member.

The Rev. William Thompson was called, as rector, April 26, 1872. Death removed Judge Rollin C. Hurd February 12, 1874, a distinguished jurist, "a consistent Christian, large-hearted in benevolence and charity."

In 1875 a movement to repair the church building and effect some changes was inaugurated, and three thousand dollars subscribed. The repairs and additions were a recess chancel, a vestment and vestry room at the northeast corner of the church and the transfer of the organ from the gallery in the rear to the chancel end of the church.

The Rev. Albert B. Putnam assumed the rectorate November 1, 1885. During this year Henry B. Curtis, a member of the first vestry chosen in 1829, died. During the early part of 1886 the initiative was taken to establish a "boy choir," which was soon carried out, with James Kaye, of Gambier, as choir master. The beginning of the year 1879 found the church with a debt of one thousand three hundred and sixty dollars. Miss Emma Bridge paid this

debt on condition that the vestry paint the exterior of the church and build a substantial fence around the church yard. The present iron fence with the brown stone corner and gate posts were the result of this consideration. November 27, 1880, Christian Peterman died. He had been junior warden for many years in association with Dr. Burr as senior warden and a devoted worker with Henry C. Taft and others in the Sunday school.

Dr. John W. Russell died March 22, 1887. His association with the church covered the entire history of the parish to this time.

A fire occurred in the church January 25, 1889, by the gas igniting evergreen trimmings. Insurance received, five hundred and seventy-four dollars. This necessitated improvements. The new seats were placed in the church as a memorial to Mrs. Zorada Keimes, who had bequeathed the church five hundred dollars, the church was refrescoed, the vestibule entrance built with money raised by the women of the parish, choir stalls placed in the chancel and other improvements, altogether costing three thousand dollars. The "St. Paul window," in center of the sanctuary wall, was given by the children as a memorial of their father, Chambers Ash.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Putnam, April 30, 1889, the Rev. Professor Hosea W. Jones, D. D., of Bexley Hall, Gambier, was called, but replied, "that he could not at present accept the permanent rectorship, but desired to continue the present pleasant arrangements until further notice." He had been supplying Sunday service, while continuing his work at Gambier. This was acceptable to the vestry. Finally an official call was tendered Dr. Jones February 1, 1890, and he became rector, removing to Mount Vernon while continuing some of his classes at Gambier. September 7, 1889, Dr. Jonathan N. Burr, a charter member and one of the stanchest members throughout the entire history of the church, died in his ninetieth year.

A parish reception to the Rt. Rev. W. A. Leonard, D. D., third bishop of Ohio, was held at the home of H. L. Curtis, November 1, 1889. The large iron flower vase in the churchyard was a gift of Charles Cooper in 1890. On account of extra work being assigned him at Bexley Hall, Dr. Jones resigned November 1, 1891, and returned to Gambier.

Rev. George F. Smythe, D. D., was called as rector December 5, 1891. The rectory was old and inadequate. Dr. Jones had not lived in it, and Dr. Smythe rented a house. A fund of seven hundred dollars for some years had been accumulating known as "the chapel fund." As early as February, 1892, the vestry took official action looking toward the erection of a new rectory.

August 29, 1892, the parish came into possession of $1,000, a bequest of William Franklin Baldwin, by whose will it might be applied to several purposes. The vestry elected that it should be toward a parish chapel to be known as the "Baldwin Memorial Chapel."

Under date of October 29, 1892, Columbus Delano, in behalf of himself and wife, addressed a communication to St. Paul's vestry to erect on the rectory site a new house not exceeding three thousand dollars, if the vestry, or some other party, would agree to erect a suitable chapel for which there was on hand now as part payment two thousand dollars, these buildings to be erected by October 1, 1893. There is not space here to follow the minutiae of these negotiations, but the results were, a new rectory, a memorial to Mr. and Mrs Delano, and a lot purchased opposite the church on High street and a commodious and beautiful parish house erected thereon. In the front of the parish house is the little gem of a chapel memorial to "William Franklin Baldwin, vestryman and choirmaster." The completed parish house property cost about eight thousand dollars. Both buildings bear the date of 1894 upon corner-stones. Columbus Delano entered into rest October 23, 1896. Dr. Smythe resigned April 20, 1899.

The Rev. William E. Hull, the present rector, was called to the parish September 1, 1899. In 1901, the organ was rebuilt and improved at a cost of nine hundred dollars. Afterward the stained glass windows were rebuilt. The parish house debt was liquidated in 1903. The interior improvements of the church, fresco, hard wood floor, carpet runners, electric light plant, new furnaces and chancel wood work, costing about one thousand five hundred dollars, occurred in 1895, and the exterior painting and repairs of church occurred in 1909.

Four memorial tablets adorn the walls of the church to the memory of Rev. Joseph Muencher, D. D., Dr. John W. Russell, Columbus Delano and John S. Ringwalt. A tablet to the memory of the deceased members of the Women's Auxiliary Missionary Society is placed on the wall of the Baldwin Memorial chapel in the parish house, largely through the leadership of Mrs. Eliza Cooper, a devoted member of the auxiliary from its organization. Helping witnesses of those gone on before are memorial funds, Timothy W. Rogers, one hundred dollars; Miss Belle Rogers, one hundred dollars; Henry L. Curtis, five hundred dollars; Denis Quaid, five hundred dollars; Mrs. Mary Banning, in behalf of her mother, Mrs. Eliza Prentiss Curtis, one hundred dollars.

Limited space prevents the specific mention of many devoted adherents of St. Paul's, and of many concerted efforts and accomplishments of the noble women who have done so much toward making St. Paul's what it is today, one of the strong and efficient parishes of the diocese of Ohio.

CHAPTER XV.

CIVIC SOCIETIES.

The day was when any secret civic society was not popular with the masses, but, thanks be to reason and intelligence, that day has forever past. The best, truest and greatest characters known to history have had their affiliations with some one of the numerous secret organizations of their day and generation. The years of eternity alone can reveal the amount of good accomplished in character-building, charity and benevolence manifested and higher standards of living, by the existence of such fraternal organizations as the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and kindred orders, whose only aim is to do good and befriend all mankind.

MASONRY IN KNOX COUNTY.

Masonry has a history in Knox county dating back more than a century. Mount Zion Lodge No. 9, Free and Accepted Masons, was granted a charter January 8, 1810, by the grand lodge of Ohio in session at Chillicothe, upon the petition of Samuel H. Smith, Nathaniel W. Little, Richard Fishback, William Little, Alexander Enos, Jr., Ichabod Nye and Thomas Brown. The dispensation was granted really in 1809 and the lodge located at the village of Clinton and the number given to it was 7, but on account of some needless delays matters ran along until in January, 1810, when the number was changed to 9 and the charter granted full and complete. The lodge had its home in Clinton until 1815, when it was changed to Mount Vernon. The first officers were: Samuel H. Smith, worshipful master; Alfred Manning, senior warden; Ichabod Nye, junior warden; Samuel Nye, treasurer; Oliver Strong, secretary; William F. Roberts, senior deacon; James Miller, junior deacon; William Bartlett and Peter Wolfe, stewards, and Richard Fishback, tyler. The first representative to the grand lodge from this lodge was Samuel H. Smith. The first Masonic funeral was that of Richard Fishback, a merchant of Clinton, May 23, 1814. The first celebration of the day of John the Baptist took place June 24, 1813. The first meeting of the lodge after removing to Mt. Vernon was April 5, 1817, in the old court house. The first Masonic funeral after removing to Mt. Vernon was that of Andrew M. Rob-

erts, April 18, 1819, the discourse being rendered by Rev. Thomas Rigdon, from the words, "Be ye also ready."

The lodge held its meetings in the court house and old brick school house which stood on Mulberry street until 1880, when it was torn down. In the autumn of 1818, a joint school building and lodge room was started to be constructed. It was not a large affair, but served well for the times in which it was erected. The lodge room was on the second floor and cost about one hundred and seventy-nine dollars, all told; it was built of brick and stood as just mentioned until torn down in 1880 to make place for the Brown residence. Finally, in 1872, the lodge leased rooms in the National Bank block of Columbus Delano for a term of sixteen years, at two hundred and forty dollars per year. Then the lease was extended five years longer at one hundred and sixty dollars per year. In the autumn of 1887 the lodge purchased the present Temple building, then known as the Kremlin block, with other property later. Other changes came in the building until today the lodge enjoys, with other Masonic societies, the commodious building in which they now assemble. It was formally dedicated April 21, 1892. The furniture and interior fixtures are among the best in the state. Over four hundred names are enrolled as either resident or non-resident members.

MASONRY AT FREDERICKTOWN.

Thrall lodge No. 170, at the town of Fredericktown, first worked under dispensation January 9, 1848, and under charter from October, 1849. Its first members were as follows: Benjamin J. Lewis, Israel Underwood, William McK. Amsdon, Delano Dexter, John Garrison, Thomas Trahern, H. M. Shafer, Jesse L. Holley, Truman Strong, Abner Ayers, B. H. Taylor and Benjamin F. Smith. Morris Sharpe was the first member installed. In 1880 this lodge had a membership of sixty-seven and its present membership is one hundred and eight, with officers as follows: F. B. Levering, worshipful master; W. H. Eastman, M. D., senior warden; C. F. Fink, junior warden; J. N. Braddock, treasurer; E. V. Ackerman, M. D., secretary; L. B. Ackerman, chaplain; S. Cocanour, tyler.

The past masters have been: B. I. Lewis, 1848-9; B. F. Smith, 1850-52; G. W. Woodcock, 1853-54; C. P. Hill, 1855-65, inclusive; Levi Hiple, 1866-7; C. P. Hill, 1868-69; A. Keller, 1870; C. P. Hill, 1871-72; G. A. Kraft, 1873; C. P. Hill, 1874; N. J. McGrew, 1875; Ed. Burson, 1876; A. L. Beers, 1877; C. P. Hill, 1878; N. J. McGrew, 1879-80-81; L. B. Ackerman, 1882-83; G A. Kraft, 1884; C. P. Hill, 1885; P. Mengert, 1886-7-8; W. H. Boyd, 1889-90; C. W. Smith, 1891; P. Mengert, 1892; W. W. Pennell, M. D., 1893; W. H.

Boyd, 1894; C. W. Smith, 1895-6; P. Mengert, 1897; W. W. Pennell, M. D., 1898-1900; A. C. Huddle, 1901-02; J. N. Braddock, 1903-04; E. V. Ackerman, M. D., 1905-06; L. J. Duke, 1907-08; F. B. Levering, 1910.

DANVILLE MASONRY.

A Masonic lodge was instituted at this point, known as Antioch No. 286, October 23, 1856, with charter members as follows: Dr. John White, Wait Whitney, U. B. Kinsey, Isaiah Hieth, S. W. Corner, Zachariah Hibbets, John Biggs, Daniel Hess, B. S. Church, A. S. Church, Miner Hildreth, Solomon W. Sapp, B. Casteel, C. W. Page. Henry Hibbetts was the first to be made a Mason at this point, while the lodge was still working under dispensation in 1856. Up to 1881 fifteen deaths had occurred from this lodge and it seems to have surrendered its charter.

The present lodge at Danville is known as Danville Lodge No. 456, whose charter was granted October 14, 1888, and its present membership is ninety-six, with officers as follows: H. E. Whitney, worshipful master; O. Hunter, senior warden; W. C. Burris, junior warden; C. P. Rice, treasurer; C. T. Motz, secretary; F. M. Weirrich, senior deacon; Dana Snow, junior deacon; A. J. Black, tyler; M. M. Ryan, chaplain. The past masters here are: Andrew J. Workman, Cheyney V. Burris, Clinton M. Rice and George W. Snow.

CENTERBURG MASONRY.

Bloomfield Lodge No. 422, at Centerburg, was instituted in October, 1868, and now has a membership of one hundred and thirteen, with officers as follows: J. Van Horn, worshipful master; R. B. Ramey, senior warden; J. T. Best, junior warden; L. M. Bell, treasurer; S. Robert Best, secretary; F. C. Bishop, senior deacon; H. B. Ramey, junior deacon; A. W. Brown, tyler.

The following shows all past masters of this lodge, in the order in which they have served: C. S. Pyle, E. B. Cook, A. J. Roberts, O. C. Chase, Lester Gloyd, A. J. Roberts, E. B. Cook, Lester Gloyd, John Throckmorton, W. C. Bradfield, A. J. Roberts, Lester Gloyd, G. W. Jones, C. A. Sprague, A. T. Borden, Daniel Paul, B. C. Smith, E. B. Cook, Dr. W. O. Phillips, B. D. Austin, J. M. Huddleston, L. M. Bell, Dr. S. R. Best, Fred C. Bishop, D. C. Oberholtzer, E. E. Kile, J. Van Horn. This Masonic lodge was first located in Bloomfield township in territory now within Morrow county, hence its name "Bloomfield." It was at the village of Sparta. It was moved to Center-

burg in 1890, since which time it has grown rapidly. In 1897 the lodge room, with all its contents, was burned, and a new charter was granted it. They first occupied their present hall in 1911.

Those petitioners whose names appear on the charter are as follows: C. S. Pyle, worshipful master; E. B. Cook, senior warden; A. J. Roberts, junior warden; H P. Ashley, Miller Ashley, Henry Blinn, L. Cohan, C. Gunsaulus, F. G. McFaden, Leonard Murry and J. H. Osborne. All of these brethren are now deceased.

Ohio Lodge No. 199, at Bladensburg, Knox county, was chartered in 1851, and in September, 1911, had a membership of one hundred and eleven. Its present (1911) officers are: Eli Briggs, worshipful master; M. C. Cummins, senior warden; T. J. Hess, junior warden; Timothy Morningstar, senior deacon; Robert Melick, junior deacon; D. K. Blystone, treasurer; W. B. Mosholder, secretary.

CLINTON CHAPTER NO. 26, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The charter for this order of Masonry was granted May 12, 1843, and is located at Mount Vernon. The first officers were: J. N. Burr, eminent high priest; B. F. Smith, king; James Huntsberry, scribe; Columbus Delano, principal sojourner; S. W. Burr, secretary; James Huntsberry, treasurer; B. H. Taylor, captain of host; S. W. Burr, royal arch captain; A. Corbin, A. C. Rowland and J. Garrison, masters of veils; Joseph Muenscher, chaplain.

The present membership of this chapter is two hundred and seventy-one, and its present officers are: George E. Beeney, high priest; Jed S. Montis, king; L. E Rawlinson, scribe; Russell J. Ash, captain of host; Lyle T. Cromley, principal sojourner; Gail O. Cooksey, royal arch captain; E. V. Ackerman, grand master third veil; C. N. Williams, grand master second veil; Charles E Ayers, grand master first veil; William P. Welshmyer, treasurer; Samuel H. Peterman, secretary; Charles P. Gregory, guard.

KINSMAN COUNCIL NO. 76, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

This order of Masonry, located at Mount Vernon, was chartered September 27, 1892, and now enjoys a membership of two hundred and thirteen, with the following officers in charge: Leonard E. Rawlinson, thrice illustrious master; William M. Brickner, deputy illustrious master; Russell J. Ash, principal conductor of work; Michael Garber, captain of guard; Charles E. Ayers, conductor of candidate; John C. Levering, steward; Charles C. Iams, treasurer; S. H. Peterman, recorder; Frank McGugin, sentinel.

CLINTON COMMANDERY NO. 5, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

This commandery was granted a dispensation July 22, 1843, and was instituted in October of that year by Em. Sir William J. Rees, general grand generalissimo, United States America. Its past commanders have been: Em. Sir Rev. Joseph Muenscher, D. D., 1843 to 1852; Em. Sir Benjamin F. Smith, 1852 to 1855; Em. Sir Jonathan N. Burr, M. D., 1855 to 1873; Em. Sir C. Sherman Pyle, 1873 to 1874; Em. Sir Alexander Cassil, 1874 to 1881; Em. Sir Richard B. Marsh, 1881 to 1883; Em. Sir C. Sherman Pyle, 1883 to 1884; Em. Sir W. F. Baldwin, 1884 to 1886; Em. Sir Samuel C. Thompson, M. D., 1886 to 1887; Em. Sir W. F. Baldwin, 1887 to 1888; Em. Sir William M. Koons, 1888 to 1889; Em. Sir Joseph C. Gordon, M. D., 1889 to 1890; Em. Sir William J. Vance, 1890 to 1891; Em. Sir Howard Harper, 1891 to 1892; Em. Sir Will E. Fisher, 1892 to 1893; Em. Sir William J. McFeely, 1893 to 1894; Em. Sir Harvey H. Cassil, 1894 to 1896; Em. Sir Robert S. Hull, 1896 to 1897; Em. Sir Dennis Quaid, 1897 to 1898; Em. Sir Charles C. Iams, 1898 to 1899; Em. Sir Frank O. Levering, 1899 to 1901; Em. Sir Russell J. Ash, 1901 to 1902; Em. Sir Henry C. Devin, 1902 to 1903; Em. Sir William H. Thompson, 1903 to 1904; Em. Sir Oren Poppelton, 1904 to 1905; Em. Sir Robert M. Greer, 1905 to 1906; Em. Sir Banner M. Allen, 1906 to 1907; Em. Sir George E. Canning, 1907 to 1908; Em. Sir William E. Grant, 1908 to 1909; Em. Sir Henry J. Shipley, 1909 to 1910.

The 1911 officers of this Commandery were: Leonard E. Rawlinson, commander; Gail O. Cooksey, generalissimo; Charles C. Iams, captain general; William A. Ackerman, senior warden; Clinton Williams, junior warden; Rev. William E. Hull, prelate; Charles A. Bope, treasurer; Samuel H. Peterman, recorder; Charles F. Hall, standard bearer; John C. Levering, sword bearer; Charles E. Ayers, warder.

MASONIC CLUB, MT. VERNON.

This club is composed entirely of members of the Masonic fraternity and is purely of a social nature. The club parlors are on the second floor of the Temple, and are open every day and evening, except Sunday. Visiting Masons are always welcome. The object is to interest and supply harmless amusement for the members. To provide a place where one can bring his guests and feel that they will be well entertained. To promote friendship among Masons and to advance the general welfare of Masonry.

No book, periodical, newspaper or other article of property is allowed to be mutilated or removed from the club rooms without permission from the board of directors.

During all sessions, regular and special of the Masonic bodies, members of said bodies are prohibited the use of the club rooms.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.

This old and excellent fraternal order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was early in the field in Ohio. It organized a lodge, known as Mt. Vernon No. 20, only thirteen years after the first lodge was formed within Ohio. It dates its history from June 21, 1843. The charter members were as follows: Richard Blake, Liberty Waite, Lorenzo D. Nash, William Sullivan and Robert Wright, all long since deceased. Up to 1881 there had been more than five hundred names enrolled as members of this the pioneer Odd Fellows lodge in the county of Knox. Its present standing is one hundred and fifty-one, with officers as follows: James Neibarger, noble grand; Stephen Rine, vice grand; George Moore, secretary; M. M. Murphy, treasurer; Charles Van Wicklen, George Clark and James Latta, trustees.

This lodge leases a hall in what is known as the National Union Hall.

Quindaro Lodge No. 316, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Mt. Vernon, was instituted June 9, 1857, by the following charter membership: G. B. Arnold, J. M. Byers, A. C. Elliott, J. Frank Andrews, John Lamb, T. P. Frederick, Sr., and John Jennings, all having withdrawn from Lodge No. 20 for the purpose of organizing this new lodge. At their first meeting were initiated Israel Underwood and L. Munk. This lodge purchased the James W. Miller property and remodeled it for hall purposes and purchased other desirable property and have ever been in a good financial condition. The membership in 1911 was two hundred and twenty-five, with officers as follows: John Simpson, noble grand; Bruce E. Gleason, vice-grand; William Denman, chaplain; C. A. Beck, secretary; John Calvin Hunt, financial secretary; Frank L. Bennett, treasurer. The trustees are G. R. Hagaman, Charles Scottie, S. A. Green.

Kokosing Encampment No. 38, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Mt. Vernon, was instituted October 23, 1849. The encampment branch is the higher branch of Odd Fellowship, made up of the fifth degree members. The charter members of this organization were: I. M. Campbell, A. Ehle, L. G. Prentis, R. C. Kirk, Henry Phillips, A. P. Mather, U. Stevens.

The encampment now enjoys a membership of seventy, with officers as follows: Oscar G. Swanson, chief patriarch; Thomas Trick, high priest; Melvin D. Rice, senior warden; C. G. Harris, junior warden; John C. Hunt, scribe; M. M. Murphy, treasurer; Charles Scottie, William P. Hough, S. A. Green, trustees.

Centerburg Lodge No. 666, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted at Centerburg, Knox county, June 22, 1877, by Grand Master Henry Hedges. The charter members were: C. M. Jennings, George W. Granstaff, William A. Dumbauld, George Peardon, M. F. Hasson, John Burkholder, Ira Barr, William Mahan, William Crowell, J. E. Esterday, Levi Kile, William Smith, A. M. Murphy, John Miller, J. W. Hopkins, T. O. Freeman, James Headington and W. A. Paul.

The lodge now has a membership of sixty-five. It has had twenty-three past and present noble grands. The lodge meets every Saturday evening in lodge rooms over Hicks & Wooline's store, corner Main and Hartford streets.

Sycamore Valley Lodge No. 553, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted at Brandon, Miller township, Knox county, July 31, 1873, by the following charter membership: John L. Slater, A. M. Welsh, H. C. Harris, Adam Williams, W. S. Harrod, N. A. Chambers, H. J. Glaze, Orlando Truman, John C. Jacobs, G. H. Phillips, J. Hartsook, Morgan Beaver, William Beaver and T. D. Poland. In 1880, aided by the community, this lodge erected a fine two-story frame hall on the corner of Granville and Sycamore streets, the same costing one thousand dollars. At this date (1911) this lodge is possessed of a membership of one hundred and sixty. They have owned their own hall since 1878. The present officers are: Frank D. Ward, noble grand; Alfred D. Shutt vice-grand; Charles G. Weaver, financial secretary; J. F. Ward, recording secretary; Anson E. Lockwood, treasurer.

Ellicott Lodge No. 267, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Fredericktown, was instituted April 11, 1855, with the following charter membership: A. Love, T. Mosure, G. Cole, B. F. Mosure, R. Cole, N. B. Rowley, G. W. Condon, J. Z. Griffith, Alden Snow, Jr., J. B. Roberts and J. W. Condon.

At their first regular meeting the following were made Odd Fellows: D. S. Headley, C. G. Mount and R. Ewers. In 1881 this lodge had a membership of one hundred and ten. In 1872 this lodge dedicated their new hall, a frame structure sixty by sixty-five feet and three stories high, the lower rooms intended for commercial rooms, the second as a hall and the third floor as a lodge room, proper. The cost of this building was about six thousand dollars.

Knox Encampment No. 211, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was instituted at Fredericktown, June 30, 1877, by Grand Patriarch J. W. Porch, of Mansfield. The charter members of the encampment were: William Gordon, Henry Cassell, Abraham Stephens, G. W. Glosser, Levi Cassell, M. P. Howes and J. C Ebersole.

Bartholo Lodge No. 692, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in Pike township, at the village of Amity, was instituted October 23, 1879, with a

charter membership of ten men, J. L. Black, C. W. Wright, James McGinley, Jeremiah Belt, L. G. Mavis, L. A. Wright, James Reed, Ziba Leonard, H. W. Phillips and J. Hetrick. In 1881 the lodge enjoyed a membership of twenty-nine. At present it has eighty members, with officers as follows: S. D. Simmons, noble grand; G. M. Keoshig, vice-grand; recording secretary, A. J. Kunkle; permanent secretary, Mr. Fletcher; H. E. Fletcher, treasurer. This lodge has owned its own hall since 1899.

At Brinkhaven, Lodge No. 905 was instituted June 30, 1908, and now has a membership of thirty-six. The present officers are: E. C. Jones, noble grand; H. W. Titus, vice-grand; C. E. Slate, secretary. This lodge, though young, is prospering well and adding to its membership.

Owl Creek Lodge No. 686 was instituted in 1879 with nine members. Its present membership is fifty-five. They occupy a leased hall. This is located at Levering.

Kokosing Lodge No. 807, at Howard village, was instituted June 16, 1893, by fifteen charter members. The lodge now has a membership of forty. They have owned a hall of their own since 1908 which cost near four thousand dollars. The present officers of this lodge are: J. L. Lentz, noble grand; W. H. Humbert, vice-grand; M. M. Critchfield, recording secretary; F. C. Morris, financial secretary; E. A. Wolfe, treasurer.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

This modern civic society was first represented in Knox county by the formation of a lodge known as Timon Lodge No. 45, of Mt. Vernon, April 18, 1872. The first officers and charter members were W. A. Crouch, chancellor commander; J. Monroe Till, vice-chancellor; Richard F. West, prelate; Edward Vincent, keeper of records and seal; John M. Armstrong, master of exchequer; William T. Elwell, master of finance; Henry H. King, master at arms; William B. Norton, inner guard.

Those first initiated here were: J. H. Trimble, Hon. A. J. Beach, William M. Harper, Samuel H. Peterman and J. Allen Mitchell. In 1880 this lodge had a membership of one hundred and sixty. Its present membership is three hundred and twenty-nine, and the present officers are: William C. Appleton, chancellor commander; John W. Champion, vice-commander; C. R. Appleton, prelate; Arthur M. Mitchell, master of work; George A. Faddis, keeper of records and seal; L. F. Strang, master of finance; P. A. Berry, master of exchequer; J. H. Masteller, master at arms.

Castle Hall was built in 1906 on Gambier street at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars, including lots. It was erected by the Pythian Castle Hall

Company, the present trustees of which are: L. A. Culbertson, William M. Koons, George C. Doup, Jed S. Montis, George A. Faddis, Clarence Crippen and S. D Church. There is also a Uniform Rank division here.

At Fredericktown this order is well represented by Wayne Lodge No. 303, instituted August 8, 1888, and now has a membership of one hundred and eighty The officers at the present time are: W. A. Kinney, chancellor commander; Herbert Wharton, vice-commander; Harry Vance, prelate; Ralph Duke, master of work; C. J. Lovell, master of arms; A. M. Terry, keeper of records and seals; C. F. Fink, master of finance; L. C. Zolman, master of exchequer; George Schroeder, inner guard; Foster Gay, outer guard. The trustees are W. L. Ely, D. B. Purdy and E. V. Ackerman, M. D.

At Bladensburg is Colfax Lodge No. 688, organized in 1895; has twenty-two members.

At Centerburg is Hawthorne Lodge No. 228, with a membership of one hundred and forty-nine.

The Bladensburg lodge has at present the following officers: C. V. Horn, chancellor commander; E. V. Hall, vice-commander; Lee McKee, master of exchequer; C. F. Cummings, master of works; inner guard, J. C. McQueen; outer guard, H. Merideth; keeper of records and seal, W. W. Stonehocker.

Hawthorne Lodge No. 228, Knights of Pythias, at Centerburg, was organized September 26, 1886. Its present officers are: J. L. Waldorf, chancellor commander; J. B. Messmore, vice-commander; D. M. Hasson, prelate; E. B. Walter, master of work; J. W. Rinehart, master at arms; H. E. Dilger, keeper of records and seal; W. D. Willis, master of finance; A. T. Willey, master of exchequer; Glen Baker, inner guard; Vint Robertson, outer guard.

Kokosing No. 71, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, was established at Mt. Vernon, August 8, 1887, by thirty members and officers. The original officers were: L. G. Hunt, captain; William Appleton, first lieutenant; H. C. Parker, second lieutenant.

The order has grown and been doing excellent work. Its membership is now thirty-seven and its officers are: C. L. Mild, captain; G. C. Wagner, first lieutenant; L. B. Hunt, second lieutenant; C. G. Hunt, recorder; W. C. Appleton, treasurer. Of its officers it may be said that Col. L. G. Hunt served four years for the Fifth Regiment of Ohio, and twelve years as quartermaster-general. Major William Appleton, of the First Regiment, commenced his duties in 1900, serving twelve years, having served eight years as adjutant of the Fifth Ohio Regiment.

This Mt. Vernon company has won several prizes in drills, commencing in 1889 at Lancaster and again at Zanesville in 1890.

At this date W. C. Appleton is major of the Second Battalion of the First Ohio Regiment of Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias.

BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

This modern social and fraternal order is well sustained at Mt. Vernon. Lodge No. 140 was organized here with about fourteen members, November 14, 1889. They first met on the east side of the square, then in the old Crescent Club building on South Gay street, then on South Main street in the McDermott building. Since 1904 they have leased fine quarters in the Kirk building at the southwest corner of the square. The present membership is two hundred and seventy-two and the officers are as follows: George S. Allspaugh, exalted ruler; J. M. Conroy, esteemed leading knight; E. L. Parker, esteemed loyal knight; W. H. Fitz, esteemed lecturing knight; D. B. Tuttle, chaplain. The secretary is W. C. Appleton and the treasurer is R. W. Stauffer. The trustees are George R. Spearman, E. M. Conroy and A. L. Byrns. The total number of deaths in the order thus far in its history is twenty-three.

CHAPTER XVI.

MILITARY HISTORY OF KNOX COUNTY.

Whatever may be said for or against warfare, such has been the almost universal method of settling differences between one nation and another ever since the creation of man, and how much longer this idea will obtain we leave the reader to conjecture.

THE WAR OF 1812-14.

Some of the citizens of Knox county have participated in five special wars for the betterment of the United States and its territories and possessions, the war with England, known as the war of 1812-14; the Texan war, in 1836; the Mexican war, 1846-48; the Civil war, 1861-65, and the Spanish-American war, 1898.

When the war of 1812 broke out between the United States and England, it must be remembered that Knox county was still only a wilderness, covered with dense forests, with only here and there a clearing and its accompanying log cabin, the wave of white emigration having just commenced to be felt on the soil of this goodly territory. Mt. Vernon was but a small collection of log houses, within a thick forest and underbrush not fairly cleared from the few laid-out streets. Yet Mt. Vernon became the rendezvous for volunteers for that war, the last real tussle with the English lion. Two and more companies of men were raised from this vicinity. Col. Samuel Kratzer was a prominent man of the village and the militia part of the soldiers were placed under his able command and he, with his brave men, marched to the defense at Mansfield. He came to Mt. Vernon certainly as early as 1805 as a tavern keeper and had a part in the county-seat contest which made Mt. Vernon and not Clinton the permanent county seat. He had acted as a tax collector in 1805 in Fairfield county. At Lancaster he had failed and, half dejected, came to Knox county to start life all over. He was a fine, large man and wore buckskin breeches, it is said. Here, at his new place, he appears to have been major of a regiment of militia, of which command Alexander Enos was the colonel. Capt. Joseph Walker, another important factor in early Knox county affairs, also had his part in this war.

He owned land and built the first cabin home on what came to be platted as Mount Vernon. He came here from Pennsylvania in 1804. Major Jeremiah Munson, who resided near Granville, Licking county, was the officer designated by the government to recruit for this war, and came to Mt. Vernon for that purpose on a day when the militia was to assemble for general muster and drill exercise. This was July 8, 1812, and upon the call of Major Munson for volunteers the whole of Capt. Joseph Walker's company, numbering forty-two men, volunteered. The following is the roster, or muster-roll, of this company under command of Col. Lewis Cass, who mustered them into the United States army for one year: Joseph Walker, captain; R. M. Brown, lieutenant; John Elliott, first sergeant; John Barney, second sergeant; Archibald Crawford, third sergeant; Peter Kyle, fourth sergeant; Samuel Everett, first corporal; George Dickinson, second corporal; Josiah Trimby, third corporal; Lewis Grandstaff, fourth corporal. Privates: Abraham Everett, James Wood, Harley Strong, Michael Barton, David Elwell, John H. Mefford, Philip Walker, Andrew Welker, Paris Sprague, Joseph King, John McConnell, Riverius Newell, Emanuel Hawn, Michael Davis, William Wallace, John Smith, Samuel Yoeman, John Sunderland, Alex Enos, Jacob Wolf, Alexander Walker, Robert Davidson, Powell Walker, Isaac Rogers, John Ryan, Benjamin Simpkins, Daniel Swigart, Adam Lynn, Nicholas Kyle, Rawley Clark, fifer; Henry Clemmens, drummer.

John H. Mefford served later as lieutenant and was in Captain John Spencer's company from Licking county. He was a justice of the peace at Mt. Vernon many years, a man of much executive ability, was associate judge and generally popular. He died at Findlay, Ohio, in 1845.

When Hull surrendered Captain Walker's company returned home by the way of Greentown.

Another active man in that strife was Captain John Greer, who raised a company in the eastern part of Knox county, of which Daniel Sapp was lieutenant and George Sapp, ensign. When the frontier was threatened by the Indians and the Zimmers, Ruffner and James Copus were murdered, the militia was called out and marched from Mt. Vernon under Major Kratzer to Mansfield, where they constructed forts and assisted in guarding the frontier line from that place to Wooster.

Not a few of the brave men of Knox county, with gun and bullet pouch, went to the defense of Fort Meigs without organization, but the decisive battle was over before they reached that point. Among these is now recalled John Stilly, an adjutant in Colonel Kratzer's militia, and rendered service in defense of the northern borderland against the Indian raids.

The nearest the seat of war got to Knox county was in that part now within the bounds of Richland county. Hitherto, for many years, the Indians had been peaceable and friendly, therefore the whites had not once thought of protecting their homes by block-houses, and so it was when the war broke out that none were in existence along this southern frontier, where they were the most demanded for safety. It was not until the surrender of Hull, August 16, 1812, that the pioneer settlers began the erection of such fortifications. Before that event people had confidence in the army, feeling that it would stand between them and danger from the savages, hence his surrender came like a clap of thunder from out a clear sky at noonday. Upon the surrender of Hull, the entire militia of Ohio was sent forward to the scene of strife. A company of men under Captain Williams, from Coshocton, had preceded Colonel Kratzer, of Mt. Vernon, and erected a block house on the public square at Mansfield (then a village), and one at the same place by Captain Shaffer. As if by magic, these protective block-houses sprang up all along the frontier lines. Among them was the one at Fredericktown and also one at Clinton, this county. Many families too far distant to get into these block-houses, or preferring to remain near their own homes, collected together and fortified the strongest of their cabins. It was not long after Hull's cowardly surrender that the frontier was fairly well protected. Gen. William Henry Harrison, at West End, near Upper Sandusky, awaited supplies and reinforcements; at Mansfield was Colonel Kratzer with several block houses finished; at Wooster, General Beall was collecting a good-sized army, and between Wooster and Mansfield the different block-houses were rapidly garrisoned by the troops of Beall and Kratzer. This was the condition of affairs in September, 1812.

GENERAL HARRISON'S FAMOUS SPEECH.

General Beall's army was halted for a rest and a council with men of standing in the state of Ohio. This stopping place was called "Camp Council." It was almost impossible to secure rations, as the army had advanced into and through a section unsettled to any great extent. This made the men discouraged and mutiny was in sight. After being in camp about one week, and the evening before the men who did not believe in such treatment of soldiers were to leave the post and wend their way homeward as best they could, a stranger suddenly made his appearance from the south on the Huron trail. The sentinel, named Hackethorn, who was stationed on this post, says the stranger was on horseback and was followed by seven mounted Indians, in single file.

"Halt!" said the sentinel. The stranger stopped and said he desired to pass the lines. "You can't pass without the countersign." "I don't know the countersign." "You can't pass then," replied Hackethorn. "But I must pass," said the stranger, and started up his horse. Hackethorn cocked his musket, and the man halted again. He then informed the stranger if he moved a step forward that he would be a dead man. "You would not shoot a man, would you?" said the stranger. "I would." After some further parley, Hackethorn called to the next sentry, and in this way conveyed the intelligence to the officer of the guard, who came out and at once addressed the stranger as General Harrison, and allowed him to pass.

Harrison turned to Hackethorn and said, "That's right, young man. Let no one pass without the countersign; it's the only way to keep 'em at gun's length."

Harrison rode into camp at dark and located his headquarters. At six in the morning the men were all ordered to parade in close columns, standing at "parade rest." Some fifty of the men appeared with their knapsacks and blankets buckled on ready to commence their homeward march. At this moment, all unbeknown to the men, the commander of the armies of the Northwest made his appearance from his tent and, mounting an old tree top lying between him and the column of soldiers, addressed the troops as follows:

"Fellow-soldiers, we are called upon to vindicate our rights, to repel the insults and chastise the arrogance of a supercilious nation, which has invaded our rights, insulted our flag, impressed our citizens and totally disregarded our remonstrances. It is thus demonstrated, that we must either teach that nation that the progeny of the Revolutionary fathers have not degenerated and become dastards, or tamely submit to the dictation of that haughty people, and be reduced to vassalage. Can there be found a man in this brigade who is willing to surrender to the British government the liberties achieved by the Revolutionary patriots? I trust no such individual can be found in the state or nation.

"I have been informed that rebellion against the authority of your general has been threatened and that mutiny is to be consummated this morning by the mutineers departing for home. Soldiers, if you go home, what will your neighbors say? Will they not frown upon you? How will your wives look upon you? They will shut the door against you. Young men, your sweethearts would scorn you; all would call you cowards. No class of people are so immediately interested in defending their country as those in Ohio. The Indians have already commenced their incursions in your state, and already have barbarously murdered several families. Should we abandon the defense of the state, the British army could safely march to the Ohio river,

and take possession of the state. You are defending your wives and children, your fathers and mothers and your property. It is true you have met with some privations, but, as soon as we can obtain the necessaries required, all crooked things shall be made straight. Your sufferings are light, compared with those of your sires in the war of the Revolution. They were content with such fare as the limited means of the colony at that time could furnish. They could ofttimes be traced when marching to meet the enemy in bloody conflicts, by the blood that issued from their bare feet upon the frozen earth. Fellow soldiers, cultivate a spirit of subordination, patriotism and courage, and ere long the recent victory gained at Detroit by the enemy shall be refunded with double interest, and ultimately the haughty British lion shall be subdued by the talons of the American eagle."

During the delivery of this speech, those troops who had their knapsacks and blankets on began to unbuckle and drop them to the ground one by one, and at its conclusion not one appeared in his marching rig, and, from that time on, until honorably discharged, no better soldiers were found in the army. Soon after General Harrison delivered this telling address he departed for the scene of other military duties.

General Beall declined to obey orders and march to Cleveland, as he knew that the frontier along about Richland and Knox counties was in great danger of the Indian and British invasion—no part of Ohio was more in need of protection than this locality. His superior officer, an old Revolutionary soldier who had outlived his usefulness as a military commander, General Wadsworth, caused his arrest and he was court-martialed, handing his sword over to General Perkins, but he was released and no stigma attached to his bright, brave, thoughtful military record. He joined and reinforced General Winchester in keeping peace in the very country he had sought to protect, and farther to the north. Later he was seated in Congress and had the chance to vote for his old commander, General Harrison, for President. He was a Whig and a delegate to the nominating convention. He died at Wooster, Ohio, in 1843.

None of the heroes of that short, but terrible and all-decisive conflict remain with earth's shining circle today, but history will ever keep sacred their memory on its foremost pages.

THE TEXAS AND MEXICAN WARS—1836—1846-8.

Again Knox county was called upon to respond to the call of war. This time it was over the colony of Americans who had emigrated to that portion of Mexico now known as Texas, by the invitation of the citizens of that re-

public several years before. But the two bloods—the Northern and Mexican mongrel bloods—could not agree and trouble followed, much blood being shed on both sides. This was the war that made famous such men as Samuel Houston, David Crocket, on the one side, and Santa Anna of the Mexican army. It took place in 1836, ten years prior to the Mexican war, proper. When a prisoner of war, Santa Anna made a treaty with this country, which the Mexican government refused to acknowledge. Then commenced the second invasion of Texas by the Mexicans. Then it was that Houston fired the hearts of all northern men to rally round the flag and put down such a war against their own fellow-countrymen. Men responded everywhere at this call.

Among such patriots was Charles Colerick, of Knox county, who organized a rifle company, of which he became the captain, and the muster-roll of the company as well as of the companies commanded by Captain Harle ten years later will follow in this narrative.

Colerick rendezvoused at Louisville, Kentucky, with other companies from Zanesville and Morgan's of Pennsylvania. Colerick's men were all uniformed in green; Burrough's men in Scotch plaid, and Morgan's in blue. The three companies embarked in a covered flat boat, propelled only by the current of the river, for New Orleans, and the starry banner of the Union and the "lone star" of Texas floated side by side over the prow of the boat.

While the boat was taking wood, an up-bound steamer headed for St. Louis with many passengers, for malicious sport struck the flat-boat with sufficient force to somewhat jar its make-up and especially ruffle the temper of the men headed for the Lone Star country. The ready wit of Captain Colerick turned the whole affair to practical account. Water was pumped out of the boat on one side and filled up with camp kettles on the other side. The boat looked to be in bad condition. The three captains repaired to the deck of the superb steamer with a strong guard and at once demanded reparation and the captain was given to understand that his boat would not be allowed to go on its northward voyage until things had been settled. The captain, clerk and carpenter of the steamer repaired to the flat boat, where they found the men pumping water out. A sufficient sum was paid over for the damages to allow the first steamer going down stream to carry the entire three companies to New Orleans.

Colerick, of Knox county, Ohio, the hero, was disappointed in not being made colonel of his regiment that was soon formed by various commands. He returned to Ohio and died at Cincinnati en route. Others from this county were Sergeant Lorenzo Jones and George McKee.

Ten years had passed away and Texas was not free yet, but under the domination of Mexico, and was not recognized as such until after the war

with Mexico in 1846-8. In 1844 it was the main issue in the Presidential campaign in which Polk and Dallas defeated Clay at the polls. Texas wanted to be annexed to this country and she was so declared by the Texas Legislature and was so ordered by Congress December 27, 1845. Mexico was defiant over this and prepared to retake her old territory. Early in the spring of 1846 a squadron of dragoons commanded by Captain Hardy and Captain Thornton, was captured and taken to Old Mexico as prisoners of war. This immediately brought on the war. The brilliant victories achieved by Taylor at Palo Alto on May 9th thrilled the country with a spirit of enthusiasm, and there was a general cry to arms! Congress authorized the President to organize fifty thousand volunteers, and an appropriation of ten million dollars was voted to maintain the integrity of the Union. In Ohio three regiments of men were asked for. Samuel R. Curtis was appointed adjutant-general of the state. A meeting was called to be held in Mt. Vernon to plan for such warfare and to organize a company of troops. Daniel S. Norton was called to the chair and addressed the meeting. L. W. Strong, Eli Miller and Hosmer Curtis were appointed vice-presidents. The files of the *Times*, of this county, show that there was considerable division in the meeting, the Whigs being opposed to the manner in which the government went into the war, yet they were willing to say, "Our country, right or wrong."

The Second Brigade, Third Division, Ohio Militia, called out by Brig. Gen. G. A. Jones, was formed on the flat facing High Street and west of where now stands the Baltimore & Ohio tracks. Captain Morgan addressed the brigade The same afternoon those who proposed to volunteer assembled at the court house to organize. George W. Morgan was elected captain, Simon B. Kenton was chosen first lieutenant and Thomas M. Morton, second lieutenant. Caleb J. McNulty enlisted as a private soldier. He was but thirty years of age, but had thrice represented Knox county in the Legislature, had been clerk of the lower house of Congress and was the candidate for that body against Columbus Delano, the Whig nominee in 1844. Delano was elected by a majority of twelve votes. Mr. McNulty did not live to see Mexican soil, but died a victim of intemperance on the steamer which bore the right wing of the Second Ohio Volunteers to New Orleans. The boat stopped in the night at Memphis to obtain a coffin, and the next morning poor McNulty was buried at the foot of a grand old oak near Helena, Arkansas.

Daniel S. Norton, afterwards United States senator from Minnesota, was another seventeen-year-old boy who enlisted and remarked that he wanted to become an officer, but if he could not, he wanted to be the best soldier in the private ranks of his regiment. He was a faithful soldier, but owing to sickness was finally discharged and read law with R. C. Hurd.

In the great struggle over the trial for impeachment of Vice-President Andrew Johnson, he, with others like Cowan, Trumbull, Doolittle and Rose, sustained the Vice-President. He died before his term expired in the Senate and his seat was taken by William H. Windom, also a native of Knox county.

Another private in the "Young Guard" was Robert B. Mitchell. He was made quartermaster-sergeant in Morgan's regiment and second lieutenant in Captain Harle's company in the reorganized Second Ohio. He removed to Kansas and at the breaking out of the Civil war he organized and became colonel of the First Kansas Infantry; distinguished himself at Wilson's Creek, Missouri. Later was made a brigadier-general and governor of New Mexico.

During ten successive days after the organization of his company Captain Morgan drilled his men eight hours each day. One half of this time was given exclusively to the school of the soldier. The command was an excellent body of young and middle-aged men who made rapid progress in drill service.

On Saturday, June 6, 1846, the ladies of Mt. Vernon, through Col. D. S. Norton, presented the "Young Guard" with a flag, upon which folds were inscribed their names, and a few shreds of the old banner were still in the possession of General Morgan in 1880.

The company then took up its line of march for Columbus, accompanied for a long distance by friends and citizens, and was greeted with banquets along the route. On Sunday afternoon it was respectfully escorted into Columbus by the companies of Captains Walcott and Latham.

The general rendezvous of the Ohio troops was at Camp Washington, near Cincinnati, where thirty-eight companies soon assembled, and others were ready to march from different parts of the state. So fierce was the desire to go to the field that an armed collision seemed inevitable and was only prevented by an address of Brig-Gen. John E. Wool, of the United States army, who had charge of the mustering service. T. L. Harmer was appointed by President Polk as brigadier-general and when Morgan was made colonel, Simon B. Kenton was elected captain and Charles D. Miller first lieutenant of Company B, formerly known as the "Young Guards." Arriving in Mexico, every man was eager to get in the fore front of the scenes of war. It was then past mid-summer. The hospitals were all full, but, thanks to the skill and devotion of Surgeon William Trevitt, the loss of the Second Regiment from sickness was less than that of any other regiment in the entire army. Before advancing from Carmargo, Morgan's regiment was well drilled in military tactics. While there a breastwork was

erected of five bastions which was christened Fort Wall, and since then has become well known in the civil wars of Mexico.

Colonel Morgan seeing that some of his men were being murdered out of real battle by brutish Mexicans, sent forth an order and took three of the wealthiest, most highly honored of the Mexican citizens and held them as hostages against private rapine and murder within their jurisdiction. These were held as prisoners, but kindly treated and cared for. They were allowed to communicate with their friends, but were given to understand that for every American murdered, not really killed in battle, there would be prompt retaliation. This caused bitter complaint, and the matter was referred to the two governments, but Morgan was fully sustained and not another assault or murder was committed in that section afterwards. When all was over the three wealthy men were allowed to go home in peace.

One historic incident must not fail of being recorded in this chapter. This is concerning an incident that happened in Mexico and in which Hon. Columbus Delano, of Knox county, was implicated and became a target. The annexation of Texas was bitterly opposed by the Whig party, who charged that it had brought on the Mexican war, which was true, too. Although both Taylor and Gen. Winfield Scott were Whigs, and many of their officers belonged to the same political party, many of the leading Whigs were denouncing it in Congress and wanted no war. Foremost among these were the two Ohians, Hon. Thomas Corwin, of the United States Senate, and Hon. Columbus Delano, of the House. When the intelligence of this opposition to war reached the army it created intense feeling, and one night just before tattoo a sudden flame shot up on the parade grounds of the Third Ohio, and loud groans rent the air. Morgan was field officer of the day, and happened to be making a call on Colonel Curtis, when, seeing the flames and hearing the groans, he sprang to his feet to suppress the strange and unlooked-for disorder in camp. Colonel Curtis said, "Remember, Colonel, this is my parade ground," intimating that it was for him and not for Morgan to interfere. Morgan answered, "Yes, but I am field officer of the day." On reaching the grounds a large crowd of the troops of different regiments were gathered around a burning effigy which was addressed with jeers and taunts by the soldiers. Morgan ordered the men to cut down the figure and return to their regiments, but the order was only answered by a good laugh, and it was not until a detachment of guards arrived that the crowd dispersed, and by that time the effigy was totally consumed.

Another incident, which was altogether too sad, occurred just before the march was taken up by the Ohio troops at Buena Vista for the Rio Grande.

Noah F. Johnston, of Licking county, Ohio, was a law student in the office of Miller & Morgan when the first company from Mt. Vernon was sent to the field. He was a private, and was always prompt in the discharge of his duties but had no desire for promotion. He was a great wag and a practical joker. On the evening referred to near the guard tent he was teazing another soldier, who became angry and called Johnston some harsh name. As a joke, of which the other knew nothing. Johnston challenged him to fight with muskets. The intention was that the muskets should not be loaded, and that of Johnston's was not. By some sad mistake the gun of the other was regularly charged. The distance was only eight paces. The word was given; a smile of merriment was playing on Johnston's lips, when he was shot dead in his tracks.

At Camargo Colonel Morgan bid good-bye to his comrades and set out for Vera Cruz to take command of the Fifteenth Regular Infantry to which he had been promoted as colonel. While under Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin the Second Ohio proceeded to New Orleans, where it was honorably discharged.

Lientenant-Colonel Irwin obtained authority to reorganize the Second Regiment, of which he was made colonel. Capt. William Latham was made lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Lick was made major. For this new regiment a new company was organized at Mt. Vernon, September 4, 1847. James E. Harle, the old captain of Company B, was chosen captain. Robert B. Mitchell was made first lieutenant and Silas L. Thrift was, together with Jabez J. Antrim, made second lieutenants. Harle, Morton and Mitchell had all been field officers in the old Second.

On arriving in Mexico Lieutenant-Colonel Latham, with four companies, was stationed at Pueblo, and Colonel Irwin, with six companies, at Agua Frio, the highest part of the mountain before descending into that beautiful valley of Mexico, and continued to occupy those points until the close of the war and returned home with much joy.

On February 22, 1879, at Columbus, Ohio, there was held a reunion of the Ohio regiments that took active part in the war with Mexico. Upon that occasion a speech—a real oration—was delivered by General Morgan. His long and eloquent address closed with this paragraph: "Thinned by the bullets and diseases of two wars, it is not strange that after the lapse of a third of a century so few of us should be still lingering along the lines. But while we do remain, let us meet often as now and recall the legends of the past, cherish the memory of the heroic dead, and offer up our earnest prayers for the liberty, peace and prosperity of our glorious land."

FROM THE MUSTER ROLLS.

The following is a list of the officers who served in the Mexico and Texan border wars from Mt. Vernon and Knox county, Ohio.

Commissioned Officers (enrolled August 22, 1836)—Charles Colerick, captain; John Lemon, first lieutenant; Edward Smith, second lieutenant.

Non-Commissioned Officers—Thomas W. Carter, first sergeant; Joseph Meix, second sergeant; Jackson Blackmore, third sergeant; Lorenzo Jones, fourth sergeant; Benj. West, first corporal; Jesse Axtel, second corporal; Benj. Downs, third corporal; Orlando Forest, fourth corporal.

These all belonged to the First Regiment in the Texas service.

Second Regiment (Col. George W. Morgan).

Commissioned Officers (enrolled July, 1846)—G. W. Morgan, colonel; S. B. Kenton, captain; C. D. Miller, first lieutenant; T. P. Morton, second lieutenant.

Non-commissioned Officers—F. B. Davis, first sergeant; A. J. McFarland, second sergeant; William Watson, third sergeant; William N. Color, fourth sergeant; N. F. Johnston, first corporal; John Watson, second corporal; Charles White, third corporal; Mamley Foote, fourth corporal; John P. Miller, musician; J. I. Antrim, musician.

RE-ORGANIZED SECOND REGIMENT—COMPANY B.

Commissioned Officers (enrolled September 4, 1847)—James E. Harle, captain; Robert B. Mutchell, first lieutenant; Stiles L. Thrift, second lieutenant; Jabez J. Antrim, second lieutenant.

Non-commissioned Officers—Peter T. Morton, first sergeant; Andrew S. Glessner, sergeant; Jared M. Hord, sergeant; John Hawn, sergeant; Lemuel L. Ireland, corporal; Hiram Miller, corporal; James J. Runyon, corporal; William Campbell, corporal.

There were one hundred and ninety-two privates who served under the three sets of commissioned and non-commissioned officers from Knox county, as shown by the muster rolls. But few, if indeed any, are still survivors of those two wars with Mexico. Many of them took part in the Civil war of 1861-65.

KNOX COUNTY IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The true patriotism of the men of Knox county has always been high in standard and those who went forth to defend the flag of the Union, both

at home and abroad, have been men with daring, soldier-like qualities. "Thank God! the fathers had not to blush to own their sons in many a well fought field," was once penned, and but tells the poetic story of those who fell on Southern battle grounds, and who now sleep in an "unknown" marked grave in the far-away Southland.

Ohio furnished in round numbers, according to official count, about three hundred and ten thousand soldiers in the war for the Union, from 1861 to 1866, the strife ending in the spring of 1865. Of this number of true Americans Knox county furnished, in round numbers, three thousand. Something more than twenty companies were organized in this county, besides a large number of detachments and companies raised in other counties, not credited to Knox county. Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri all had many regiments with Knox county men within their ranks.

When the thunders of cannon echoed back their noise of war and Southern secession from Fort Sumter, on that historic day in April, 1861, Ohio was not long in offering more men to the call of President Lincoln than were asked for. Knox county was not behind the other counties in the matter of volunteering. The whole nation was ablaze with excitement, and here in Knox county the war spirit was unbridled.

The first war mass-meeting in Mt. Vernon was held April 20th, only one week after the first gun of the Rebellion had been heard. This meeting was presided over by Hon. Henry B. Curtis. Thousands of people were present, and party lines, which up to then had been tightly drawn, were almost obliterated. With a few dishonorable exceptions, Republicans and Democrats met on common ground, to counsel together for the safety and welfare of the nation and the starry flag that had been shot down in South Carolina by guns aimed by traitors at the Union so long cherished by both the North and South lands. Indeed this was more notable then than later in the war.

This mass-meeting was held in front of the court house. Speeches were made by Hon. Columbus Delano and others, after which the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved*, that civil war exists by the act of the seceding states and we hold the traitors banded together under the Southern Confederacy, or otherwise, responsible before God and the world for all the evil that may arise from the unnatural war, thus inaugurated.

"*Resolved*, that in this crisis the people of Ohio know but one party—friends of the Union. We ignore all former partisan distinctions and declare with one voice for our country, our whole country, and nothing less than our country.

"*Resolved*, that we pledge to our government, in support of the constitution and laws, our property, our lives and our sacred honor.

"*Resolved*, that we hereby pledge ourselves to the volunteers who may go from this county that we will support their families during their absence in the service of their country; and for that purpose therefore,

"*Resolved*, that there be a central executive committee of five in the town of Mt. Vernon, and a county committee of twenty-two, one from each township, appointed."

These resolutions were presented by Messrs. C. Delano, Rigby L. Harper, Major Sapp, William Dunbar and were voted and adopted amid deafening cheers and wild excitement.

The central committee consisted, when appointed, of the following: W. Sapp, William Dunbar, William Mefford, A. J. Beach, and Columbus Delano. Their hands were soon full of business which continued throughout the four and more long years of the Rebellion.

The township committee was composed of these worthy gentlemen: Jackson township, A. J. Butler; Butler township, James McCammett; Union township, Doctor Moffett; Jefferson township, Mark Greer; Brown township, Wait Whitney; Pike township, Samuel Popham; Howard township, U. T. Porter; College township, James Head; Morgan township, George Hughes; Clay township, Thomas Rogers; Harrison township, Moses Dudgeon; Miller township, L. W. Gates; Milford township, Nathan Bostwick; Pleasant township, Robert Graham; Hilliar township, William Mitchell; Liberty township, James Severe; Clinton township, John Welch; Middlebury township, Stephen H. Sherwood; Berlin township, James Markley; Monroe township, Peter Hoke.

In addition to these one name was added for each ward in Mt. Vernon so that soldiers' wives and families were well cared for during that terrible four-year conflict.

Meetings of a like nature were held at once in Amity and Brownsville. In the last named place a company was immediately formed, and elected John F. Cunningham captain; William L. Brook, first lieutenant, and Square Williams, second lieutenant. This meeting was held in the Methodist church and after the volunteering one side of the house was cleared and those who would contribute to the support of the families of volunteers requested to take that side. Immediately that side of the house was filled.

April 23, 1861, a meeting was held in Morgan township and a company of home guards formed, and still another at about that date in Mt. Vernon. C. P. Buckingham was captain of this company. Two of this company subsequently rose to high military positions in the army.

Up to June, 1862, there had volunteered from Knox county eight hundred and fifty-two men. The people who remained at home were loyal and busy in collecting money and provisions to care for soldiers and the families left behind. The county auditor's books are the evidence as to the amounts contributed up to that date for the payment of soldier's bounties in this county, the same being refunded in 1866 by an act of government and state departments, by direct taxation, the only just and honorable manner in which it could be done:

Jackson township	$14,830	Pleasant township	7,905
Butler township	10,610	Pike township	12,315
Harrison township	16,100	Clinton township	7,605
Milford township	8,500	College township	10,348
Middlebury township	9,327	Berlin township	15,670
Jefferson township	12,040	Mt. Vernon city	40,527
Morgan township	14,388	Liberty township	10,444
Morris township	9,910	Hilliar township	18,105
Wayne township	37,500	Howard township	20,160
Union township	15,610	Monroe township	3,040
Brown township	4,709	Miller township	22,131
Clay township	18,760	County-at-large	28,170

The total amount raised during the war, including the above for bounties was $368.748. This was largely to fill the quota under President Lincoln's call for three hundred thousand more men, in 1862. Under this call, Knox county was asked to furnish two hundred and twenty volunteers for the Ninety-sixth Regiment, and they were easily raised and no draft had to be instituted in the "Kingdom of Knox." This was not enough, and President Lincoln called for an additional three hundred thousand men and the county's quota was immediately filled. Two companies were raised within fifteen days from the legal call. These entered the One Hundred and Twenty-first Regiment, under Captains Stephens and Yager.

Preparations for a draft were made in August, 1862, but none was needed. However, in October of that eventful year one did occur and a number of the men were assigned to the Sixty-fifth Regiment. Yet few men, comparatively, were drafted from Knox county. The newspapers at Mt. Vernon carried the following notice:

"One hundred men wanted for the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry. Four hundred and two dollars bounty paid to all old recruits, and three hundred and two dollars to new recruits.

"WALTER L. BURR,
Recruiting Officer."

"December 1, 1863.

The following year the demands were pressing and the reward was increased as shown below:

"Every able-bodied man who will come forward and volunteer for one year and be credited to the first ward of Mt. Vernon, on or before the 25th day of August, will receive five hundred dollars in cash for one year's service."

But still the war was raging. Knox county had paid out by contributions toward the support of the "war widow" and children the sum of $8,835. In 1863 the county commissioners set apart $11,339, and the following year (1864) did the same. In 1865 the amount of $12,000 was set apart for a like use. Then thousands were paid by free donations.

During the last year of the war large sums—anything a man would have the face to ask for to go as a substitute—were given by those possessed of wealth and sometimes not much courage and patriotism! This helped on the "bounty-jumping" business and men would enlist under bounty, desert and go to some distant point and gain another bounty.

In that wonderful call of 1864 for five hundred thousand more men, Knox county's quota was five hundred and eighty-nine men—after all the brave sons she had sent to the front before. These were for one, two and three year terms. The general government paid from one to three hundred dollars for such men and the county and private individuals had the balance to provide for.

It should be said that all townships finally in 1863 had to submit to a draft, except Berlin, Milford, Morgan, Morris and Union.

LADIES' AID AND SANITARY COMMISSION SOCIETIES.

Not alone did the men of Knox county do well their part in sending the best men of the county to the battle fields, and pay large sums to keep the home affairs running, but the wives, sisters and daughters worked heroically, and sacrificed as much as did their fathers and brothers. All praise to the noble-hearted ladies of Knox county; long should their good deeds be remembered.

Soon after the breaking out of the war, the need of sanitary and hospital supplies began to be felt, and this demand increased with every battle and every new regiment sent to the scene of conflict.

Ladies' aid societies sprang up all over the Northland. Knox county was early in the ranks of this charitable work for the soldiers. Early in 1861 such a society was formed in Mt. Vernon, with Mrs. J. E. Woodbridge as its president. This was followed by one in nearly every township within the county. These co-operated one with the other and the goods and supplies were all shipped from the county seat. The list given herewith will give some idea of what was sent to make life and army difficulties easier for those who were suffering in hospital and on the long, weary marches in defense of the flag, the same being articles which one society furnished: Pleasant township, as shown in the president's report, Christmas day, 1863: Shirts, ninety-one; drawers, sixty-five pairs; pocket handkerchiefs, one hundred thirty-eight; pillow slips, forty-two; sheets, six; towels, thirty-five; socks, nine pairs; mittens, two pairs; compresses, thirty-five; bandages, fifty-nine rolls; papers and magazines, five bundles; hops, one pound; fifty-three pads; fans, thirteen; neckties, two; three boxes, two rolls and one sack of lint; thirty-two pounds crackers; dry toast, six pounds; pickles, ten dozen; vinegar, four quarts; jugs canned fruit and pickles, eighteen; apples, four and one-half bushels; seven quarts dried peaches; elderberries, twenty-three quarts; dried cherries, fourteen quarts; sweet corn, seven quarts, dried; potatoes, thirteen bushels; onions, three bushels; beets, two bushels; cabbage, one bushel. The total estimated value of this one township's offering for the relief of sick soldiers was $225.31.

The closing paragraph of Mrs. J. E. Woodbridge, president of the Knox County Soldiers' Aid Society, dated December 1, 1864, shows the spirit of womanly, Christian patriotism that obtained here. It is as follows: "They have faithfully performed arduous labors, but with willing hands. They also, like most of the gallant soldiers, enlisted for 'three years or the war,' and as their three years of faithful service has but lately expired, they will not be mustered out, but have re-enlisted, without draft, substitute, or bounty. They have become veterans in the good sense of the cause, and ask no further bounty than an approving conscience and the continued aid and generosity of the community in furnishing funds and material to the society, that it may be enabled to do good in a good cause."

EARLY CIVIL WAR INCIDENTS.

The first contribution of Knox county to the war of the Rebellion was two companies, A and B, of the Fourth Ohio Regiment of infantry. Only those who lived in those days can realize what the excitement was here. The sound of drum and fife was heard daily on the streets of Mt.

Vernon about the public square and the young life of the country sprang to arms as quickly as did older ones. The first man to place his name upon that honored roll of heroes that went from Knox county was Israel Underwood. Sixty-three others followed quickly, and in less than twenty-four hours after the first call for troops flashed over the wires sixty-four men were ready to march to the imperiled national capital. Mr. Underwood, who had virtually raised the company, generously turned them over to Lorin Andrews, the president of Kenyon College, who had told the governor three months before the firing upon Fort Sumter that if war came he would go. So it was that Mr. Andrews was made captain in place of Underwood. Underwood, however, through Captain Andrews' influence, was made quartermaster of the Fourth Ohio. Andrews was at once appointed colonel of his regiment by the governor. Then James C. Irvine became captain of Company A, the first raised in Knox county. The company repaired to Camp Jackson, at Columbus, and there united with other companies in making up the Fourth Regiment. In reorganization, Leonard W. Carpenter was made captain of Company A.

At the same time another company was being raised at Mt. Vernon by Henry B. Banning, who later became brigadier-general, and the two companies were ready to depart for Columbus at the same time. It will be observed all was accomplished in short time, because the men were formed into companies and went to Columbus in time to be made a part of the Fourth Regiment, which was organized April 25, 1861, only thirteen days after Fort Sumter was fired upon.

While it is not practicable to give a roster of the men who went into the Union ranks from Knox county, as the list would be too lengthy, and for other reasons, yet it will be the aim of the writer to give some important facts regarding the various commands here organized, by whom and the dates of most of them.

Companies A and B of the Fourth Regiment, two full companies, were organized at Columbus April 25, 1861. Their history is noted above.

Upon the return of the Fourth Regiment in June, 1864, the newspaper at Columbus had the following to say:

"This old and gallant regiment, or rather what is left of it, arrived in this city Saturday night under command of Col. L. W. Carpenter. It has done good and noble service for the country. In the battles in which this regiment was engaged prior to General Grant taking command of the army, it had dwindled down to four hundred men. They were in Grant's campaign in 1864 and went in with three hundred men, and came out with just ninety-one, and a part of these wounded."

The flag of this regiment was turned over to Governor Brough by Captain George F. Laird and the following inscription was placed upon it: "Romney, Blue's Gap, Front Royal, Harrison's Landing, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Bristoe, Mine Run, Norton's Ford, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Po River, North Anna River, Prospect Hill and Cold Harbor." Indeed a proud record to have participated in all of these terrific engagements, the hardest fought of the war.

THE TWENTIETH OHIO REGIMENT.

Upon the reorganization of this regiment in October, 1861, three companies went from Knox county, A, E and G. The first named was made up largely from about Chesterville and Fredericktown, and Dr. Elisha Hiatt was made captain. The company numbered one hundred and thirteen men.

George Rogers, of Mt. Vernon, and John N. Cassell, of Fredericktown, each raised a company, A and G, of about one hundred men each. These men all served in the awful trenches in front of Vicksburg. It was also at the fall of Atlanta. Many of its number from this county suffered in the prison pens of Anderson and Charleston, some making their escape, while others died awful deaths.

THE THIRTIETH REGIMENT.

The third company recruited in Knox county was that raised by Emory Muenscher of Mt. Vernon. It consisted of sixty men who reported at Camp Chase in July and became Company A, of the Thirtieth Regiment. They were soon sent to Virginia and saw much hard service. It was at Mission Ridge and marched with Sherman on his famous "March to the Sea." It had traveled over thirteen thousand miles and was finally permitted to participate in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C.

THE THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Company C of this regiment was recruited in Mt. Vernon in July, 1861, and James Blackstone Banning was elected its captain. It participated in the West Virginia campaigns and after hard fighting at many points, finally had to surrender at Harper's Ferry, paroled and sent to Chicago, from which place they, without orders, came home for a time, but later were ordered to Cleveland. In January, 1863, the regiment was exchanged and

sent to the front, being attached to the Seventeenth Corps. It was in the Vicksburg campaign, re-enlisted in 1864 and was with Sherman in his march to the sea-board; was at the surrender of Johnston and at the Grand Review at Washington, May, 1865.

THE FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Company K of the Forty-third Regiment was largely recruited in the south and eastern portions of Knox county. As this regiment camped at Mt. Vernon during the winter of 1861-2 for three months or more, the camp was called "Camp Andrews," after Colonel Andrews of this county. It was organized in 1862 and its colonel was J. L. Kirby Smith, a nephew of rebel General Kirby Smith. He was wounded at Corinth and died October 12, 1862. As late as 1881 a letter was written by Lieutenant E. L. Lybarger, an officer in that regiment, which will show how they were appreciated at Mt. Vernon during their winter stay here:

"Everything was done by the citizens to make the soldiers comfortable, contented and happy. The camp was daily in receipt of some token of the people's good will in the shape of luxuries and sweetmeats of all kinds; while the sick in the hospital were as well cared for and as kindly treated by the patriotic ladies as if they had been at home with their mothers, wives and sisters"

After being at Island Number Ten and many Mississippi points, the regiment was sent to accompany Sherman on a victorious march, and the first battle in which they took part there was at Resaca, where they lost heavily. Their last engagement was at River's Ridge on the March to the Sea. They, too, were permitted to view that wonderful military pageant, the Grand Review at Washington, in 1865.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Two and a half companies from Knox county appeared in the make-up of the Sixty-fifth Regiment from Ohio. Early in October, 1861, Alexander Cassil, of Mt. Vernon, was commissioned to raise a company for this regiment. N. L. Williams was also engaged at raising another company. These became Companies A and F. The men went largely from the eastern portion of this county. In the draft of October, 1861, forty-four men of Knox county were drafted and assigned to this regiment. The Sixty-fifth became a part of Sherman's brigade and was mustered into service in December 1861. In March, 1862, this regiment, under Gen. James A. Gar-

field, marched by way of Columbia to Savannah. It was at Shiloh, but not in the engagement. It fought at Corinth and at Stone River. All the commissioned officers were either killed or disabled. The loss was fearful. Sergeant C. Henwood bravely took command and led it through the battle, for which act he was commissioned lieutenant by Gov. Tod. Alexander Cassil, who went out as captain of A, rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in his regiment. The regiment was at Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek and Atlanta. It was paid off and discharged at Camp Chase, January 2, 1866.

THE NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

When Lincoln called for more troops in 1862, four companies were immediately sent from Knox county. The first two went into the Ninety-sixth Ohio Regiment, the others into the One Hundred and Twenty-first. Joseph W. Vance, an active loyal supporter of the government, was commissioned to raise a regiment in the eighth congressional district. This became the Ninety-sixth Regiment. Companies A and B, from Mt. Vernon, were placed at the head. Vance was commissioned as its colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Brown, an old Mexican soldier, and Maj. Charles H. McElroy, formerly captain of a company of the Fourth Ohio, were field officers. Company B had for its leader Captain Joseph Leonard. The two joined the Ninety-sixth Ohio and made the regiment number a thousand and fourteen men, rank and file. It was sent "down the river" with Gen. W. T. Sherman, landing at Miliken's Bend and were caught in the thickest of the fight at Grand Coteau where they had many killed and wounded, including those from Knox county. Later they went with Banks on his Red River (Texas) expedition and there saw no easy soldier life. At Sabine Cross Roads the gallant Colonel Vance lost his life. Captain Coulter was taken a prisoner and died in great agony.

The regiment marched 1,680 miles; was transported by boat 7,686 miles, and by rail 517 miles, making a total of 9,886 miles.

A TOUCHING LETTER.

Col. Joseph W. Vance, who had been a ruling elder in the Old School Presbyterian church at Mt. Vernon, in a letter home to his wife, gives the key-note of true American patriotism, mingled with the duty of a real Christian soldier. It was not long before he was killed in battle. The letter was dated February, 1863, in sight of Vicksburg. It reads:

"You really distress me by urging me to resign, and if you properly understood the matter, you could not think of it. Would you have me disgrace myself by tendering my resignation in the face of the enemy? No, my wife I would rather die in these hated swamps than do so. I know and fully appreciate the interest you and my aged mother, my children and all my friends take in me, but all this was very fully considered by me before I took the field in defense of my country and its constitution. The sacrifice, I felt, was a great one, yet, I felt that it was my duty to make it, and I feel so yet. And if the Great Ruler of the universe intends that my life shall be sacrificed in the great struggle between freedom and despotism, then so it will be. In his hand I am willing to leave the issue. If I fall he will be God of the fatherless and widow, and a way will surely be provided for you. Then ask me, my wife, no more to resign. God Almighty will take care of you and me, and until the last foe to freedom and free institutions shall succumb or bite the dust I shall not sheathe my sword."

This was the type of manhood that put down the Rebellion. Peace to his ashes now reposing in the Mt. Vernon cemetery.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

In the summer of 1862 President Lincoln called twice for more men to increase his army of volunteers, and they were forthcoming. War had come to be a settled fact and the life of this nation was hanging as if in a balance. Under these calls Knox county at once sent to the front four companies of her younger men, those of Captain Mitchell, Captain Leonard, Captain Stephens and Captain Yager. The two first named were completed first and entered the Ninety-sixth Regiment; those making up the latter companies were a part of the gallant One Hundred and Twenty-first. These were more than full companies, four hundred and sixty-three men in all. They came from townships in Knox county as here noted: Jackson, two; Union, sixteen; Brown, ten; Harrison, one; Morgan, nineteen; College, twenty; Pike, fourteen; Morris, fourteen; Miller, five; Liberty, twenty-six; Middlebury, sixteen; Butler, three; Jefferson, twelve; Howard, four; Clay, twenty-four; Pleasant, twelve; Monroe, nineteen; Berlin, twenty-four; Clinton, twenty; Milford, eighteen; Wayne, forty-three; Hilliar, forty-eight; Mt. Vernon (city), eighty-one. Nearly all farmers, yet they rose to manly soldiers soon. Capt. John Yager sacrificed his life in the thunder of the conflict at Kenesaw Mountain, after having been promoted to major. It is true that at the battle of Perryville, some of these mere saplings of boys, used to the plow and nothing more, seeing the fine guns in the enemies' hands and ob-

serving their own trifling muskets, threw them down and fled the field, but later went back and cared for the dead and wounded, and later still made the watchword, "Wipe out Perryville," and made excellent fighting soldiers on many a well-fought battlefield. Colonel Banning was soon in command of this regiment by appointment of the war department.

In May, 1864, this regiment moved along with General Sherman to the sea and was in that memorable campaign in front of Atlanta.

Colonel Banning's report said: "We started with four hundred and twenty-nine officers and privates. Four officers were killed and eight wounded; twenty-two men were killed upon the field, and two hundred and five wounded; one captured."

The chaplain of the regiment wrote as follows concerning the regimental flag: "The patriotic ladies of the district presented us with a beautiful flag when we left Ohio. Two years have passed, and a remnant of that flag remains. This flag was the first one planted at the mouth of Buzzard's Roost gap, shared in the victory at Resaca, and was the first one planted on the rebel works at Rome, Georgia. It floated defiantly in the face of the foe at Dallas and Kenesaw. It was the first to cross the Chattahoochie; it was planted the first on Peachtree creek, whose waters had run crimson the day before with the blood of our braves. In all the engagements before Atlanta this flag bore a conspicuous part. It was the first planted on the Montgomery railroad. At the battle of Jonesborough it was the first to cross the enemy's works, and was planted upon Sweets, captured a rebel battery; and here its gallant defenders resisted two desperate charges of the enemy to retake their guns. Through fire and blood this flag has been carried, and although tattered and torn by the bullets of the enemy, it has never been disgraced."

THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

During the autumn of 1862, drafting, hiring substitutes and volunteering under the two calls made a total demand for six hundred thousand more men. One company in Knox county was raised mostly in the vicinity of Martinsburg, by Capt. S. R. Parks. About a half company was raised in the county. A squad under Lieutenant Barnes formed part of Company G. Finally the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Regiment was organized; Emerson Opodyke was made colonel and H. B. Banning lieutenant-colonel. Captain Parks' company became Company F. It saw its hardest fighting at Chickamauga. So brave and fearless was this command that General Woods christened it the "Tiger Regiment of Ohio." Its next fight was at Mission-

ary Ridge in November, 1863, where its loss was great. On the Atlanta campaign General Howard sent word for the best regiment on the field to dislodge the enemy at Rocky Face Ridge, and the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth was sent. At Lost Mountain it again won laurels, sweeping across a deep stream, and carrying the enemy before them like a whirlwind. At Kenesaw again they were in the hardest of the fight and there lost gallant General Harker. Its last battle was at Nashville. It was mustered out at Camp Chase, October 17, 1865.

SECOND OHIO HEAVY ARTILLERY.

During the summer of 1863 the Union forces had captured many strongholds and batteries of heavy artillery, and it became needful that our side recruit for the fortification and holding of such batteries. These heavy artillery regiments must have twenty-four hundred men each. Ohio raised two of the number. The companies numbered about two hundred each. One of these was partly recruited in Mt. Vernon, where forty men entered Battery I, Second Ohio Heavy Artillery, under Capt. Thomas A. Stevenson. This mustered in September, 1863, at Covington, Kentucky. It did much good service and returned in August, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH UNITED STATES REGULARS.

Forty men were recruited in Knox county, in 1861, under Lieutenant Ogden of the United States Army (regulars), at a station at Mt. Vernon. The same were attached to the Eighteenth United States Regulars at Columbus that fall, and did fully their share during the war. It took part in most all the heavy battles. Several Knox county boys lost their lives in this command and Lieutenant Freeman fell into Libby prison, also at Macon, Columbia and Charleston, but finally escaped.

OTHER SOLDIERS FROM KNOX.

Besides the above men who went from Knox county, must not be overlooked numerous squads who went in as many commands in different parts of the army. Capt. Charles H. Coe, of Centerburg, raised a squad of sharpshooters. Others went in the Third Ohio Regiment of cavalry. These were later transferred to many different regiments. A squad of thirty-odd men were recruited in the fall of 1861, and taken into the Eighty-second Regiment by Lloyd Lippet, of Mt. Vernon.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND OHIO HOME GUARDS.

Another branch of the military must not be missed notice, and that is what was known as the "Home Guards," later the "National Guards." Just before Lee was driven back from Pennsylvania, at that terrible strife at Gettysburg, in the summer of 1863, many of the Northern states were threatened with an invasion from the rebel armies. To checkmate this warfare, the governor of this state, with others, ordered that home guards of militia should be organized and drill for emergency, while the main army was doing its harder fighting South. Ohio's quota of the one hundred thousand men thus asked for was thirty thousand. This was prompted by a dispatch from General Burnside, and was speedily acted upon and all able-bodied men in the several townships in Knox county responded at a lively rate. Their own homes and families were in danger, as it was believed. The above named regiment was among the others raised in Ohio. The first company recruited and organized at Mt. Vernon was in July, 1863, by William C. Cooper, who was elected captain, and later colonel of his regiment. But as General Lee was routed from the North at Gettysburg, these men did not have to fight then, but later—in 1864—when Lincoln was determined to end the war by raising a larger army than ever, these men were requested to join the regular forces as National Guards. They were in no way obligated to leave Ohio soil, but many responded manfully. They left plows in the field, goods on the counter and tools on the bench and cheerfully filled up the missing links for "Men Wanted." These men were enlisted for one hundred days. They were sent to Washington and there strengthened the fortifications at Ft. Lyons; then on to Cold Harbor to care for the dead and dying. They performed many brave, hard things, as good soldiers and were finally mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, at the end of their enlisted time, one hundred days. The regiment was made up of about eight hundred men, of whom fifty-odd lost their young lives.

THE "SQUIRREL HUNTERS."

This was a unique company of about eighty men, who in the autumn of 1862 were on the alert, expecting an invasion of old Kirby Smith, the rebel general, who it was believed was attempting to gain entrance to Ohio soil, through the aid of rebel sympathizers here (for be it known that even all men in Ohio were not loyal in those dark days), and they banded themselves to see that he did not make this invasion. The people at Cincinnati were greatly alarmed over the Southern army crossing the Ohio river. Of the

hundred odd men who served in such service, the eighty above named were sent from Mt. Vernon to other points in Ohio and were termed "copperhead killers" by some, who knew their real mission. They were armed with squirrel rifles, hence the name. Their influence was certainly felt at home, as well as at distant places in Ohio for several months. The author regrets that no detailed account of their wanderings and doings can now be obtained for this history.

IN MEMORIAM.

Many of the brave soldiers who battled for the Union—many, yes very many—have "gone before," and they now wait on the threshold of Paradise for the coming of the loved ones left behind, when they, too, shall have exchanged the feeble pulses of a transitory existence for the ceaseless throbbing of eternal life. Faithful and fearless, on the march, in the strife, at victory or defeat, they at last laid down at the mysterious frontier, leaving the exalted hope behind that, though the world was lost forever, there would be unfurled another realm of unimaginable glory, where they, and all whom they loved and cherished dear on earth, might realize the promise which the Great Ruler of the universe has made to the just.

It may be here stated that an even one hundred soldiers were buried in the Mt. Vernon cemetery alone, and their graves are remembered and appropriately marked by sweet, fresh garlands of flowers with the return of each Decoration Day occasion.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

In the center of the pretty public square at Mt. Vernon stands a magnificent monument to the soldier dead from this county. It was unveiled July 4, 1877, with impressive speeches, orations and other ceremonies. This was brought about by the formation of a society called "Young Ladies' Union League" in 1863, and which designed to raise fifteen thousand dollars for a large monument, but before the amount was raised the war ended and the matter was dropped until Centennial year, 1876, when it was revived and about five thousand dollars raised by subscription, etc., for the beautiful Vermont granite shaft on the square now. The corner-stone was laid July 4, 1876, with appropriate ceremonies, Hon. Henry B. Curtis delivering the oration. When the finished monument was unveiled, July 4, 1877, Hon. Columbus Delano delivered the address. Many articles lie tightly sealed from destroying elements within the base stone of this memorial to Knox county

soldiers and sailors, including copies of newspapers, lodge officers, names, etc.

On the west side of the main base-stone is the inscription, "Erected by the Mount Vernon Ladies Monument Association, July 4, 1877."

On the east side is the inscription, "Our Country! By that Dear Name We Wave the Sword on High and Swear for Her to Live, for Her to Die."

On the north side of the base is the lettering, "In honor of the Victories and Triumphs of the National Arms, in the War of the Great Rebellion and in Memory of the Noble Sons of Knox County, Ohio, Who Fought and Who Fell in that Conflict."

On the south side of the base is a long sentimental inscription. The high fluted shaft or column of this monument, probably forty feet high, is surmounted by a life-size figure of a volunteer infantryman, with gun in hand and facing the Southland. The whole monument is enclosed within a tasty wrought-iron fence of unique panels.

The amount paid out of the county funds for the aid and support of indigent soldiers and sailors in Knox county for the year ending August 31, 1910, was three thousand three hundred and thirteen dollars.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

This soldiers' society which is found represented in every loyal state in the Union, has been popular and strong in Knox county. With the passing of the years many of the veterans have fallen by the way, and are now resting in graves within the county, yet most of the posts are still in existence. The one at Mt. Vernon is strong, having almost two hundred members left on its rolls. The following is an abridged account of the various posts of Knox county:

Joe Hooker Post No. 21, department of Ohio, was organized October 25, 1880. It has a membership at present of about two hundred. The following are the 1911 officers: Commander, George S. Harter; senior vice-commander, James R. McElroy; junior vice-commander, Dan C. Stone; surgeon, Dr George H. Heard; chaplain, M. M. Murphy; officer of the day, William C. Hoey; quartermaster, Oramel G. Daniels; adjutant, John V. V. Elder; officer of the guard, J. K. Butler; sergeant major, John McCrory; quartermaster sergeant, M. P. Martin; color sergeant, Horace G. Hildebrand; banner bearer, John Q. Worley; picket, Alexander Cochran.

The past post commanders have been: 1880, Harry G. Armstrong; 1881, Oramel G. Daniels; 1882, Oramel G. Daniels; 1882, George J. Ingman; 1883, Marcena M. Murphy; 1884, John J. Scribner; 1885, Alexander Cassil;

1886, LeRoy G. Hunt; 1887, Henry P. Bennett; 1888, William J. Horner; 1889, George Wythe; 1890, Thomas H. Trimble; 1891, Charles F. Cochran; 1892, Marcena M. Murphy; 1893, William H. Whittington; 1894, Charles G. Smith; 1895, Marcena M. Murphy; 1896, LeRoy G. Hunt; 1897, George S. Harter; 1898, Marcena M. Murphy; 1899, T. Bent Cotton; 1900, William McFadden; 1901, Labynetus Stoner; 1902, William E. Sefton; 1903, Marcena M. Murphy; 1904, Marcena M. Murphy; 1905, Marcena M. Murphy; 1906, Marcena M. Murphy; 1907, Marcena M. Murphy, 1908, Marcena M. Murphy; 1909, Marcena M. Murphy; 1910, Marcena M. Murphy.

In other parts of the county the posts are: At Danville, LeRoy Baker Post No. 120, organized April 27, 1883. At Brandon, Fry Post No. 706, organized December 23, 1889. At Centerburg, Debolt Post No. 396, organized May 23, 1887. At Martinsburg, Emmerson Updike Post No. 486, organized August 26, 1884. At Mt. Liberty there was a post, but it has long since surrendered its charter.

This county has been represented in the state department of Ohio by Senior Vice-Commander O. G. Daniels, who served under Commander David Pugh in 1898, when President McKinley was the guest of Columbus at state fair time.

The citizens of Mt. Vernon aided liberally in the furnishing of the post rooms, to the amount of more than one thousand dollars.

THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The Spanish-American war, of 1898, that occurred over the sinking of the American battleship "Maine," and which resulted in the liberating of Cuba from Spanish rule and the acquiring of our provinces in the far-away Pacific ocean, was supported by troops from Ohio to the number of ten regiments, made up largely from the National Guards of the state, who enlisted in the United States army. Under President William McKinley's call for troops Knox county was represented in the Fourth Ohio Regiment by Company L as follows:

Captain, Fred M. French; first lieutenant, Charles E. Bigler; second lieutenant. Sherman E. Ward; first sergeant, Earl F. Thuma; quartermaster sergeant, Edwin J. Scott; sergeants, George D. Lewis, James H. Graff, Burr Wyant, Robert H. Westlake; corporals, C. R. Jackson, John J. Jacobs, J. Louis Ewalt, S. U. Kirby, Oscar Adams, Edwin J. Myers, William M. Edwards, E. L. Mendenhall, Jacob K. Davis, D. Horton White, Henry L. Thuma; musicians, Charles W. Wood, Lewis Herrod; artificer, William Gregory; wagoner, H. B. Jacobus.

The privates were as follows: Vance L. Armstrong, Walter G. Ashton, Oscar Adams, Fred Barber, John S. Braddock, Anson Bishop, Ed. L. Baughman, Clyde L. Brentlinger, Charles K. Banbury, Arthur L. Bigler, Eugene F. Bigler, Cyrus Barnhart, George K. Bucher, Jesse B. Critchfield, William H. Clark, Michael F. Clark, Arthur Christman, Charles O. Cooper, Ward B. Cochran, Walter Cochran, William L. Daniles, William C. Dunlap, James F. Dickson, Jr., Joice J. Davis, Charles E. Davis, William I. Edwards, Henry L. Gingham, George Graff, Sherban J. Hersh, Walter M. Harris, Lewis F. Haule, William Harker, Charles Hutchinson, James M. Hayes, John L. Heddington, John L. Hessing, John D. Kinney, Dan V. Long, John S. Magill, Philip J. Lambert, Frank B. Labock, Charles D. Lockwood, George M. Lane, John T. Lee, Jacob L Loose, Wilson G. Long, Ralph McMahon, William McConnell, Andrew J. McKeown, Leon H. Mitchell, Ray C. Mory, Timothy G. Osborn, Charles Perrin, Ossin C. Porter, Byron D. Rowley, William Rowley, Williard Robinson, Ed. Simco, James A. Smalle, Edward Stoyle, Walter S. Shetler, Oliver S. Smith, Frank W. Sapp, A. Simpson, Rupert L. Sherman, William F. Tighe, Walter C. Vernon, Edgar J. White, Harry Williams, Fred F. Wagner, Ralph Waite, E. F. Waldruff, Frank D. Wright, Charles B Welshymer, William F. Weider, Fred W. Wolfe, Herbert C. Wood, William M. Whitney, Bruce M. Wade, Clinton Wright.

These all saw service in the Pacific ocean campaigns.

CHAPTER XVII.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF KNOX COUNTY.

Regardless of whatever may have been said in times past, and at the present, by ignorant and thoughtless persons, against this, one of the greatest and most useful vocations in the world, the legal profession today stands higher than ever. It stands for all that is uplifting and dignified. It settles disputes and gains the rights of mankind for the just and innocent as against the unprincipled and unjust portions of all communities. The greatest characters in all American history have been members of the bar and successful attorneys at some time in their career.

The bar of Knox county has already furnished one governor, two United States senators, ten members of the lower branch of Congress, a dozen state senators and as many, or more, representatives, a half dozen probate judges, one United States attorney, one commissioner of internal revenue, one secretary of the interior, one solicitor of the United States treasury, one clerk of the lower house of Congress, foreign ministers, two or three foreign consuls, one Indian superintendent, two major-generals in the army, one brigadier-general, one state marshal, three members of the state constitutional conventions. This bar has furnished men to fill almost every office below that of probate judge in Knox county, at one time or another in its history.

While volume two of this work will contain detailed and interesting biographical sketches of many of the members of the present bar, with numerous ones of the long departed attorneys, it will be the province of this chapter and volume to mention more briefly as many of the rank and file of the old lawyers as the present-day compiler of local annals can possibly secure. It will also treat some of the early courts and judges and pioneer ways of trying cases and sentencing prisoners convicted before the bar and courts of Knox county.

The records show that the first court held in this county convened May 1, 1808, with Hon. William Wilson, of Licking county, presiding judge, and assisted by Charles Loffland, clerk pro tempore, and associate judges, John Mills and William Gass. The members of the first grand jury in Knox

county were these: Matthew Merritt, foreman; John Herrod, Samuel H. Smith, James Walker, Jr., David Miller, Joseph Walker, Gilman Bryant, James Walker, Sr., William Douglass, Ziba Leonard, Stephen Chapman, Benjamin Butler, Jonathan Hunt and Ichabod Nye.

The first petit jury were as follows: James Loveridge, Henry Smith, Aaron Brown, James Smith, Benjamin Brown, John Beam, William Nash, Daniel Demick, Michael Brown, Peter Baxter, Archibald Gardner and Levi Herrod.

This court convened almost one hundred and four years ago—three generations have come and gone since its deliberations were held in the interest of supposed justice—hence no one now lives who participated in or heard what was said and done, but fortunately, the graphic pen of that ever interesting and reliable local historian, Banning Norton, has left its well written description of that first court occasion in Knox county. He writes these words:

"On the first of May, 1808, the faces of old and young, great and small, of the male and female, upon Owl creek's stormy banks, were anxiously turned to the south to catch the first glimpse of that august personage, 'the court,' then expected to make a first visitation to Mount Vernon. Ben Butler and Aunt Leah had their house all in 'apple pie order' for their grand reception. Jim Craig, at his house on the corner of Mulberry and Gambier streets, had laid in a fresh supply of whisky and other refreshments, and had got ready. Gilman Bryant had got a bran new horn for his customers, and had rubbed his little store up until the stock looked as bright as a dollar; and Sheriff Brown had caused the little wagon-maker's shop of Coyle & Son to be swept out and supplied with smooth, round logs for the comfort of the jurymen and others in attendance to sit on. Every man and boy who had been fortunate enough to kill his deer had buckskin leggings and his new hunting shirt, and every woman who had a wheel had spun and dyed and made herself and little ones a good home-spun garment. Some few who could stand the expense, had purchased of store calico three to five yards, at seventy-five cents a yard, and fitted themselves with a two or three breadth dress, the third breadth made into gores, so as to be wider at the bottom; for in those days there were no fashionable women to parade the streets with a fifteen or eighteen yard dress, and no disposition toward extravagant displays of wearing apparel. The court itself traveled on horseback, handed the saddle-bags to 'Knuck Harris,' and after rest and refreshments, bright and early in the morning of the second day of May 'opened' and proceeded to business. The whole population—men, women and children—were out in their best rig, to witness this great event."

FIRST JURY TRIAL.

The first jury case tried was entitled: State of Ohio vs. William Hedrick. The following is the exact wording of the minutes made on the court's docket, in the case:

"Agreeable to an act of the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, passed on the thirteenth day of January, 1808, for establishing and organizing the county of Knox,

"Be it therefore remembered and known, that we, William Wilson, president, John Mills and William Gass, associate judges for said county of Knox did on the day to-wit: Monday, the second day of May, in the year of our Lord 1808, meet at Mt. Vernon, the temporary seat of justice for the county aforesaid, and proceeded to the appointment of a clerk for the said county, whereupon it was declared by the court that Charles Loffland was duly elected clerk pro tempore, who came into court and was duly qualified as the law directs.

"Samuel H. Smith, Esq., was duly elected surveyor of Knox county.

"Present: William M. Farquhar, gentleman; James Armstrong, James Dunlap and Isaac Cook, gentlemen, who were appointed by the Legislature on the ninth of February last for fixing the county seat for Knox county, made their report to the court of common pleas, for the county aforesaid that Mt. Vernon should be the seat of justice of said county.

"At this court four indictments were found against one William Hedrick, as follows: For stealing a watch from William Bowen; for stealing a bay mare, property of William Wallace; for stealing one pair of overalls, the property of Joseph Cherry Holmes; for stealing one bell and collar, the property of William Wallace. On each indictment Hedrick was found guilty and judgment rendered against him as follows:

"First charge, fine five dollars, pay the owner, William Bowen, fifteen dollars, and be whipped on his naked back ten stripes, imprisoned one month, pay the cost, and stand committed until the sentence is complied with.

"Second charge, prisoner be whipped twenty lashes on his naked back, and pay a fine of twenty dollars, and be imprisoned one month, and pay the owner of the mare, pay cost, and stand committed, etc.

"Third charge, prisoner be whipped five stripes on his naked back, pay fine of two dollars, be imprisoned one month, pay the owner five dollars, double the value of the overalls, pay cost, and stand committed, etc.

"Fourth charge, prisoner to be whipped five stripes on his naked back, pay a fine of one dollar and a half, the value of the bell and collar, pay the costs, and stand committed, etc."

Banning Norton relates in his annals how this lot of sentences on the poor thief's bare back were put into execution by the sheriff, Silas Brown: "The judgment of castigation was executed upon the public square of Mt. Vernon, shortly after the adjournment of court, in the presence of all the people. Silas Brown was the sheriff, and it fell to his lot as such to serve the 'legal process' upon the body of William Hedrick. There was at that date a small leaning hickory tree upon the east side of the public square, a little south of where the old jail later stood, and this tree bent in such a way that a man could stand or walk around under it. To this delectable spot the culprit was taken, and his hands were stretched up over his head and tied to the tree, and the stripes were applied by the sheriff to his naked back. He was struck forty times with a heavy raw-hide whip.

"The first few blows with the raw-hide were across his kidneys. Mr. Bryant, one of the bystanders, at once called out to the sheriff to whip him elsewhere—that was no place to whip a man—he should strike higher up; and the rest of the lashes were applied across the shoulders.

"The criminal sobbed and cried piteously, and when released went off weeping and groaning. In many places the skin was cut to the bone, and the blood oozed out, making a pitiable spectacle. And yet such was the feeling against him that few seemed to sympathize with him. 'You should not blame me for this, for it was not my fault.' Bob Walker replied: 'No, you wouldn't have stood up and been whipped that way, if you could have helped it.' And at this prompt reply and retort to Hedrick and his explanation and apology, the crowd laughed uproariously."

The above account of the first and last public whipping in Knox county was given to Mr. Norton by members of the jury and others who witnessed the affair, when men were dealt with in a shocking manner as compared to the worst punishment in these days, aside from lynch law, which no respectable person sanctions for a moment.

There being no attorney present at this the first term of court, the judge appointed Samuel Kratzer, a good citizen, to defend said Hedrick. To him the county paid the first attorney's fees, six dollars, ever paid in Knox county. When no other attorney was present, in the early courts, Kratzer officiated as prosecuting attorney.

Among the proceedings of the first term of court was the granting of a license to William Thrift, a Baptist minister, to solemnize marriages. Samuel Kratzer and Stephen Chapman were authorized to retail merchandise in Mt. Vernon, on payment of five dollars into the county treasury. Kratzer was also licensed to keep a house of entertainment in Mt. Vernon, on the payment of six dollars, and Daniel Ayers was licensed to keep one in Fred-

ericktown, for five dollars. The last will and testament of William Leonard was proven.

The second term of court was held in September, 1808, and the first case on the docket was titled "State of Ohio vs. Samuel H. Smith," on a charge of selling merchandise without a license. The court fined Smith two and one-half dollars and costs of the prosecution. The defendant paid up and also put up ten dollars for a license allowing him to deal in merchandise and also took out a tavern license at five dollars.

The first session of the supreme court of Ohio, held in Knox county, was commenced August 3, 1810, by Honorables William W. Irwin and Ethan Allen Brown. James Smith was appointed clerk for seven years.

Prior to 1851, and the new Ohio code, the president judges who dispensed justice and punished crime in Knox county, aside from Judge William Wilson, above mentioned as the first judge, were George Todd, of Trumbull; Alexander Harper, of Muskingum; Lane and Higgins, of Huron; and Ezra Dean, of Wayne county, succeeded by the judges elected under a new judicial system which was prescribed by the new (present) state constitution.

The early bar of Knox county was composed entirely of visiting attorneys of no little distinction, who were regular attendants for a number of years. Among these may be named such able men and learned barristers as Philomon Beecher, Charles R. Sherman, Thomas Ewing, Henry Stanberry, W. W. Irwin, Hocking H. Hunter, of Fairfield county; Edward Herrick, William Stanberry, Joshua Mathoitt, Israel Dille and George B. Smythe, of Licking county; Wyllis Stillman, Samuel Harper, Charles C. Converse, C. W. Searle and George James, of Muskingum county; Orris Parish, of Franklin county, and David Spangler, of Coshocton county. All of these named were brainy men, who made a national mark for themselves and held national positions of honor and trust.

THE FIRST RESIDENT LAWYERS.

The first man to practice law in Knox county, as a resident attorney, was Samuel Mott, a native of Vermont, who came to Mt. Vernon in about 1811. He had much to attend to in the early courts and legal affairs of this county. At one time he was also engaged in the mercantile business at Mt. Vernon.

William C. Enos was probably the first lawyer to be admitted to the bar in this county in about 1812-13. He was even at that early day called a "self-made man." He was an intelligent man and peacefully inclined—would rather settle a case than try it through legal channels.

Hosmer Curtis was the second resident attorney. He was a native of Connecticut and came here in about 1815. For a long term of years he was called "the father of the Knox county bar." In 1816 he was appointed prosecuting attorney and in 1822 was elected to the state Legislature. In 1858 he moved to Iowa, and died in 1874, aged eighty-five years.

Henry Barnes Curtis came to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1817, read law with his brother, Hosmer; was admitted to the bar and later to the United States courts at Columbus, and supreme court at Washington, District of Columbia. In December, 1872, he retired from his active career as an attorney, having practiced a half century.

In the early days in this county Attorney J. C. Hall practiced here and later cast his fortunes in Iowa, where he was a congressman and held other offices, at the same time making his mark as a first class lawyer in his adopted commonwealth.

Of John W. Warden and Benjamin S. Brown all that can be traced of them is that they stood eminent as barristers before the Knox county bar in their day and generation.

John K. Miller also ranked high as a legal light and was mentioned in connection with many of the important cases in his day. He was known in Congress two terms from Knox county as being a painstaking man and represented and not misrepresented his people at home. Later he was appointed as consul to one of the French ports. He died comparatively young, cutting short a thus far brilliant career.

Matthew H. Mitchell early in his career was a man of much superior tact and native ability in his chosen profession. Indeed we find a record saying, "he had no superior in the Knox county bar." It was he who in 1850 represented this county in the constitutional convention of Ohio that gave the present Ohio code, now about to be revised by another convention. He died late in the seventies or early in the eighties.

One of the capable, yet highly erratic, members of this bar was Major Hoey, a man of a superior education, a fine legal mind, but, socially, he left his dignified calling and commingled too much with the gay and trifling companions with whom he took pleasure in meeting, rather than those of his ability and scope of mind.

Of one member of the Knox county bar there cannot too much be said or written, Hon. Columbus Delano, a master mind and an honored citizen throughout his entire life. He was from the sturdy old Green Mountain state, and inherited its broad, free way of putting and doing things. He was admitted to the bar in 1831 having removed to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in about 1817. In 1844 he was representative from Ohio to Congress, serving on the committee on invalid pensioners. In 1847 he was candidate for governor of

Ohio and only lacked two votes of winning out in the spirited contest. He was in public life many years. Was commissary-general early in the Civil war period, under Lincoln. Again in 1862 he lacked but two votes of being nominated United States senator from Ohio. He was delegate to the Baltimore convention and supported Lincoln and Johnson in the contest over McClellan in 1864. He was re-elected to a seat in the thirty-ninth Congress and was chairman of the committee on claims. He forsook his legal practice and engaged extensively in agricultural labors. Also became a leading banker; was delegate to the Philadelphia Loyalist convention in 1866, and in 1868 was again seated (after contest), over G. W. Morgan, in the fortieth Congress. After leaving Congress he was appointed commissioner of internal revenue; also appointed secretary of the interior department in 1870, by U. S. Grant. Friday morning, October 23, 1896, amid the scenes hallowed by long associations, came the final summons to this one of nature's true noblemen. Full of years and well earned honor, Columbus Delano passed from earth's shining circle to his eternal rest. He died of heart failure, superinduced by old age.

Judge Rollin C. Hurd was for many years counted the most prominent lawyer in Knox county. He was a live, go-ahead Yankee from Vermont, pushing his way to the fore rank as an attorney. He was educated at our own Kenyon College, at Gambier, this county; studied law with Benjamin S. Brown and admitted to the practice in 1837. In 1863 he was admitted to practice in the highest courts of the land. In 1852 he was elected judge for this district. He later in life did much for his profession by publishing a law book on habeas corpus. He was also closely allied in the construction and management of the Cleveland, Columbus & Mt. Vernon railroad project. He died February 12, 1874.

Joseph Slocum Davis, another graduate from Kenyon College, who was graduated there in 1835, also studied law under Benjamin S. Brown; was admitted to the legal profession in 1837. Ill health caused him to retire from his profession after a few years.

William Dunbar came to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1847, and became proprietor of the *Democratic Banner*. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born 1806, and admitted to the bar in 1842.

Gen. George W. Morgan came to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1843, and read law under Hon. J. K. Miller. He served bravely in three wars, Texan independence, Mexican and Civil war. He was thrice elected to Congress and held foreign appointments of much importance.

Hon. William R. Sapp ("Major," as he used to be called more than a half century ago here in Knox county) stood high as a lawyer. He served two terms in Congress and held the office of internal revenue collector and United States commissioner

John C. Stockton came to Mt. Vernon from Zanesville about 1855. He represented Muskingum county in the state Legislature in 1814. He was a man of profound professional education and had much ability in many respects.

William McClelland, of the firm of McClelland & Culbertson, was a native of Pennsylvania, came to Mt. Vernon in 1844 and was largely interested in the settlement of estates in Knox and adjoining counties. He served as one of the county commissioners for thirteen years.

William Craig Culbertson, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, read law under Gen. Aquila Wiley, of Wooster, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in 1871; he came to Mt. Vernon the next year and entered into law partnership with William McClelland.

Charles H. Scribner was admitted to the bar at Mt. Vernon in 1848, and in June, 1869, removed to Toledo and entered into partnership with Hon. Frank H. Hurd. In 1867 he was elected to a seat in the state Senate, was the author of a valuable legal work, "Treatise on the Law of Dower," and was also a member of the proposed constitutional convention of 1873.

Joseph C. Devin was educated in the seminary at Norwalk, Ohio, at the Wesleyan University, at Delaware; studied law under Hon. Columbus Delano and William R. Sapp, was admitted to the bar in 1851. In 1863 he was elected to the Ohio Senate from this district. His law partner was Henry L. Curtis, a native of Mt. Vernon, a son of Hon. H. B. Curtis and a worthy graduate of Kenyon College.

Frank H. Hurd was educated at Kenyon College, graduating in 1859, when only eighteen years of age. He immediately began the study of law and was admitted to the legal practice in 1862. During the same year he was elected prosecuting attorney of Knox county and in 1866 to a seat in the Ohio Legislature as a member of the Senate. He moved to Toledo in 1867, and in 1874 was elected to Congress from his district, and was re-elected in 1878. He was the author of the "Ohio Criminal Code of Procedure." In 1876 he published a second edition of his father's work on "Habeas Corpus" and one of his own on "Homestead and Other Exemptions."

William C. Cooper, a native of Mt. Vernon, was admitted to the bar in 1854. He had a successful career as lawyer, politician and military man. Mr. Cooper was one of the most conspicuous figures in the history of the bar in Knox county, and possibly in many ways within the state. He entered upon the practice of law more than half a century ago; his success soon came, for he was well equipped, he having been a close and careful student of the fundamental principles of the law. Nature had endowed him with a strong intellect and a wonderful energy and will power. He was a man of sound

judgment and a logical reasoner, with a ready command of the English language. At the bar he stood for all that was manly and honorable among his fellow lawyers. He died September 2, 1902, aged seventy-one years. Bright's disease was the immediate cause of his death. A sketch of this man and his career in state and nation will be found elsewhere in this work.

David Carter Montgomery, a native of Pennsylvania, was admitted to the bar in Mt. Vernon in 1858. He served as sheriff in Knox county from 1846 to 1852.

Henry Harrison Greer is a native of Knox county, Ohio, born in 1837, and studied law under Messrs. Delano, Sapp and Smith. He was admitted to the practice of law at this bar in 1860 and has been in active and highly successful practice ever since, more than a half century. In 1861, which was the first year of the war of the Rebellion, he was elected county treasurer and refused a second term of that office. Notwithstanding his age, this venerable lawyer is more active than a majority of the younger members of the bar in Knox county, and may be found at his desk daily, year in and year out.

Joseph Watson was a native of Ireland, born in 1827, and came to America in 1849, settling in Newark, Ohio. He came to Mt. Vernon in 1850 and ever afterwards made this his home. He commenced reading law in 1859 with Clark Irvine, Sr.; was admitted to the bar in 1861 and at once entered upon his professional career. In April, 1880, he opened an office in Columbus, Ohio.

Charles Edward Critchfield commenced reading law in 1862 with Maj. William R. Sapp; was admitted to the bar in 1864 and practiced about four years and in 1869 was elected, and in 1872 re-elected, probate judge, which place he filled ably a number of years.

Samuel J. Brent commenced reading law just before the Civil war began and after that terrible strife had ended resumed his studies and was admitted to the bar in June, 1866. In 1869 and 1872 he was elected to the office of clerk of the court of common pleas and in 1878 re-elected for his third term.

David Wesley Wood read law with Judge Hurd; was admitted to the bar in 1868 and to the practice in Knox county in 1869. His preceptor was Judge A. K. Dunn, of Mount Gilead.

Alfred R. McIntire began his study of the law in April, 1867, with Judge Hurd; was admitted to the bar in 1869 and made an excellent attorney. He had for his law partner, at one time, D. B. Kirk, who was the son of Hon. R. C. Kirk, a native of Mt. Vernon.

John Bryan Waight read law with Lewis Lewton, of Cadiz, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in Carrollton, Ohio, in 1873. In January following he opened his law office in Mt. Vernon, Ohio. He held numerous local offices, including that of solicitor for his city.

Frank Moore was educated in the city schools of Mt. Vernon and read law with Messrs. Cooper, Porter and Mitchell, and was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1878 he was elected prosecuting attorney and re-elected in 1880.

Clark Irvine, Jr., studied law with his father; was elected prosecuting attorney in 1874 and again in 1876. At the state Democratic convention, held at Cleveland in 1880, he was elected a member of the Democratic state central committee, and was secretary of that body, as well as a member of the executive department. Later, he was elected and served one term as judge of the court of common pleas for this district.

William McKeen Koons read law under William McClelland and was admitted to the bar July 1, 1874. When yet a youth, he learned the trade of a machinist and draftsman. In 1871 he was elected by the city council of Mt. Vernon as its fire engineer, continuing as such until January, 1876. In April of that year he was elected city solicitor and was re-elected in 1878, but resigned in January, 1880. In the fall of 1879 he was elected a member of the Ohio House of Representatives.

Charles Austin Merriman read law at the Ann Arbor law school; was admitted to the bar in Michigan in 1876, and the same year in Ohio.

Frank C. Lewis was educated in the city schools of Mt. Vernon; commenced reading law December 6, 1876, with H. H. Greer, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, February 6, 1878.

Sidney Wood began reading law in 1873, was admitted to the bar at Mt. Gilead in July, 1879, and later in Indiana. He read law with D. W. Wood. In May 1880, he formed a law partnership with his brother in Mt. Vernon.

Frank Harper, after graduating from the city high schools, read law with Col. W. C. Cooper; was admitted to the bar July 7, 1879, and immediately entered into the practice of his chosen profession. He soon drifted into the newspaper business and is now owner of the *Banner*, at Mt. Vernon.

Charles W. Doty came to Mt. Vernon with his parents in 1863. He read law with General Morgan, and was admitted to the bar July 7, 1879.

A. Banning Norton studied law with Col. W. C. Cooper and was admitted to the practice in the supreme court at Columbus, January 6, 1880. He also wrote the history of Knox county and moved to Texas, where he died. He became a prominent man there; was elected judge of the United States circuit court and was postmaster of the Dallas office; also an editor in Texas.

It may be well, in passing along with the outline history of the men who have made up the Knox county bar, to state that a few have gone away to seek fortunes in other states and cities and finally achieved eminence, such as did Daniel S. Norton, Jr., and William Windom, who left Mt. Vernon about

the same time for Winona, Minnesota. Norton was a native of Mt. Vernon and Windom of Middlebury township, this county. Windom was soon elected to Congress from his Minnesota district, being a member of the lower house, while Norton a few years later was elected to the United States Senate. After his few years of service there he died in the freshness of his middle-aged manhood and Mr. Windom was elected his successor and finally became secretary of the treasury and was talked of as a Presidential candidate when Senator Allison, of Iowa, another Ohio genius, was a candidate and when McKinley ran the first time, and was elected.

Lafayette Emmett, a native of Mt. Vernon, also removed to Minnesota, in which commonwealth he became one of the supreme judges.

James Smith, Jr., son of the grand old minister, Rev. James Smith, was admitted to the bar of Knox county in 1839 and up to 1856 was counted among the leading attorneys of this county. He was a partner for a number of years of Col. Joseph W. Vance, who was killed at the battle of Sabine Cross Roads, April 8, 1864. In 1856 Mr. Smith took up his residence in St. Paul, Minnesota, where he entered into partnership with Judge Lafayette Emmett. He was a member of the Minnesota state Senate in 1861-62-63 and 1865.

Walter L. Simons located in Kansas, and was soon afterwards elected to the state Senate.

William F. Turner went west and became chief justice of Arizona.

Fletcher W. Sapp, after practicing in Knox county a number of years, located in Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he was appointed United States district attorney, by the President, and served as colonel of an Iowa regiment during the Rebellion. He then served two terms in Congress.

Henry B. Banning, mentioned at length in the military chapter, was a member of the lower house of Congress for three terms.

Robert B. Mitchell, in 1846, soon after he was admitted to the bar, volunteered for the Mexican war, in which he was elected a lieutenant. After the war ended in 1848, he practiced law in Knox county a few years and went west, served in the Union cause in the Civil war and came home a major-general. He was acting governor of New Mexico territory.

James G. Chapman read law with Hon. H. B. Curtis, and later became his law partner. Early in Civil war times he was attorney in the celebrated sheep-slaughtering case, in which he appeared for the sheep men. He was not successful in this particular suit and went west, finally located in Nebraska, where he achieved success and was elected to the Legislature of that state.

Julius B. Galusha was a law student under Hon. Samuel Israel, and soon after he was admitted to the bar of Knox county he became his preceptor's partner. Subsequently he forsook the profession and became cashier of a bank in Monroe, Wisconsin.

Caleb J. McNulty came to Mt. Vernon from Zanesville about 1838. He is spoken of by members of the bar as being a very intelligent man and an excellent lawyer. He practiced many years and has long since been dead.

William T. Curtis, a son, and William S. V. Prentiss, a step-son of Hosmer Curtis, of Mt. Vernon, were engaged in the practice of law here for a short time about 1850. Young Curtis went to Oregon, and Prentiss located in Columbus, Ohio; both are long since dead.

Louis H. Mitchell, another Knox county boy, while still at his books in the high school at Mt. Vernon, left all and enlisted in the Union cause during the Civil war. He was a first lieutenant under Colonel Vance. Upon his return from the war he entered the law office of Colonel William C. Cooper, studied the regular period and was made a partner of Mr. Cooper and Henry T. Porter. About the last of the seventies, he removed to Chicago, where he was highly successful in the legal practice.

Another Mitchell, Louis Y., entered the army, fought through the war and came home a captain, studied law, and was admitted to the Knox county bar. Later he received an appointment in one of the departments at Washington.

Frank Green also went through about the same career as Mitchell.

Capt. W. A. Coulter came to Mt. Vernon from Delaware, Ohio, having served three years in the Rebellion, and became a promising lawyer; he practiced here about three years and then moved to Detroit, Michigan.

John J. Lennon, a native of Canada, enlisted in 1861 in a New York regiment, served through the Civil conflict with much bravery and military distinction. In about 1872 he came to Mt. Vernon from Wooster, Ohio, and began the reading of law, held some government position in the South for a year, then completed his legal studies and commenced the practice of law. In the first months of 1880 he removed to Columbus, where he associated himself, as a partner, with one of the leading lawyers of that city.

THE LAWYERS OF 1880.

In 1880 the following were practicing the legal profession at Mt. Vernon, possibly a few others:

John Adams, who was then serving out his second term as district judge.

Abel Hart, Jr., at one time a partner of Judge Adams, was then counted a first class attorney here. In 1876-78 he was a member of the Ohio House of Representatives.

Henry T. Porter, a native of Knox county, had been in practice several years in 1880 and was highly successful. His health failed and he was forced to protect himself by taking out-of-door exercise.

J. D. Critchfield and J. B. Graham, associated as a firm, were then doing an excellent law business at Mt. Vernon. Both were born in this county and of old and honorable families in Ohio. Both were graduates of Kenyon College, this county.

John M. Critchfield, son of Peres Critchfield and wife, also native to Knox county, and a graduate of Kenyon College, commenced his legal career in 1879.

Ewing brothers and partners, J. D. and D. F. Ewing, came to Knox county from Holmes county, Ohio, about 1875 or 1876.

Clark Irvine, Sr., who died late in the seventies, was another Mt. Vernon attorney who should not be forgotten. He was prosecuting attorney in 1850 and made an excellent officer. He possessed a rare mind, was self-made and built up a good legal practice.

John M. Andrews, who came to Mt. Vernon in 1846, in the eighties, was still enjoying a lucrative practice.

B. A. F. Greer, a native of Knox county, entered the Union army at the commencement of his professional career, served through the war and then came home with a broken down constitution; was elected to the office of justice of the peace, and later to probate judge of this county.

Charles F. Baldwin, another lawyer, never practiced much, but engaged in other business. He was connected with the internal revenue department and served as department foreman in the main offices of the Pennsylvania railroad system, at Columbus, Ohio.

J. Clark Irvine was a son of Hon. Charles C. Irvine and in the early eighties was practicing law in Missouri.

Judge Lafayette Emmett, born in Mt. Vernon, May 8, 1822, was a brother of Daniel Decatur Emmett, author of "Dixie." He studied law in the office of Columbus Delano, was admitted to the bar, served a term as prosecuting attorney of his native county, moved to Minnesota in 1851, was appointed attorney general of that territory, was member of the constitutional convention and at the first election of state officers was chosen chief justice of the supreme court. He moved to Las Vegas, New Mexico, where he lived until called to the position of territorial librarian of New

Mexico. His daughter married Miguel A. Otero, at one time governor of that state.

A. A. Cassil, son of Col. Alexander Cassil, William B. Ewalt, R. M. Brown, E. I. Mendenhall, H. Clay Robinson and Samuel Kunkel were all practicing law in Mt. Vernon in 1880-81. Mr. Cassil was city civil engineer for Mt. Vernon about that date.

Mr. Kunkel was admitted to the bar in 1879; his preceptor was Gen. G. W. Morgan. Before he was admitted to the bar, he had served as county recorder for two terms.

Samuel W. Farquhar, while a lawyer, always held some county position. Later he moved to Iowa.

R. S. Lockwood and a Mr. McIntyre opened law offices in Mt. Vernon in 1850, in the old market house. Lockwood was also a preacher and held the office of mayor of Mt. Vernon at one time. He went west in the early seventies, but returned in 1879 and died.

ACTIVE MEMBERS OF THE BAR IN 1911.

At the present date (1911) the following are practicing the legal profession in Knox county:

Park B. Blair, P. A. Berry, L. T. Crumley, C. F. Colville, C. E. Critchfield, George Coyner, R. L. Carr, H. C. Devin, Columbus Ewalt, D. F. Ewing, J. D. Ewing, H. H. Greer, R. M. Greer, J. B. Graham, S. R. Gotshall, L. B. Houck, W. A. Hosack, William M. Koons, William G. Koons, H. W. Koons, F. O. Levering, J. L. Leonard, Frank Moore, R. R. McIntire, Hugh Neal, Frank Owen, W. F. Rimer, W. L. Robinson, W. C. Rockwell, L. C. Stillwell, J. A. Schaeffer, B. E. Sapp, J. B. Waight, P. L. Wilkins, all of the above practicing at Mt. Vernon.

The outside attorneys in Knox county are: B. B. Ferenbaugh, Danville; Henry Weaver, Fredericktown; A. J. Workman, Danville; B. F. Moree, Fredericktown, and Mr. Remmington, of Brinkhaven.

CHAPTER XVIII.

PHYSICIANS OF KNOX COUNTY.

With the settlement of every new country, the family doctor heads in after the first little settlement has been made and there he shares his fortune, be it for joy or sorrow, with the pioneer band. He visits the bedside of the sick of the community and binds up the wounds like a Good Samaritan. The medical profession is among the most valuable and important of any of the professions known to mankind. The science of medicine has rapidly advanced in the last half century. Especially is this true of surgery, which in the last quarter of a century has made wonderful strides and now the uncertainties of undergoing an ordinary operation deter but few from being relieved by the skillful surgeon, who knows just how to use the knife and in what cases it is needed. Both in medicine and surgery, fifty and a hundred years ago, there was a vast amount of guesswork, but not so today. But with all that may be said against the old-time doctor, he had so many good qualities of both heart and head, that despite the little that he really knew of the treatment of diseases and the use of medicines, still he endeared himself to the pioneer and by simple suggestions and some medicines, with a lot of sympathy and good nursing, his patients recovered in a majority of cases. He cared for his patients and they cared for him. He would not consult the directory to see if the family calling him was able to pay a fee bill, but bore the summer's heat and winter's blast in getting to the sick chamber and there soothed the fevered brow and gave such remedies as his peculiar school of medicine at that time prescribed.

Then there should be some lasting monument erected—some historical record made concerning the physicians of the pioneer period as well as those who came in at a later date, even to the present—at least some mention of the men who have looked well to the relief of suffering men, women and children in Knox county, with the passing of an hundred years.

It is believed that the first doctor to practice his profession in this county was Dr. Hilliar, a native of England, who came from Zanesville in 1805. He owned four thousand acres of Hilliar township and came on to improve the same, but practiced medicine as well, for the few years he lived. His death was the first in the township named for him. There were

but few families in the county, and nothing is now known of the pioneer doctor's methods of practice.

The first physician to locate in Mt. Vernon was Dr. Henderson, of whom but little is known other than that he got up a small-pox scare and warned all settlers here to have their children vaccinated, and that pioneer Butler, one of the town site proprietors, ordered him off the premises with a knife, and it so frightened the youthful doctor that he left town and never returned, he not knowing the practical joker that Butler was. This was about 1808.

The earliest physicians of much note were Dr. Timothy Burr and Dr. Byers, who came prior to 1812 and remained and were of much credit to the profession. Burr settled in Morris township and had served as a surgeon in the war of 1812. Byers settled at Fredericktown.

In 1814 came Dr. Burge, who located at Clinton, as did W. Hastings in 1813. In 1814 came to Fredericktown Dr. G. B. Maxfield.

In 1817 Dr. W. L. Brooks settled at Mt. Vernon, where T. Eugene Clark was an early practitioner. Drs. T. R. Potter and W. F. McClelland settled in Mt. Vernon very early and had a large practice.

Among the very early physicians in this county were those of whom the writer has no knowledge save that they appear in newspapers, as being among the pioneer doctors who carried cards and advertised as much as the times in which they lived would permit, and kept within the bounds of professional etiquette were the following:

Drs. R. D. Moore, J. N. Burr, Kirk, E. M. Mast, Moffett, Captain Elisha Hiatt, A. J. Hiatt, of Jelloway; Thomas B. Miser, Martinsburg; N. S. Toland, John F. Shontz, Martinsburg; A. C. Scott, Bladensburg (Rev. Scott, the Presbyterian minister, was his father); Henry A. Childs, of Mt. Liberty, who started the first store there; Riggs, Gunsalus, Foutz, Hildreth, Barkis, Duke, Deckrow, Russell, Green, Bradfield, Robertson, all of Mt. Liberty, at a later date. Not later than 1876 did any of these settle at Mt. Liberty.

Thomas Walters, M. D., located at Waterford, and later came these doctors who practiced in the vicinity of Waterford: Drs. Clayton W. Townsend, Copeland, Griffee, Turner, Bird, Walters, Spooner, Townsend, Cook, King, C. C. Hill, all of whom practiced at Waterford between 1841 and 1881.

William Hayes, M.D., came from Maryland and settled in Milford in 1830; Hatcher Brandon, in Miller township; Wheaton Mills, in the same township: William M. Brooks, at Danville at a very early date and the first doctor of that section of Knox county. He had a large practice in eastern

Knox county for many years. John White, M.D., was also there in 1881 and had a large country practice for many miles around.

David Wadsworth, M.D., came to Fredericktown in 1812, but little can be found concerning this physician, only the date of his coming, which was mentioned in the newspaper files of early date.

At North Liberty, the physicians who had practiced there up to about 1883 were: Drs. John Waddell, Robert McLaughlin, Ed Booth, T. Jefferson Young, George Shira, Charles Mahaffey.

Dr. J. L. Black was at Amity as late as 1881, having a fine practice in that part of the county. He is now deceased.

At Mt. Vernon Dr. J. Hess was still in practice as late as 1880.

Dr. Norman Murray came to the place to establish his medical practice in 1821 and remained a permanent doctor of the county.

From an old biographical record of this county we find the following facts gathered concerning a number of the more prominent physicians of this county, which will throw additional light on the subject of medical men at various dates in this county's history:

Dr. Jonathan N. Burr, of Mt. Vernon, a native of Connecticut, born in 1800, whose ancestry came with John Winthrop's fleet in 1630, studied medicine with Dr. Daniel Upson, of Washington, and others, and finally in 1823 associated himself with Dr. James R. Hill, of Delaware, Ohio, and continued there to practice until 1825, when he settled in Mt. Vernon. In 1880 he was the oldest physician in Mt. Vernon, in years of practice. When he came to the city he found only two other physicians, one of whom soon left for other fields.

Dr. John W Russell, another excellent physician, was born in Canaan, Connecticut, in 1804; entered Hamilton College, New York, in 1821; his health failed him and he went to South Carolina and taught school; returned to Connecticut in 1824 and studied medicine under Dr. Alanson Abbe, of Litchfield, took lecture courses at Yale College; attended various schools and among them Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1827. In 1827 he went to Sandusky, Ohio, and in the fall of the same year located at Mt. Vernon, where he spent the best years of his life in the successful practice of medicine and surgery, being an especially fine surgeon. In the days of the Civil war he was examining surgeon for the soldiers who enlisted from here. He was president of the Mt. Vernon Bank during its existence and a large mining operator in Colorado. He died in March, 1887, aged eighty-three years.

Dr. Mathew Thompson, of Mt. Vernon, born in Ireland in 1816, emigrated to this county in 1831, with his parents and located in Knox county,

Ohio. He united with the Methodist Protestant church in 1837; graduated from the Medical University of New York in 1842, and entered the practice of his profession with Dr. Russell in 1844, with whom he remained until 1861, when he practiced alone. He practiced also with Dr. Smith until the death of that doctor in 1867. As a Christian gentleman and an excellent physician, the Doctor had but few, if any equals in Knox county.

Dr. Cassander E. Bryant, of Mt. Vernon, was born in Knox county, Ohio, in 1826; was reared on a farm; attended the schools of Fredericktown; commenced the study of medicine when twenty-one years of age, Dr. Lewis Dyer and Dr. T. R. Potter being his preceptors. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1850 and began his active practice at Fredericktown, with Dr. Potter. He had for medical partners several, including Drs. McFarland and Burr. His health failed and after traveling in Europe for a year, he returned and retired from active practice.

Dr. Joseph Gordon, of Mt. Vernon, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1841; emigrated with his father's family to Knox county, Ohio, in 1853, finally locating at Fredericktown. In August, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Twentieth Ohio Regiment, and participated in dozens of the great battles of the Civil war. In the spring of 1865 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Russell. He graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1868, practiced a short time in New Jersey; he then located in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he soon built up a fine practice and in 1880 was president of the Knox County Medical Society. He is now deceased.

Dr. J. T. Hess, of Mt. Vernon, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, 1830; the year of his birth the family removed to Ohio, locating in Jefferson township, Knox county; he read medicine with Dr. Shannon and Prof. Smith, of Philadelphia; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1857; in 1862 he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Regiment; served one year with the Thirteenth regulars; this was Gen. W. T. Sherman's old regiment; he was made surgeon of the Ninety-sixth Ohio; was in charge of the United States hospital at Fort Gaines; he served as division surgeon the last years of the war; he amputated hundreds of limbs; practiced after the war in Delaware, Ohio, until the spring of 1877 when he removed to Mt. Vernon. He is now deceased.

Dr. H. W. Smith, born in Massachusetts in 1826, came with his parents to Ohio in 1839; received his preparatory education in Mt. Vernon; read medicine with Drs. Russell and Thompson; graduated from the Medical University of New York City and practiced there twelve years, after which he came back to Mt. Vernon in 1861 and formed a partnership with

Dr. Thompson which existed as long as Dr. Thompson lived, after which he practiced alone, and engaged in the drug business, which he followed until his death, December 15, 1875. He was a deacon in the Congregational church of Mt. Vernon a number of years and an excellent citizen.

Dr. A. J. Hyatt, of Brown township, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, in 1835. His parents, who were early settlers, moved in from Maryland. Young Hyatt entered Martinsburg Academy, then under charge of Rev. John Burns, and after his limited means was spent, he went to teaching school, which he followed winters and attended school summers until he had completed his course. In 1855 he took up the study of medicine with Dr. Isaac Putnam, of Mt. Holly. He attended medical lectures at Cincinnati in 1857-58 and in 1859 began the practice of his profession. In 1867 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine at the hands of the Charity Hospital of Cleveland. He moved west and died there a number of years since.

Dr. William E. Edwards, native of Carroll county, Maryland, came to Coshocton county in 1832 with the family and four years later to Knox county, Ohio. His father died when he was young and he had to support the family until twenty-five years of age, when he began the study of medicine with Dr. Aaron Edwards and attended lectures at the University of Michigan; began his practice in Muskingum county, Ohio, in the spring; in 1855 he came to Fredericktown; the fall of 1859 he removed to Amity where he practiced twelve years, after which he returned to Mt. Vernon. He was a member of the Methodist church—first the Protestant and later the Methodist Episcopal. He belonged to both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders and to the Sons of Temperance.

Dr. Israel Bedell, of Mt. Vernon, was born in New York, in 1834; spent his youth on a farm; commenced reading medicine with Dr. McCarther, of Circleville, Ohio finishing his reading course with Drs. Russell and Thompson, of Mt. Vernon. He attended Ann Arbor and the University of New York City, finishing the latter place in 1863. He was appointed examining surgeon at Columbus, Ohio, for the Sixth Precinct of Ohio troops, reporting in the field for duty, at Bridgeport, Alabama, remaining until his regiment was honorably discharged. He was then appointed a contract surgeon, stationed at Camp Dennison, where he had charge eight months. He became first assistant surgeon for the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Regiment, but was not mustered into service. He came home and was engaged in practice at Cardington two years and came to Mt. Vernon where he built up a large, paying medical practice. He was partner of Dr. Bryant for two years in Mt. Vernon, but the doctor's health failed and the partnership re-

lation was dissolved and Dr. Bedell practiced alone again. Dr. Bedell removed to Wheeling, West Virginia, where he still practices.

Dr. John L. Black, physician of Pike township, was born in Union township, this county, in 1846; he attended the academy at Spring Mountain, Coshocton county, Ohio, and studied medicine with Dr. C. Sapp, of Danville. He attended lectures at Cleveland in the medical department of the University of Wooster, graduating in the spring of 1869, and at once commenced the practice of his profession at Amity, Knox county. He there Isaac and John E. Russell are both deceased. Jayne Payne, now deceased, built up a large, successful practice and was still there in the eighties. He accumulated a good property and stood high among his fellow practitioners. He served in the Civil war as a member of Company K, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, Independent Infantry, where he remained ten months. This physician has been dead a number of years.

Dr. F. C. Larimore, physician of Mt. Vernon, was born in Franklin county, Ohio, April 12, 1846, his father being a merchant and canal contractor, who died when Frank was but ten years of age. He then came to Knox county to live with an uncle, Thomas Larimore, of Milford township. There he worked summers and attended school in the winter. In 1861 he enlisted as a soldier in the Twentieth Ohio Regiment, being a member of Company G. He was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, in April, 1862, by a shell and was discharged on account of this. He then attended and taught school for a time, and in the spring of 1864 enlisted in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment National Guards, and was appointed fifth sergeant. In March, 1865, he commenced the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Thompson and Smith. He read there a year and a half and attended lectures at Ann Arbor six months, and then returned to Mt. Vernon and read six months longer with his old preceptors, Thompson and Smith. He took other lecture courses at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1869. He practiced three years at Mt. Vernon, and in 1872 went to Europe for the purpose of visiting the hospitals, spending six months in Vienna, Austria, in the hospital, gaining knowledge there from private instructors in medicine and surgery. After traveling and studying thirteen months in Europe, he returned to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and opened his office for general medical practice, which he has kept up ever since. With the general public as well as with the medical profession Dr. Larimore stands high and in surgery is counted superior to any within the county.

Dr. Jennie Brown, the third daughter of Gilman Bryant and wife, the well known pioneers of Mt. Vernon, was born May, 1819. Her father

was the first merchant and postmaster in the city of her birth. She married Dr. Joseph Brown in 1851. He was a professor of the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati. She read medicine with her husband, attended lectures at Cincinnati, also at Syracuse, New York, where she graduated in 1854. She practiced with her husband until she graduated and assisted him, especially in diseases of women. Shortly after her marriage they removed to Lyons, Iowa, where they established a health institute, which was successfully conducted two years, when they sold and went to Chicago, where Dr. Joseph Brown died in 1874. She was unfortunate enough to be burned out twice. In 1873 she returned to Mt. Vernon where she practiced medicine many years. She had the honor of being the fourth lady graduate in the United States.

Dr. Eugene Eggleston was born near Chicago in 1836, his birthplace being within an Indian tent of the Cherokee tribe. He received his education at Utica, Ohio; read medicine with his father, Hiram Eggleston, M.D., and attended lectures at Springfield, Illinois, after he commenced practicing, coming to Mt. Vernon in the seventies.

Dr. B. Merriman, physician, of Waldo, Hilliar township, Knox county, was born in Bloomfield, Ohio, 1854, son of a farmer; worked on the farm summers and attended country schools in the winter months. When twenty years of age he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. F. C. Larimore, of Mt. Vernon. He completed his office studies with Drs. Russell and McMillen, of Mt. Vernon. He attended Columbus Medical College and Long Island College, Brooklyn, New York, graduating in 1878. He first started his practice in Marengo, Morrow county, Ohio; removed to Centerburg, Knox county, Ohio, in the autumn of 1879, where he became a successful doctor of medicine. He still practices at Centerburg, this county.

Dr. E. G. Wilson, physician at Mt. Vernon, was born in Granville, Licking county, Ohio, in August, 1853; educated at Dennison University, at Granville, in April, 1875, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Larimore, of Mt. Vernon. In the winter of 1877-8 he took his first lectures at the Columbus Medical College, graduating in June, 1879, from Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn, New York. He was appointed resident surgeon of that hospital, filling that position until the summer of 1880. He then returned to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and formed a partnership with Dr. F. C. Larimore, with whom he was associated many years. He is now practicing in Columbus, Ohio.

Since about 1880 the following have practiced at Mt. Vernon, in addition to those already named as being here at that date. Of their whereabouts, the following paragraph will inform the reader:

R. W. Carey, who removed to Colorado and became very wealthy. Isaac and John E. Russell are both deceased. Jayne Payne, now deceased, was an eminent physician and, notwithstanding he had only one eye, was very successful. Jacob Stamp, Dr. Bruce and Dr. Robinson, also John W. McMillen and L. Y. Scribner, all practiced here since 1880 and are all now deceased.

PRESENT PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY.

In October, 1911, the following physicians were practicing within Knox county:

Ackerman, E. V., at Fredericktown.
Arndt, G. D., at Mt. Vernon.
Armentrout, L. W., at Mt. Vernon.
Blair, H. W., at Mt. Vernon.
Best, S. R., at Centerburg.
Buxton, J. W., at Howard.
Claypool, J. B., at Gambier.
Colville, R. W., at Mt. Vernon.
Cole, R. E., at Democracy.
Coleman, D. S., at Howard.
Conrad, C. K., at Mt. Vernon.
Conwell, C. B., at the State Hospital.
Darling, H. S., at Fredericktown.
Deeley, S. E., at Mt. Vernon.
Deeley, W. S., at Mt. Vernon.
Eastman, W. H., at Fredericktown.
Eastman, N. R., at Mt. Vernon.
Eley, W. T., at Fredericktown.
Eley, T. L., at Mt. Vernon.
Fisher, V. L., at Mt. Vernon.
Fulton, G. T., at Mt. Vernon.
Grant, O. S., at Centerburg.
Gray, I. E., at North Liberty.
Humbert, B. F., at Mt. Vernon.
Hahn, J. E., at Brinkhaven.
Hull, Marion, at Bladensburg.
Jefferson, T. E., at Danville.
Larimore, F. C., at Mt. Vernon.
Lind, L. C., at State Hospital.
Lee, J. F., at Mt. Vernon.
Merriman, W. B., at Centerburg.
McLaughlin, R. B., at Mt. Liberty.
Norrick, J. H., at Fredericktown.
Nixon, Isabelle, at Mt. Vernon.
Pennell, W. W., at Mt. Vernon.
Phillips, W. O., at Centerburg.
Porter, E. L., at Danville.
Putnam, Robert, Brinkhaven.
Putnam, W. S., at Brinkhaven.
Reed, John G., at Jelloway.
Scott, B. B., at Mt. Vernon.
Shrontz, J. F., at Martinsburg.
Shrontz, W. E., at Martinsburg.
Singery, F. L., at Mt. Vernon.
Stonehawker, W. W., at Bladensburg.
Watson, D. D., at Fredericktown.
Walker, C. D., at Gambier.
Welker, G. D., at Gambier.
Williams, L. L., at Mt. Vernon.
Workman, I. S., at Mt. Vernon.

THE KNOX COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

At a called meeting of the legalized practitioners of Knox county held in the basement of the Baptist church at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on April 10,

1903, a temporary medical organization was effected by the election of Dr. W. W. Pennell, chairman, and Dr. F. C. Larimore, secretary.

On motion, Drs. Blair, Colville, Humbert and Lee were appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws.

The next meeting was held April 24, 1903, when the following named physicians came forward, signed the constitution and by-laws and paid two dollars for their annual dues for 1903: Drs. Larimore, Pennell, Colville, Blair, Lee Norrick, Arndt, Hyatt, Bradfield, Gray, Mahaffey, Humbert, Eley, Jefferson, Lewis, Ackerman, Deeley, Conrad, Pickard, Cosner, Russell.

At the same meeting the following were elected officers of the society: President, R. W. Colville; vice-president, G. D. Arndt; secretary, H. W. Blair; treasurer, W. H. Eley. The board of censors was made up as follows: W. W. Pennell, J. H. Norrick, E. J. Hyatt. Delegate, F. C. Larimore.

The society is known as the Knox County Medical Society and it holds its meetings the second Friday in each month, except in the months of June, July and August, when they are omitted. At least once a year open meetings are held at which the general public are invited to attend and to take part in the program if they choose to.

The officers serving at this time (the autumn of 1911) are: President, W. H. Eastman; vice-president, H. W. Blair; secretary, I. S. Workman; treasurer, J. H. Norrick.

HOSPITALS OF MT. VERNON.

There are now two creditable hospitals and sanitariums in Mt. Vernon. What is known as the Mount Vernon Hospital-Sanitarium was established in 1904 by U. S. Clymer, as a private institution. In the fall of 1906 it was incorporated by a stock company, which was dissolved in 1908. It was then taken over by L. C. Penn, who conducted it until September, 1911, when Dr. Charles E. Welch took hold of it and is making it a successful concern. Its capacity is about twelve patients. Both surgical and medical work is here carried on. Trained nurses and a training school for nurses is a part of the work of the institution. It is open to any school of practice and many of the city and county physicians bring patients here for treatment. Its location is ideal, being in a quiet section of the city on Thistle Ridge, No. 115 Hamtramck street. It is in the old John Cooper residence, later known as the Braddock place, and is owned by John Hawn. It is a three-story and basement structure, well planned for hospital uses. The grounds are ideal for pleasure, comfort and health renewing qualities.

The Mount Vernon Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, at the corner of Sugar and Mulberry streets, Mt. Vernon, was established in 1906 by V. L. Fisher, as superintendent. They have built up an enviable reputation and have all the cases they have room for. This hospital was at first conducted out at the park and was there known as the College Springs Sanitarium, being run in connection with the Advent College out there. It was moved to the city in October, 1909. They here bought a large, handsome residence property at the above-named streets and have a cottage to the east of the hospital and a medical and surgical office on High street. They conduct a training school for nurses and take what patients they can care for. They have thirty-two rooms, well-lighted and heated by both natural gas and electricity. Elevators convey people from one floor to another of the building, which has hot and cold water throughout. A large addition has been built to the original house. It is operated on the Battle Creek plan and the rates are reasonable. To do good is their motto.

CHAPTER XIX.

BANKS AND BANKING.

Banking in Knox county dates back to the close of the war of 1812-14, when there was a great complaint of the scarcity of money all over the United States, especially in the western states, including Ohio. Hence it was suggested that there be issued what was called "currency." As early as December, 1814, a meeting was held, and articles of association for the organization of a bank to be styled the "Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon" were entered into, fixing the capital stock at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each, payable in installments of not exceeding five dollars each, and appointing certain commissioners to open stock books, etc. Petitions were then presented the Legislature, praying for a charter, and this being denied them, they concluded to go ahead without any state sanction.

April 10, 1816, the first meeting was held at the court house, at which meeting the following proceedings were had:

"Agreeable to previous notice, there was a meeting in the court house on April 10. Jonathan Miller was called to the chair, and Joseph Brown was appointed secretary. The following independent sentiments were set forth:

"*Resolved*, that we have by the constitution of this state a full and fair right and privilege to have charters granted when we shall petition the legislative body of this state for that purpose. We, the undersigned, have complied with the requisitions of the constitution, and will continue to do so, without waiving our rights and privileges.

"Therefore be it resolved, that we do form ourselves into a company for the purpose of establishing a bank in the town of Mt. Vernon, Knox county,.

"*Resolved*, that the following named gentlemen be appointed managers of said bank and to draft articles of association and by-laws for the future government of the company, viz: James Smith, William Mitchell, M. Merritt, Abraham Darling, Hosmer Curtis, John Warden, Gilman Bryant, Jonathan Miller, L. S. Stillman, Benjamin Martin, Joseph Brown, John Green and Jacob Young."

OWL CREEK BANK.

After the above named meeting and resolution, the articles of association were drafted and they numbered twenty in all. Among these provisions

may here be named: Article first, "The capital stock of the company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, current money of the United States, with the privilege of extending it to five hundred thousand dollars." The bank was to commence as soon as twenty-five thousand dollars was subscribed.

Article sixth provided that the affairs of the bank should be conducted by thirteen directors (the "unlucky number," as it proved), a president and cashier. James Smith was elected president and L. S. Stillman, cashier.

Having been refused a state charter, the association went ahead, trusting to the honor, honesty and integrity of its borrowers, they pledging themselves to waive all rights the laws might give them. Every borrower was required to sign the following oath before some qualified justice of the peace: "Before me, A. B., a justice of the peace for the county of..... aforesaid, came C. D., who before me being duly sworn and saith, that, whereas he has thrown a note into the Owl Creek Bank of Mt. Vernon for discount; saith, that if discounted, he will take no advantage of any statute law of this state; and farther this deponent saith not."

Under these conditions the bank commenced doing business, and in March, 1817, it declared a dividend of six per cent. The stockholders were all jubilant and things went merry so long as the bank had money to loan. But one day its funds ran low, it had no cash, notes became due and an effort was made to collect them. Then came the "hard times." People were suddenly convinced of the deep sin and crime of fostering an unchartered bank. Samuel Williams, a hotel keeper of Mansfield, had borrowed five hundred dollars, and after taking his oath that he "would not take advantage of the law," when these notes were tendered him for hotel bills, refused them, and freely used the columns of the newspapers to destroy this banking house that had befriended him when in need. In such times of evil talk what could the bank do but go down? But suddenly a few whole-souled men came in to rescue the bank. The number of stockholders were never known, by reason of mutilation of the books which took place pending a suit at law between Luke Walpole and some of the stockholders. One night the bank was entered and a large box containing the books and papers was carried away. Later the box was found in the hazel brush, east of town, broken open, the books and papers scattered, with several of the names of stockholders obliterated. When once carried through the courts, the papers in the case, all labeled "The Owl Creek Bank Case," would fill a large volume. The building in which this Knox county's first banking institution was kept was a covered log house that stood where later the hardware store of James Rodgers stood; it was about twenty feet square, contained two rooms, with

doors and windows protected with large-headed nails. These were driven in so thick that no one could saw or cut their way into the bank, it was believed. The bank building was painted fire red and was conspicuous indeed.

The books and list of stockholders having been partly destroyed, the case assumed one of great difficulty. Finally, Henry B. Curtis was appointed master commissioner, and he, after a thorough examination, in September, 1837, made a report which was published in the newspapers. The supreme court in September that year approved this report, by which it appeared that $26,796.20 was required to be raised to meet and discharge the present unpaid indebtedness of the bank. The liabilities of the stockholders being shown, it was ordered that said sums, as assessed by said master commissioner, be paid by said parties to him, but the cause was continued on some law point. Other commissioners were appointed. One was Mr. Hunter, in 1840, who made a final report, showing that there was still $17,457 short of paying out the amounts due. It was continued along in the courts until 1859, when in June of that year an entry was made on the journal that the case was ended at last, by the payment of a sufficient sum to liquidate all outstanding indebtedness. The receiver's final report has these among other befitting words concerning this celebrated bank case in Knox county:

"In taking leave of this case, which for more than thirty years has occupied a conspicuous place on the docket of this court, and in closing the trust, which for more than twenty years has been confided to the undersigned, he takes leave to congratulate the court on the final adjustment of the whole matter, and to express his profound thanks for the confidence so long continued, without which the vexed, complex and protracted labors of the case would have been rendered much more onerous, and the results obtained for less satisfactory.

"To the parties (many of the original of whom have departed this life since the commencement of this suit), and to their heirs, the full record of this case, while it may recall some reminiscences of an unfortunate enterprise, and its calamitous results, will also remind them of many incidents and profitable lessons in the great school of experience, and be, for all time to come, the veritable history of the Owl Creek Bank of Mount Vernon."

It is related of this bank that its bills and stationery all carried the picture of a fine, large owl, and when the bank was in financial troubles, one of its enemies killed a large owl and bringing it to the desk of the bank, exclaimed, "There d—— you, we have killed your president!"

Whatever may have been the outcome, it was not the intention of the founders of this bank to defraud any living being, and had they been treated right by their supposed backers and friends, the bank would not have failed.

Yet it was presumptuous on their part to not listen to the state authorities, but they went ahead "unchartered" and the reader has seen the result. Again, remember banking laws were not then what they are today in the United States. The present is a superior system and but few go wrong, under state and government oversight.

KNOX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK.

The Knox County National Bank was originally organized in 1847 as the Knox County Bank, a branch of the State Bank of Ohio, with Henry B. Curtis, J. W. Russell, Columbus Delano, Jesse B. Thomas and Sewall Grey directors; Henry B. Curtis, president. In 1865, soon after the national banking act went into force, this institution changed over to that new and better system, assuming the name of the Knox County National Bank, whose capital in 1880 was one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and was counted as among the best institutions in Knox county. At present it is known as the New Knox County National Bank, owing to the fact that the red tape of the government requires a change of name with the re-issue of a bank charter, this bank now working under its second charter.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank was organized in April, 1862, as the Bank of Mt. Vernon, J. W. Russell, president; Columbus Delano, Matthew Thompson, Walter H. Smith, F. D. Sturges, directors. The capital was one hundred thousand dollars. Electing to do business under the provisions of the national bank act, it changed its name to that of the First National Bank. After the retirement of Dr. Russell, Columbus Delano was made president. In 1880 it was working under a fifty thousand dollar capital. It began as a national bank in 1865. Its present capital is $50,000; deposits are $290,000; loans, $135,000; undivided profits, $6,000. Its officers are: H. H. Greer, president; Benjamin Ames, vice-president; S. W. Alsdorf, cashier.

It should be added that this banking house succeeded the private bank of Russell, Sturgess & Company, established in 1853, by Dr. J. W. Russell and Fred D. Sturgess, who conducted it successfully until it was reorganized.

The statement of the First National Bank of Mt. Vernon for September 1, 1911, shows the loans and discounts to be $152,540; bonds, securities, etc., $76,600; capital stock, $50,000; national bank notes, $37,500; individual deposits subject to check, $251,109; demand certificates, $53,138. This makes the resources and liabilities, all told, as per statement, $413,083.

KNOX COUNTY SAVINGS BANK.

The Knox County Savings Bank, at Mt. Vernon, was established in 1873 and now has a capital of $50,000, with S. H. Israel, cashier, and D. B. Herron, assistant cashier. The building, which is on the west side of the public square, is owned by S. H. Israel, individually. This solid financial institution was established by Jared Sperry, O. M. Arnold, John D. Thompson, Alexander Cassil, Thomas Oldbert and Samuel Israel, who started on a $25,000 cash capital and now its capital and surplus amounts to $100,000; undivided profits are $30,000. No bank in the county stands higher than does this one. Its original officers, back in 1873, were: Jared Sperry, president; Samuel Israel, vice-president; S. H. Israel, cashier.

The June, 1911, statement of this banking concern showed their resources and liabilities to amount to $1,011,343.72. Of the resources, $117,510 were realty loans; other loans and discounts amounted to $224,166; bank notes issued, $57,000. Of the liabilities, it may be said that the items include time certificates of deposit, $81,976; deposits, $604,810, showing the confidence with which the bank is held by the citizens of Knox county.

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS BANK CO.

The First National Bank of Buckeye City was organized March 8, 1905, with a capital of $25,000. Its officers were: E. B. Rice, president; L. F. Colopy, vice-president; H. G. Hammond, cashier.

May 13, 1906, it was changed into a state bank, called the Commercial and Savings Bank Company, its present title. It retained its old capital and its present officers are: E. B. Rice, president; N. H. Hunter, vice-president; H. S. Workman, cashier. Its record of growth is as follows: From 1905 to 1911 its deposits increased from $18,000 to $62,000 and its total resources increased from $46,000 in 1905 to $87,000 in 1911.

This bank owns its own neat, spacious brick building, which with furniture and fixtures, is valued at $8,000; it is located on Bank and Ross streets. The stockholders now number over thirty. The directors are: E. B. Rice, N. H. Hunter, D. S. Workman, John Gardner, Joseph H. Colopy, Joseph L. Hammond and Stephen Blugaugh.

DANVILLE BANK.

At Danville the banking interests are in the hands of a private banking house of unquestioned solidity, the Danville Bank, with Albert J. Wolfe as

proprietor and A. G. Watson as cashier, established in 1884. The banking of the place is in safe, conservative hands and meets every requirement of the business men of Danville.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CENTERBURG.

The First National Bank of Centerburg was organized in 1906 and has a capital of $25,000. Its deposits are about $65,000 and its loans about $60,000. T. D. Updike is president and L. M. Dolly, vice-president.

HOWARD SAVINGS BANK.

The Howard Savings Bank, located at the village of Howard, was established in 1907 as a state bank, with a capital of $25,000 and it is the same amount at this date. The first as well as the present officers are E. A. Wolfe, president; John F. Gardner, vice-president; C. D. Horn, cashier. This bank leased the building it occupies. It has the confidence of the people who have banking transactions in Howard township and village and is steadily increasing its business.

CENTERBURG SAVINGS BANK.

The Centerburg Savings Bank was organized as a private banking house in August, 1892, with M. Burlalinger, president; M. Cook, cashier. In March, 1906, it was organized into a stock bank known by its present name, the Centerburg Savings Bank, with a capital of $40,000, the same as now carried. The 1911 officers are: C. H. Bishop, president; C. W. Coe, vice-president; Harry Bell, cashier; Ralph Ramey, assistant. The beautiful bank building was erected in 1904. The present capital is $40,000; surplus and undivided profits, $8,000; deposits about $145,000; loans, $135,000. There are about fifty stockholders in this bank. The following are the directors: Mark Cook, C. H. Bishop, M. Burr Talmage, C. W. Coe, William M. Carlisle, J. D. Vail, George M. Shaffer, Harry Bell.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FREDERICKTOWN.

First National Bank of Fredericktown was established February 7, 1901. The organizers were: William Irvine, William Wyker, J. N. Braddock, R. G. McClelland, C. D. Swetland, J. H. Dickey. The first and present capital is $25,000. The present (1911) officers are: J. N. Braddock, president; R. G. McClelland, vice-president; M. P. Howes, cashier.

This bank owns the building formerly known as the Wagner Hotel and was thoroughly remodeled and a part of the building is used for the Bank Hotel, a first-class house. The bank is on the first floor, in the corner of the block. The last statement shows the institution to have had $160,000 in deposits, and $90,000 in loans.

The private bank of Dan Struble & Son of Fredericktown was established in 1870, by Dan Struble, on a $25,000 capital and the same is carried today. This is a safe, conservative banking concern and has the confidence of all the community.

At Brinkhaven there was a bank of a few years duration, but in about 1910 it went down, to the disgust of the entire community, many of whom innocently lost large amounts considering the size of the bank.

At Gambier also the banking business became a sad failure, after operating from 1898 to 1911, on a capital of $25,000. Its president was C. N. W. Yank and vice-president, H. W. Jones. The pretty concrete building is all that remains as a monument to loose methods and poor management upon the part of those in charge there. Many lost much money, as the amount paid back to depositors thus far, October 7, 1911, was only twenty per cent. Widows and poor Civil war veterans, with well-to-do farmers, lost eighty per cent. of all deposited there. The feeling was bitter against the management of this concern.

At Mt. Vernon in 1906 was established a banking concern known as the Guarantee Savings Bank and Trust Company, operating under a $25,000 capital, with Frank W. Owens, president, and William Walsh, vice-president. This bank, with a large name in way of "guarantee" and "trust," only survived until in 1911, when it failed and was closed up.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

At the thriving town of Centerburg there is one of the largest building and loan associations in Ohio. It is the Centerburg Building & Loan Association, established in 1894, and its dividends have never been less than six per cent. It is prompt, conservative and safe. Its present capital is one million five hundred thousand dollars. Its officers are: C. W. Coe, president; H. C. Smith, vice-president; C. H. Bishop, secretary; Harry Bell, treasurer. The directors are: C. H. Bishop, J. B. Wilson, Homer C. Smith, C. W. Coe, R. B. Bishop, Harry Bell, J. C. Coe.

It has grown from $11,000 assets in 1895 to $772,869 in 1911. This institution is known and patronized all over Ohio and stands as a wonder in the line of building and loan institutions in the central West.

The city of Mt. Vernon has three well managed building and loan concerns, the Knox Building and Loan Company, the Home Building and Loan Company and the Citizens Building, Loan and Savings Association.

The Knox Building and Loan Company was organized December 11, 1897, with W. P. Bogardus, president, and C. F. Colville, secretary. The company has a capital of $500,000 and is doing a fine business. Its officers are: W. P. Bogardus, president; A. F. Stauffer, vice-president; C. F. Colville, secretary; Miss Jean Starr, assistant secretary.

The Home Building and Loan Company was organized in April, 1883, by John D. Thompson, Frank L. Fairchild, William Banning, Lucian P. Holbrook and C. A. Merriman, as incorporators. The present (1911) officers are: John W. Ewalt, president; A. R. Sipe, vice-president; S. H. Israel, treasurer; B. M. Allen, secretary; R. M. Greer, attorney. Of the original board of directors, only F. L. Fairchild and William Banning survive on the board. This institution has helped along and provided means with which to erect more than a thousand residences in Mt. Vernon, a record to be proud of.

The Citizens Building, Loan & Savings Association of Mt. Vernon was organized in July, 1907, with a capital of $300,000, same as now carried on with. Their offices are over the First National Bank and the present officers are: William H. Smith, president; W. A. Hosack, secretary; William Welsh, treasurer; Thomas Canning, vice-president.

CHAPTER XX.

CITY OF MOUNT VERNON.

There were three towns "having a local habitation" in Knox county prior to its organization, Clinton, Mt. Vernon and Fredericktown, none of which had advanced very far towards being places of importance. Clinton was laid out by Samuel H. Smith, in 1804; Mt. Vernon in 1805 by Messrs. Benjamin Butler, Thomas B. Patterson and Joseph Walker, and Fredericktown in 1807, by John Kerr, who named the place "Frederick," after his old home in Maryland.

Mt. Vernon, as has been observed in previous chapters, became the county seat, first by the organizing act of the Legislature as a "temporary seat of justice" and February 9, 1908, commissioners were appointed to locate a permanent county seat, and, as has been shown, Mt. Vernon won out as against Clinton, the only real competitor.

One of the early settlers having emigrated from Virginia and loved the name of Mount Vernon, where the remains of George Washington were entombed, at his suggestion this place in the wilds of Ohio received the same name, and that without much opposition, for who in all broad America could object to it or furnish a more appropriate name for the county seat town of Knox county?

The present beautiful scenes in and about Mt. Vernon are, indeed, in marked contrast to the scenes of 1805, when the entire tract of land was covered with a dense forest, with the waters of Owl creek flowing peacefully on toward the far-off sea, through the channel of the majestic Kokosing river, with which it forms junction within the limits of the city. All was wild and wilderness-like to the eyes of the few pioneers. Today there are but few, if any, cities within the borders of Ohio that surpass Mt. Vernon for its beauty and the enchanting panorama of its environments, viewing the scenes from any given direction.

The forests have all disappeared; the streets, which are paved, are broad and beautified by shade trees; the residences are of the most modern, imposing style of architecture and its people are prosperous and happy.

After the question of Mt. Vernon being the permanent county seat was settled, Clinton began to wane. Mt. Vernon went ahead, while Clinton con-

tinued but a few years longer as a place of business, and after the departure of its chief worker to other parts its people moved to Mt. Vernon, Fredericktown and elsewhere, and not one of the old inhabitants remained in 1876 to tell the story how nobly the first settlers there had fought, but failed, to win the prize, and were it not now for historic pages and old musty, dusty newspaper files, its history would be forever lost.

EARLY IMPROVEMENTS AT MT. VERNON.

In 1813 there were in the village but few houses on what is now busy Main street. The greater part of the place was on West Gambier street, between Main street and the railroad. Here the business of the town was carried on, and way down near the street's end lived Joseph Walker, in a large two-story, yellow painted frame house, the finest in town. The school house was the first brick building in Mt. Vernon. It stood on Mulberry street, southeast of the present high school. N. N. Hill related about how he made sugar one spring in the lower part of town, there being then quite a sugar grove in the lower part of what is now Mt. Vernon city.

The first tavern, Benjamin Butler's, stood near the corner of Gambier and Main streets and during the war of 1812 this building was turned into a block-house and made a place of safety from invasions of Indians, should any appear on the scene. After the war ended it was resumed as a hotel and was known as "the war office," for there had been so many fights there between townsmen and strangers.

The old Indian chief, Armstrong, from Greentown, frequently came here and as frequently imbibed too freely and became beastly drunk on not a few occasions. Once while Abe Emmett was drilling his company of militia, Armstrong greatly annoyed them, and after telling him many times to keep out of the way of the men, Emmett finally knocked the chief down. It had its desired effect, but the Indian never forgot it. Sometime afterwards, Armstrong, accompanied by three other Indians, met Emmett and Riverius Newell in the woods, when Armstrong asked, "Is your name Emmis?" "Yes, sir, my name is Emmett." "What for you fight Indian?" said the old chief. "Because you kept getting in my way." "You fight Indian now?" said the chief, making a motion to draw his tomahawk. "Yes!" replied Emmett, with an oath, and immediately drew his tomahawk, while Newell cocked his gun and brought it to bear upon one of the other Indians. This determined attitude not being relished by the Indians, a truce was called and the parties separated.

When Butler moved to his farm his tavern passed to other hands, and among the landlords who succeeded him are now recalled David Ash and John

Davidson, both Marylanders. Ash was very much of a gentleman and continued to conduct the hotel for a number of years.

The second tavern in town was a log house on Main street near where in later years stood the N. N. Hill brick business house. John Haron was proprietor. He turned his hotel over to his son-in-law, Gottlieb Zimmerman. The sign boards of these pioneer inns, or taverns, as generally styled, were extremely large and sought to contain some flashy, attractive name. This one carried the full-sized portrait of Gen. Anthony Wayne.

The third tavern was a frame building on Main street where Warner Miller kept a store many years. It was two stories high and painted white and was called the Green Tree Tavern, having a green tree painted on its huge sign which swung in front, creaking in the wind. This hotel was kept by Mordecai Vore, who sold it to Judge Eli Miller, who sold to Charles Timberlake. Constance Barney came next to conduct this inn, and also ran the first stage line from Mt. Vernon to Sandusky. Others were landlords there, but all have long since gone from earth.

The first brick hotel in Mt. Vernon was built by T. W. Rogers, who occupied it some years as a private residence, then changed it to a hotel. It became very popular. Its first landlord was Killin Winne. It had been preceded by a frame building. This hotel stood on the southwest corner of Main street and the public square. Later A. Wolfe erected his large business block on this lot.

In 1840 the "Lybrand House" was erected on the west side of Main, between Front and Gambier streets; in 1880 this was owned by Jerome Rowley, but changed hands often.

The Curtis House, on the southeast corner of the square, was erected in 1876 by Henry B. Curtis and it is now (1911) still the leading commercial hotel of Mt. Vernon.

Mt. Vernon was provided with its first illuminating gas by the organizing of a company in 1857, the incorporators being John Ramsey, Judge Eli Miller, Henry B. Curtis and others. The capital stock was thirty-five thousand dollars. About 1858, N. H. Hill and Columbus Delano purchased a controlling interest and eight miles of piping was laid for the use of the city. This was artificial gas, and was done away with when natural gas was piped into the city.

A postoffice was established in 1810 and Gilman Bryant was appointed postmaster. Gilman Bryant, the postmaster just mentioned, also conducted the first store here. It was located on Main and Gambier streets, on lots later occupied by the Mead store building. Bryant and Dr. Burr were the two earliest merchants and were prominent citizens in the laying of the founda-

tion stones to Mt. Vernon's future prosperity. At that day the larger portion of the eastern part of the city was in thick hazel brush and timber. There were not to exceed a dozen houses on Main street, north from the public square. About this time the merchants here were summed up as follows: Burr & Bryant, John Moody, Daniel S. Norton, Eli Miller, Samuel Mott, J. B. Rogers and Anthony Banning. All did an excellent business, but nearly all was carried on by an exchange plan, there being but little money in the country. Gilman Bryant was later opposite the Knox County Bank's old stand, under the Curtis house, and below Bryant were three or four stores.

In the spring of 1814 Dr. Burge offered his services as physician and had a flaming notice in the *Ohio Register,* the pioneer newspaper here.

The newspaper in 1814 carried this notice: "Two hundred bushels of wheat, to be delivered at William Douglas' mill, during the month of August next."

August, 1814, James Selby and Samuel Selby advertise themselves as the first hatters in the new town.

Robert Irvine opened a drug store in Mt. Vernon in June, 1815.

Miss Fulton started the first millinery shop here in May, 1816, at H. Curtis', second door from the old court house.

The "Traveler's Rest," a hotel, was opened in 1816 and flourished several years.

In July, 1816, there was an attempt to incorporate Mt. Vernon through petitioning the Legislature at its next session. Nothing ever came of this effort to put on city style.

In 1817 there were but twenty-two chartered banks in Ohio and the Owl Creek Bank of Mt. Vernon (unchartered) was running at that date.

July 4, 1814, at the ending months of the war of 1812-14, the war spirit was high. The flag of our country ("Old Glory") was raised near pioneer Zebulon Ashley's residence, on a liberty pole sixty-eight feet in height. A grand Fourth of July celebration was held and twenty toasts were drank, all of which partook of the military spirit of those days.

Mt. Vernon was originally platted and filed for record July 16, 1805, by Messrs. Butler, Patterson and Bell. Fifty-five years later (1860) the reports show the city had sixty-one industrial institutions established and the value of products for that year amounted to $704,500. Its equalized assessed valuation was then (according to the state board) $723,329, which only included its town lot property. The population had grown from a mere handful in 1805, to 4,147 in 1860. It was at that date divided into four wards. The number of colored people was then forty-six. It is now three hundred.

The Clinton faction, who had lost out in the county-seat contest in 1808, undertook to have the seat of justice relocated and took the matter to the Legislature, but all to no purpose—the work of the locating commissioners was counted valid, notwithstanding some questionable things connected therewith, as some of the community believed.

One of the Mt. Vernon townsite proprietors, or promulgators, as well as a county-seat contest fighter, also had the distinction of being the father of the first white child born on the plat; it was his son, Joseph Butler, born October 26, 1806. The father, Benjamin Butler, died at New Castle, Ohio, in 1887, aged ninety-six years, while the son, it is believed, died at the same place in the eighties.

Of the many changes in the streets and the surface of the same, with the passing of the years, let it be known that in an early day the public square was sadly turned up toward the setting sun. On the east side of Main street it had been taken off about twenty feet. On the west side, where the town cistern was constructed in 1880, it was filled up fully fifteen feet. About 1879 when workmen were digging a pit for coal, they cut through no less than three distinct sidewalks, the first one being met with no less than three feet below the surface. When Gilman Bryant built the old market house, in 1832, his contract was to fill in twelve feet before he laid the pavement. This only gives the present generation an idea that the changes have been great since Mt. Vernon was first platted and the contrast is marked between the old city and that of today, with its beautified streets and paved alleys and parked public square, with its ever-flowing fountain of sparkling water, its two drinking fountains and the imposing soldiers' monument in the center of the square.

In 1832 a market house was built for the town by Gilman Bryant. It stood near the old court house at the square and served many years.

POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

A postoffice was established at Mt. Vernon and Gilman Bryant appointed postmaster December 9, 1809. The office was kept in the original store of the town, that of Mr. Bryant's. His store stood at the southwest corner of Gambier and Main streets, on the lots for many years occupied by the Mead store. At that day it was very swampy and muddy at that point, hence the building stood on piling many years and these stilts or piling timbers were about six feet above the common level of the streets. Bryant kept the office until 1818. The next location for the office was at the corner of Main and Vine streets, or rather one door to the north of that number, the national bank now being on the corner lot, just to the south of where the office stood.

The many changes in location being immaterial to this generation, it may be recorded that the office was removed to its present place in Masonic Temple building, in September, 1897.

The sixth postmaster appointed was Benjamin F. Smith, who was chosen by the people, who petitioned the department, after the following exciting contest: A wire was stretched between two trees, quite high, and the man who could throw a coon's tail over the wire was considered qualified for the office of postmaster at Mt. Vernon. A man named Jones was the first to throw the coon's tail over the wire; he accomplished the feat by buying a few shot of a neighbor, and attaching them to the tail, thus giving it weight. Jones did not care for the office, but gave it over to his friend, Benjamin F. Smith, the son of James Smith, a Methodist preacher and justice of the peace for many years. It may be said that the postoffice was kept in the near neighborhood of the corner of Vine and Main streets for a half century.

The subjoined is a list of all postmasters having served in this postoffice, the same having been carefully compiled and verified by the department at Washington, by William Silcott, a local historian of accurate and painstaking methods, who has materially aided in various ways in the compilation of this work:

Gilman Bryant, appointed December, 1809, served eight years; Alexander Elliott, appointed January, 1818, served six years, ten months; James McGibney, appointed November, 1824, served three years; Eli Miller, appointed December 27, 1827, served three years, seven months; Isaac Hadley, appointed August, 1831, served nine years, eleven months; Benjamin F. Smith, appointed July, 1841, served two years and two months; William H. Whitton, appointed September, 1843, served four years, six months; Daniel McDowell, appointed April, 1848, served eleven months; Johnston Elliott, appointed March, 1849, served four years; Frederick J. Zimmerman, appointed March, 1853, served four years; William J. Morton, appointed April, 1857, served three years and eleven months; C. Sherman Pile, appointed March, 1861, served five years, four months; William H. Mefford, appointed August, 1862, served eight months; Maria L. Hood, appointed May, 1867, served two years; Noah Boynton, appointed May, 1869, served four years, ten months; George B. White, appointed April, 1874, served eight years, one month; John G. Stevenson, appointed May, 1882, served four years, two months; John D. Thompson, appointed July, 1886, served three years, four months; James Israel, appointed December, 1889, served four years; Charles E. Critchfield, appointed January, 1894, served four years; George E. Canning, appointed February 5, 1898, served ten years, three months; Sheridan G. Dowds, appointed May 17, 1908, still serving.

The above shows that the average length of time which the postmasters in Mt. Vernon have held the office is four years, four months and sixteen days.

Rates of postage were then as follows: On single letters, for any distance not exceeding thirty miles, six cents; over thirty, and not over eighty miles, ten cents; over eighty and not over one hundred and fifty, twelve and one-half cents; over four hundred miles, twenty-five cents. This was from 1809 to about 1840, then a trifle lower.

Mt. Vernon was made a free delivery station among the Ohio postoffices on March 1, 1891. The first carriers were Robert F. Blythe, W. D. Bell and Ed C. Mahaffey. There are now seven carriers, as follows: Ed C. Mahaffey, W. D. Bell, Guy H. Stimmel, Fred S. Craig, H. H Hildebrand, Clarence W. Kost and Edison J. Breece.

The balance of the office force in the autumn of 1911 were the following persons: Sheridan G. Dowds, postmaster; Charles C. Dowds, assistant postmaster; R. Melvin Davis, postal money savings and money order departments; Alfred C. Coile, general delivery; Sumner S. Pierce, mailing division; John C. Wood, same; Noble E. Weir, city distributer; Frank P. Haymes, mail messenger.

There are now five mails each way by rail daily. Amount of business transacted, other than money order business, in the year ending June 30, 1911, was twenty-seven thousand dollars. The postal savings deposit system went into effect here July 15, 1911. The office has had no defaulters or robberies.

There are now eight rural routes from Mt. Vernon office. The first four were installed November 15, 1900; the average route's length is twenty-five miles.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

Mt. Vernon was made a "town" incorporation by act of the Legislature, dated February 26, 1845, the same being entitled: "An Act to Incorporate the Town of Mt. Vernon, in Knox County." The only special provisions of such legislative act were the following: "That all grounds hereafter laid out and recorded as town lots, or additions to said town by name or otherwise, if contiguous thereto, shall, from the time of being recorded, be included within the corporate limits of said town and constitute a part thereof."

The same act also divided the town into five wards and prescribed the manner of holding the first election and named the offices to be filled.

Eight years later, 1853, the Legislature enabled the town to become a "city of the second class."

In 1870 the city council passed an ordinance, defining and establishing the corporate limits of the city of Mt. Vernon.

With the completion of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark railroad, now known as the Baltimore & Ohio road, the city took to itself new life; several additions were made to the platting, especially was this made necessary by the building to the city of the other railway, the Cleveland, Mount Vernon & Columbus (now Pennsylvania system).

But long years before that Mt. Vernon had a village (borough) government, with its mayor, recorder and a board of trustees. This village government, under the then existing laws of Ohio, was established February 22, 1830, but the author regrets to state that the records for all the years of the "village," as well as the "town" governments, were in some manner mislaid or destroyed, hence but little is to be learned of the earliest movements as village and town between the years 1830 and 1845, other than who some of its officers were.

The following is supposed to be an accurate list of the mayors and marshals of Mt. Vernon for all years to 1911:

MAYORS AND MARSHALS OF MT. VERNON.

Mayors.	Marshals.
1830—Samuel Mott.	
1831—William P. Burgess.	
1832—William P. Burgess.	
1833—S. W. Hildreth.	
1834—John W. Warden.	
1835—S. W. Hildreth.	
1836—Henry B. Curtis.	
1837—Henry B. Curtis.	
1838—Johnson Elliott.	
1839—Elliott and Smith.	
1840—Benjamin F. Smith.	
1841—Truman Ward.	John Phifer.
1842—Truman Ward.	John Phifer.
1843—Truman Ward.	John Phifer.
1844—Isaac Davis.	John Phifer.
1845—Isaac Davis.	Clark L. Bennett.
1846—Jacob B. Brown.	Clark L. Bennett.
1847—Jacob B. Brown.	Clark L. Bennett.
1848—C. P. Buckingham.	Clark L. Bennett.

1849—John S. Davis.	Abraham Emmett.
1850—John S. Davis.	Joseph H. Martin.
1851—John S. Davis.	Russell Crandall.
1852—Joseph W. Vance.	Squire McDonald.
1853—E. S. S. Rouse.	Jacob Cable.
1854—Jacob B. Brown.	Jacob Cable.
1855—R. Lockwood.	H. K. Robinson.
1856—Thompson Cooper.	H. K. Robinson.
1857—Thompson Cooper.	Thomas S. Jacobs.
1858—Thompson Cooper.	Charles B. Church.
1859—Thompson Cooper.	Ephraim Hogle et al.
1860—Thompson Cooper.	Timothy Bartlett.
1861—Thompson Cooper.	Johnson and Axtell.
1862—Thompson Cooper and son William.	George W. Steele.
1863—William C. Cooper.	Calvin Magers.
1864—Edmund V. Brent.	Calvin Magers.
1865—Edmund V. Brent.	Calvin Magers.
1866—Edmund V. Brent.	Allen Ingram.
1867—John S. Davis.	Calvin Magers.
1868—John S. Davis.	Calvin Magers.
1869—John S. Davis.	Calvin Magers.
1870—John S. Davis.	Calvin Magers.
1871—John S. Davis.	John A. Mitchell.
1872—John S. Davis.	John A. Mitchell.
1873—John S. Davis.	Calvin Magers.
1874—Thomas P. Frederick.	Calvin Magers.
1875—Thomas P. Frederick.	Calvin Magers.
1876—Thomas P. Frederick.	Calvin Magers.
1877—Thomas P. Frederick.	Calvin Magers.
1878—William Burr Brown.	Calvin Magers.
1879—William Burr Brown.	Calvin Magers.
1880—William Burr Brown.	Calvin Magers.
1881—William Burr Brown.	Calvin Magers.
1882—John D. Thompson.	Calvin Magers.
1883—John D. Thompson.	Henry Copper.
1884—William C. Culbertson.	Henry Copper.
1885—William C. Culbertson.	Henry Copper.
1886—William C. Culbertson.	Henry Copper.
1887—William Burr Brown.	Robert Blythe.

1888—William Burr Brown.	Robert Blythe.
1889—William Burr Brown.	Robert Blythe.
1890—Charles E. McManis.	Robert Blythe.
1891—Charles E. McManis.	Leroy Cochran.
1892—Charles E. McManis.	Leroy Cochran.
1893—Charles E. McManis.	Josiah G. Bell.
1894—Charles F. Colville.	Josiah G. Bell.
1895—Charles F. Colville.	Josiah G. Bell.
1896—Leroy G. Hunt.	Josiah G. Bell.
1897—Leroy G. Hunt.	Josiah G. Bell.
1898—Leroy G. Hunt.	Josiah G. Bell.
1899—Leroy G. Hunt.	William J. Dennis.
1900—George S. Harter.	William J. Dennis.
1901—George S. Harter.	William J. Dennis.
1902—Orren Peppleton.	William J. Dennis.
1903—Samuel R. Gotshall.	Lawrence Dermody.
1904—Samuel R. Gotshall.	Lawrence Dermody.
1905—Samuel R. Gotshall.	Lawrence Dermody.
1906—William H. Clarke.	Lawrence Dermody.
1907—William H. Smith.	Lawrence Dermody.
1908—William H. Smith.	
1909—Charles A. Mitchell.	
1910—Charles A. Mitchell.	
1911—Charles A. Mitchell.	

The officers at the head of the city government in 1911 were: Charles A. Mitchell, mayor; Stephen J. Dorgan, auditor; Howard C. Gates, treasurer; James L. Leonard, solicitor; Rollin R. McIntire, clerk; Charles M. Fairchild, director of public service; A. F. Stauffer, director of public safety; chief of police, Rollin S. Clements. The city council is made up as follows: President, Edward Dever; members, Charles K. Salisbury, Fred G. Taylor, Fred H. Farrison, William Appleton, Sr., Jacob Dubinsky, John D. Weaver and Robert L. Cole.

WATER WORKS, PAVING, ETC.

The first attempt at supplying the city of Mt. Vernon with a water supply was in 1881, in the spring of which year, on April 18th, occurred a disastrous fire which destroyed the warerooms and a large amount of property of one of the leading industries, others narrowly escaping. Immediately the

better class of business men circulated and had signed a petition which was forwarded to the state Legislature asking for a special charter by which the city might obtain water works. At the time Hon. Lecky Harper was in the Senate, while Hon. William M. Koons was in the House. The bill presented became a law April 19, 1881. The provisions of the act were that not more than fifty thousand dollars should be issued in bonds for such purpose, the same not to run longer than twenty years, and not more than four mills per annum was to be raised by tax levy. The bond issue was made on August 29, 1881, for fifty thousand dollars. The matter of securing a suitable supply of pure water was no small problem, and this caused much discussion and the work was delayed some by reason of this question and difference of opinion on the part of the city council, which after several tests in different sections settled on the present, well known and beautiful site for the water works plant, coupling with it the idea of what is now known as Riverside Park. The matter of water supply being decided, it was then easy to locate the stand-pipe, which is located on the highest part of the city in Mound cemetery, one hundred and eighty feet above the level of the floor in the power house.

The actual building commenced March 20, 1882, and on June 30th the same year, one hundred and two days later, the work was finished and water let into about five miles of mains. Collin W. Koons, engineer of the fire department, acted as construction superintendent. This system was put in commission largely for fire protection, but soon the people clamored for more water for domestic uses and the city then secured another special act by which twenty-eight thousand dollars more in bonds were issued at six per cent., the Knox County Savings Bank taking the bonds. The first officers of the water works were C. W. Koons, superintendent; Nathaniel McGiffin, secretary; Jacob Gaines, engineer.

The power house and pumping plant is located on West High street, near the banks of Kokosing river, and there a system of wells go down to living water, filtered through the white gravel found at that point. The original two wells were eight feet in diameter and with the conduit gave a daily capacity of one million five hundred thousand gallons.

The system has been materially changed for the better, both in capacity and up-to-date equipment. There are now the following wells of never-failing pure water: One dug well, fourteen feet deep by twelve feet in diameter; thirty-five two-inch artesian wells, eight four-inch and two six-inches in diameter. Direct pressure and gravity is the force now employed, amounting to about ninety-five pounds per square inch. The total pumping capacity is four and a fourth millions gallons daily. The standpipe capacity is 210,000

gallons. Average daily consumption is a million and a fourth gallons. Number of consumers, sixteen hundred. The works supply for the public good seven horse troughs, four fountains and twelve sewer flush tanks.

The fire department is in connection, the fire chief now being the superintendent of the water works, and he is assisted by four paid firemen. The city building, a two-story structure on Gay street, has engine and hose rooms, teams and two thousand nine hundred feet of workable hose. The fire department is sadly lacking in strength and organization.

The total cost of the water works has been about one hundred and eighteen thousand dollars. The present superintendent is U. G. Pickard.

STREET PAVING.

The last report made to the state shows the city has sixty miles of paved streets, thirty of brick and thirty of gravel. But few cities have as good streets and care for the same as well, especially in the business district. Better outskirt roads and streets are needed, in order to comfortably get to and from the public institutions and factories.

At the public square there stands a large ornamental fountain, many beautiful flowers and the county soldiers' monument, erected in 1877.

POPULATION OF THE CITY.

In 1820 Mt. Vernon had only a few buildings made of brick and the population was but a few score of souls; in 1826 it had eighty dwellings, a printing office, a brick court house and jail, a merchant mill, a saw mill, a cotton factory and within six miles nine grist mills and saw mills and three carding machines. In 1830 the federal census placed the population at 500; in 1870 it had grown to be a city of 4,876; in 1880 it had reached 5,249; in 1890 it was 6,027; in 1900 it was 6,633 and in 1910 it was placed at 9,087, about equally divided between the four wards of the incorporated city.

In 1880 it was found by actual count and the taking of vital statistics that Mt. Vernon had within her borders fifty men and women who had an average age of eighty-three and two-thirds years. The oldest of this number (all over eighty) was Mrs. Sarah Calkins, aged ninety-five years, while the youngest of this fifty was eighty years and some days of age—really quite a record for longevity, and this record has been kept good to the present date, it is believed, for there are many over the four score mark here today and some past ninety.

STREET RAILWAY.

Mt. Vernon never had a horse car line, but in July, 1892, it passed an ordinance granting a franchise to Howard Harper and John Short to build and maintain an electric railway system in the city. The line was constructed and has been in use ever since, but it has changed owners several times, it now being largely owned by capital outside of the county. It has several miles of track, extending as far as Riverside Park on the west and as far as Hiawatha Park on the east of the city; also to East Vernon. Its fare is regulated by franchise to be not in excess of five cents, with usual transfers. The speed limit was also named in ordinance to be not faster than ten miles per hour on its extensions. The last franchise was granted for twenty-five years in March, 1907. The limit was fixed as to time of making trips, which stipulates that they must run cars as frequent as twenty minutes, each way. This company runs its cars to both depots and to both of the parks, one of which—Hiawatha—it controls itself.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT.

Mt. Vernon was first supplied with electric lighting facilities under the ordinance passed July 23, 1888, eight years after the invention of such a system of lighting. The Schuyler Electric Company, of Middletown, Connecticut, was granted a franchise to put in commission such a lighting plant. It was placed in working order October 1, 1888. The company was, in 1889, changed to that of the Mt. Vernon Electric Light and Power Company and later was consolidated with the street railway company and it is so operated at this date.

MOUND VIEW CEMETERY.

The first burying ground in the city was where now stands the third ward school buildings. It contained about three acres of land and was used until Mound View cemetery was established by the city about 1834, to the north of the city proper. This has come to be one of the finest-kept grounds in this section of Ohio. A very accurate system of records are kept of lot owners and burials on the same. Many of the bodies first buried at the pioneer grave yard were removed to the new grounds, while many others were allowed to remain where buried by the hands of pioneers. In excavating for street and building purposes many years ago, several of the caskets were dug or plowed out of their place. At Mound View cemetery, which was

named on account of the large, well-preserved Indian or Mound-Builders work at that point, are numerous fine monuments and the grounds are kept in excellent condition. Mr. Frederick, the present sexton, has been in charge many years, and takes delight in keeping all in harmony with the sense of sacredness which should always attach to these last resting places of the dead. Many soldiers of the various wars are here sleeping their last sleep, in grounds where hundreds, if not thousands, of years before were buried people of a race of which we now know but little.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

It may be of interest here to mention some of the numerous literary societies that have existed in Mt. Vernon, especially in the long-ago days, before theatres and clubs were monopolizing the thoughts of people generally, as they are in these, the first days of the twentieth century. Long before men and women had an opportunity to take car and automobile rides, or talk news and gossip over the telephone lines, they really required some social functions, and wisely the early day people here, the better element, took to putting on plays and forming literary societies which allowed them to while away many an otherwise dull, wintry night.

The first of such literary societies was the Polemic Society in 1815. This lasted for two seasons and was turned into the Thespian Society, which was sustained many years. Money making was not thought of in these societies and lawyers, doctors, merchants and others took part. The exhibitions were usually at the court house or at the Golden Swan inn.

The Mt. Vernon Literary Society was formed in 1816, having among its brilliant members Joseph Brown, Hosmer Curtis, R. D. Moore, Gilman Bryant, Timothy Burr, Daniel S. Borton, Samuel Mott and Henry B. Curtis. It had a goodly number of standard works, which were finally distributed among its members when the society was abandoned.

Another literary society of the same name was formed in 1821-22 by a number of young bachelors, and survived a number of years, until some were married and had family duties and cares to attend to, while others removed.

The Mt. Vernon Lyceum was formed in 1830 and was well sustained for some years. In the winter of 1833-4 it was incorporated under the state laws. This continued the longest of any of these literary societies and did not disband entirely until 1842. Literary essays, orations and discussions were the chief entertainments. It was this society that collected a good library of several hundred volumes.

In 1830 a Dramatic Association was formed and continued until 1840. In 1834 a Mechanic's Society was formed, which continued until 1840, and this was supported by many of the better class of mechanics of Mt. Vernon.

In 1839, the Franklin Society was organized for mental improvement; this lasted about four years.

In December, 1849, several gentlemen of Mt. Vernon set about the formation of an historical society for Knox county, and in 1850 a constitution was drawn up and signed by "thirty-two gentlemen." It appears that nothing ever materialized in this connection, save the constitution and a long list of resolutions and endless numbers of names.

In 1856 Rev. Dr. Muenscher formed a new Mt. Vernon Library Society. This continued in existence until sometime in 1864, and then went down, as did many like societies, during the Civil-war period.

Another amateur dramatic association was formed in 1856 by Dr. T. Eugene Clark and others, it being styled the Atheneum. This prospered for two seasons.

In 1874 the young ladies and gentlemen of the city gave several praiseworthy entertainments in dramatic style, one play being the "Quiet Family;" another being "Down by the Sea," and another "Raising the Wind." In 1876, the same society presented the "Honeymoon," which took well and as it was for raising funds for the erection of the soldiers' monument in the public square, a copy of the play, the cast, etc., were placed in the box beneath the monument.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The present public library at Mt. Vernon is not an old institution, but followed several attempts at a much earlier period. As early as 1816 the Mt. Vernon Literary Society commenced the collection of volumes for a library, but when that society disbanded the books were divided among the various stockholders of the society.

In 1830 the Mt. Vernon Lyceum was organized, as has been mentioned before in this chapter. It was incorporated in 1834 and existed many years, during which time it also established a very good library, consisting of several hundred volumes.

In 1856 Rev. Dr. Muenscher formed a new Mt. Vernon Library Society and this existed and was quite successful until 1864.

Other attempts were made at subscription libraries down to April 23, 1884, when it appears there was appointed a library committee by the city council, which incorporation had acquired the old library by donation. This

committee was made up of Messrs. Fairchild, Ewalt, McIntire, Holbrook, Larimore and Curtis, with Mr. Fairchild as its president and H. L. Curtis as its secretary. The old United Presbyterian church, at the corner of Sugar and North Main streets, had been purchased and remodeled into the present-day public library building. The minutes show that in December, 1887, Mrs. J. E. Dickson, of Elyria, Ohio, was employed to catalogue the books on hand and in June, 1888, Miss Jennie E. Colville was engaged as librarian at forty dollars per month. The cost of the building and fixtures up to February, 1888, had been five thousand five hundred dollars and one thousand five hundred dollars had been spent for books, while many more came as gifts. In 1884, Hon. L. Harper donated his complete *Banner* file, of the newspapers of this name, from the time it started to 1884 and the same are held as a priceless gift to this day.

There was an informal opening of the library February 18, 1888, at which several speeches were made. The city council appropriates a certain amount each year for carrying on this library. The present librarian, who has served since June, 1908, is Miss Ethel M. Knapp.

HOME FOR THE AGED.

Among the good things accomplished by the Woman's Christian Association of Mt. Vernon was the establishing of a home for the aged, at the corner of Sugar and North Gay streets, in 1906, in the large brick residence originally owned by Charles Scribner. By gifts and subscriptions the work of caring for the aged ladies of the community has been carried forward. It has an endowment fund which now amounts to about seven thousand dollars, which will be increased until the home will be independent. The persons who may now enjoy this fine old folks home are required to pay into the institution the sum of five hundred dollars if residents of Knox county, and one thousand dollars if from abroad. Under seventy years of age ladies are admitted for the sum of six hundred dollars. These amounts carry with them the pledge of the home to care for them throughout life. Of the ten ladies now making this their home, one is eighty-eight, while the youngest is fifty-five years of age.

A few years since an addition was made to the original building. The present competent matron is Mrs. A. L. Amadon, who commenced in April, 1910.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This is a new institution for Mt. Vernon. Several clubs and other attempts at caring for the young men had been experimented with in the city,

but not until the present Young Men's Christian Association took the field in hand and erected a fine, massive brick building on North Main street, in 1908, which was dedicated March 1, 1909, were the attempts worth mention in history. Four hundred and fifty men and boys became members and entered heartily into the work. The building is an ornament to the city and will long stand as a befitting monument to its builders. The upper floors of the building have a number of dormitory rooms that are well filled by young men who are glad to rent in so fine a building, surrounded by such good influences. The reading room and gymnasium are winners in this day and age. At present there are four hundred and fifty young men and boys connected with the work of the association, which is an increase of one hundred in the last year.

The present board of trustees is composed as follows: Wilmot Sperry, A. R. Sipe, Silas Parr, H. S. Campbell, James Israel and E. O. Arnold.

INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Mt. Vernon has been prominent in the matter of supporting fire insurance, as well as some life insurance companies. The Knox County Mutual Insurance Company was incorporated by special act of the Legislature, March 14, 1838. The first board of officers included C. P. Buckingham, president; Samuel A. Updegraff, secretary; E. G. Woodward, treasurer. In 1843 William Turner became secretary and for nearly half a century was the prominent figure in this successfully operated company.

In 1880 it reported a well secured capital of about one million dollars in premium notes and a cash surplus of fifty thousand dollars, thirty thousand of which was invested in United States four per cent bonds. Up to that date this company had paid losses amounting to over four hundred thousand dollars. To keep their policies well scattered and keep clear of extra hazardous risks was always the policy of this company.

This company is the second mutual company in Ohio and has stood the storms of all these sixty-four years, being one of the solid insurance companies in the Buckeye state today. It has one hundred and twenty-eight agencies in Ohio; ten thousand policy holders, carrying more than thirteen million dollars worth of face policies, and has paid one million, three hundred thousand dollars in losses since its organization. This company has been giving thirty per cent cheaper insurance than the old line cash policy system. Their present office building was erected in 1893 and is located at No. 110 High street, Mt. Vernon. The present president is W. A. Bounds, while the secretary and treasurer is H. H. Green. The nine directors are:

W. A. Bounds, William Bird, William K. Koons, William Banning, Sourin W. Alsdorf, Henry S. Jennings, Robert M. Greer, Banner M. Allen, H. H. Greer.

The Eagle Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated May 31, 1879, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars in premium notes. This company was organized largely through the efforts of J. J. Fultz, who became its secretary. In 1881 the record shows the officers to have been: David C. Montgomery, president; Gen. G. W. Morgan, vice-president; J. J. Fultz, secretary; John D. Thompson, treasurer; Hon. William C. Cooper, legal adviser, with John B. Castner, general agent. As long as Mr. Fultz was its manager it went forward well, but when it was taken over into other hands it soon went to the wall and a receiver wound up its affairs according to law. This occurred about 1881-82.

The Ohio Mutual Aid Association, an incorporated institution doing a mutual life insurance business, with offices at Mt. Vernon, began business after its incorporation in September, 1879, and at the end of the first year had a membership of nearly two thousand. Its officers were: Hon. John D. Thompson, president; Gen. G. W. Morgan, vice-president; J. J. Fultz, secretary and actuary; David C. Montgomery, treasurer, and S. C. Thompson, medical director.

This company, along with the fire insurance company known as the Eagle Mutual, went down in 1881-2 and was under the same management as that company, both having been established mainly by J. J. Fultz, and had it not been voted from his hands would be running today, as was acknowledged by General Morgan many years afterwards.

BUSINESS MEN OF SIXTY YEARS AGO.

It will doubtless be of interest to the present-day reader to know who had charge of the business interests of Mt. Vernon city in 1850, over three score years ago, hence the following has been expunged from a directory of that date:

The merchants those days were not usually classed off, but nearly all carried general stocks, there being few if any exclusive stores. The merchants were: R. C. Kirk & Company, D. Potwin & Company, William Beam, R. M. Brown & Son, Hugh Cooper & Company, A. N. Stoughton, Hill & Mills, A. E. Davidson, Jonathan Weaver, George B. Potwin, H. H. Curtis, D. S. Norton, Sr., Warden & Burr, James Blake, Horatio Miller, C. G. Bryant, L. B. Ward, Richard Ridgeley, Robert Irvine, James George, N. Updegraff, J. E. Woodbridge, E. C. Vore, James Hutchinson, Daniel

Axtell, J. W. Miller & Company, G. A. Jones & Company, J. A. Graff and Washington Hendricks.

The druggists were C. P. Buckingham & Company, M. Abernethy, H. M. Ramsey & Company, J. N. Lewis & Company.

Chair-makers, Daniel McFarland, Daniel McDowell, J. H. McFarland, Noah Hill, Joseph Jacobs, Raphael Pyne.

Silversmiths, J. B. Brown, C. H. Strieby, Joshua Hyde.

Foundry and machine works, Coopers & Clark, M. C. Furlong, Buckingham & Upton.

Iron and hardware dealers, John McCormick, Adam Weaver, Henry Rook & Company.

Cabinetmakers, Joseph H. Martin, James Relf, Daniel McDowell, Jacob Martin, Henderson & Weirick, Abraham Bolyer.

Butchers, James C. Irvine, Joseph Bechtol, Allen Beach, Sr., Allen J. Beach, Archie McFarland, Aaron Sharp.

Tanners, Hugh Oglevee, Sr., Harrison Stoatler, N. Williams, Sr., N. Williams, Jr., James McFarland, Lyman Hendricks.

Hatters, S. F. Voorhies, Meigs Campbell, William L. King, William B. Henderson.

Stage drivers, Russell Crandall, John W. Martin, George Keller, Otho Welshymer, William Wright and Jacob Styers.

Threshing machine manufacturers, M. C. Furlong and A. Baker.

Soap-boilers, Judge Larre (colored), Samuel Jackson (colored).

Clothiers, A. Wolff, G. W. Williams & Company.

Hotels, Lybrand house, Kenyon house, by George Winne; Mansion house, by David Kilgore; Ohio house, by Abraham Hughes; Franklin house, by C. F. Drake; Railroad house, by Douglas Harle; Indian Queen, by James Emery.

The Mt. Vernon Woolen Company, Henry B. Curtis, president, Norman N. Hill, secretary.

Newspapers, *Ohio Times*, William H. Cochran; *Banner*, William Dunbar and George W. Armstrong; *The Whig*, John W. White and E. A. Higgins.

Boot and shoe dealers, C. L. Manville, Miller & White, Weaver & Miller, G. B. Arnold, Justus B. Bell, S. S. Rouse, Jr.

Miscellaneous, B. B. Lippitt, book seller; E. T. Cohen, portrait painter; John W. White, telegraph operator; W. Robertson, chemist and fancy dyer; Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Sloan, female institute; J. A. Andrews, sash and blind manufacturer; Casper Fordney, gunsmith.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

From the earliest day Mt. Vernon has been a manufacturing place, though never boasting of being a great center of manufacturing. It has

with the passing years had numerous small plants, all doing a practical, paying business in the days in which they were operated. But of recent years the city may well boast of two immense industries, the bridge works, and the C. & G. Cooper Company, builders of all kinds of steam and gas engines. To introduce the reader to the great Cooper plant, located near the tracks of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the following lines written by Charles Cooper in September, 1874, are quoted.

The C. & G. Cooper Company was founded by Charles and Elias Cooper in the fall of 1833, when they erected the original foundry at Mt. Vernon, Ohio. The two brothers had been reared upon a farm purchased by their father in 1810, situated three miles south of Mt. Vernon. Seeking a wider field of activity than afforded by the parental farm, the brothers went to Zanesville, Ohio, in 1832, opened a coal mine there, and carried on a small coal business. The story of their return to Mt. Vernon and their first experiences in the foundry business is quaintly told in the words of Charles Cooper, written by him in September, 1874, as follows:

"The coal trade was followed with small success until the fall of 1833, and that summer I think I spent some of the 'bluest' days of my life. One day while sitting on the hill overlooking the town (Zanesville), with the 'blues' as seldom I have had, I saw the smoke curling up from the old Davis Foundry. They used, as all foundries did then, an oven or air furnace for smelting, with raw coal for fuel,—hence the smoke. I was soon upon my feet and made directly for that concern, and I have never had 'foundry' out of my mind since. We commenced immediately to make arrangements for building one. I sold one of my three horses for fifty dollars, and took one Brown's note payable in coal for that amount delivered at Zanesville. I sold that note to Cose & Company, paper mill men, and took their note for same payable in paper at wholesale. This note I took to Granville, Licking county, and traded to P. A. Taylor & Company, blast furnace men, for the bottom and staves for our first cupola to melt iron in. We moved from Zanesville here some time in November, hauling all we had on two wagons. The moulding house was up, and the winter was spent in getting the horse-power and cupola and other matters ready. The horse-power was a primitive affair. There was a large wooden upright shaft, on the upper end of which was a bevel gear wheel, teeth and all of wood, no iron but the bolts. Think the pinion, too, was all of wood. You can now find the wheel in the bottom of the wall that is near the large brick chimney. It was used for a curb to build the wall on. We made the first melt late in April, or early in May. We broke and carried up the iron, washed the ladles and charged the furnace all by hand. It took all the afternoon to make from five hundred to seven hundred pounds of castings.

We worked with the horse-power until the fall of 1836, when we installed a small engine. We could now melt one thousand five hundred to two thousand pounds in one afternoon. We worked along this way for some little time. The year 1838 was a hard year after the panic of 1837, and all this time we were struggling to buy iron to keep the works going. We could borrow but little money, and that at three per cent interest per month, but by hard work we got to going somewhat well again in 1839."

In the early fifties the construction of many railways in Ohio tempted this company to build locomotives, which they made in an up-to-date manner, but by reason of the panic of 1857 several of the roads failed, causing hard times in the Cooper shops, but, like the panic before, they weathered the storm and came out unscathed. They built the first locomotive made west of the Alleghany mountains.

By death and withdrawal there were many changes in the members of the company, all of the old stock of Coopers having long since passed from the activities of this life, but "while the workmen fall the work goes on." Charles Cooper, co-founder, died in 1901, aged ninety-two years.

This company made the first successful traction engines in 1875 and manufactured and sold one hundred of these engines. They increased their capacity until they made five hundred per year. In 1886 they turned their attention especially to making the Corliss engine and have shipped many to distant lands, including Africa, Japan, England and Germany. During their seventy-eight years of existence they have installed and utilized many of the great power-producing inmprovements of this age and are still at the head with late improvements.

The officers of the company are F. L. Fairchild, president; C. G. Cooper, secretary; D. B. Kirk, treasurer; E. H. Fairfield, assistant treasurer, and B. B. Williams, assistant secretary. The five executive officers, who also constitute the board of directors, are the principal stockholders, and are all actively engaged in the management of the business. J. H. Debes, son of J. C. Debes, is present head of the mechanical engineering department. Five hundred men are usually employed in these engine works. The firm was incorporated under the Ohio laws in 1895 with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars.

The Cooper Manufacturing Company, foot of Main street, as shown in accounts given of it in 1880, was the successor of the old Kokosing Iron Works, originally established in 1849. It underwent many changes in management and ownership and in 1875 became known as the Cooper Manufacturing Company, with John Cooper, president, and Nevil Whiteside, secretary. They made a specialty of all kinds of engines, mill machinery and foundry work. Engines were there produced of the light and heavy varieties, running from four to

four hundred horse power. They also made "Cooper's combined grain steamers and heaters," patent spring grist mills of portable type. As early as 1872 this firm shipped one of their portable steam engines and saw mills to Japan, via San Francisco, and a few years before the company then operating this plant shipped a threshing machine to Australia. In 1872 they built two iron light-houses for the government. These weighed over three hundred tons each and were sent to the southern coast. In 1881 they sent another iron light-house to Paris Island, off the coast of South Carolina. For the United States patent office they also made a large metal case for safe keeping of valuable models, etc. After several changes of management this industry failed and went out of business, the foundry section being taken over by Mr. Cooper, and finally the plant was shut down and the works removed.

In the line of furniture manufacturing on a large scale, Banning & Willis began operations here in 1872. Their building was at first a brick structure, fifty-two by one hundred and thirty-two feet and more than three stories high. Forty men were employed in this factory.

McCormick & McDowell also operated a large furniture factory in 1880 on West Vine street, where a large force of skilled workmen were employed the year round.

The linseed oil factory was a thing of interest and value to the city thirty years ago. It was established at West Gambier and Norton streets by Henry Johnson, who was succeeded by Johnson & Israel in 1870. It was thirty by one hundred and twenty-five feet in size. They had immense warehouses both here and at Howard station, fifteen miles to the west. The products made were raw linseed oil, oil cake and oil meal, used by farmers and stock growers the country over. A business of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year was transacted.

The Mt. Vernon Bridge Company, that has come to be a leading industry of the city and known from one end of the continent to the other, was incorporated about 1880 for the building of wrought iron bridges. It started with a forty thousand dollar capital and has grown to be a great bridge building concern, making all types of iron and steel structures for wagon and railroad bridges.

Really the first company that operated on these grounds went into the hands of a receiver about 1897 and wound up its business. That was, in fact, a West Virginia company, and named the Mt. Vernon Bridge Works. James Westwater purchased the old plant, and in September, 1897, a new concern was granted a charter by the state of Ohio, known as the Mt. Vernon Bridge Company, having a capital of sixty thousand dollars. In October, 1900, the present company was incorporated with a capital of one hundred thousand

dollars, which in December, 1905, was increased to three hundred thousand dollars. Still another hundred thousand dollars of preferred stock was authorized and a portion of it has been disposed of. These extensive bridge works do all kinds of structural iron and steel work, and install the same in all parts of the country. Two hundred workmen are employed in the shops and forty in the offices. The original frame structure burned on February 14, 1910, and immediately the present large group of brick buildings were erected, and cover seven acres of ground, near the Baltimore & Ohio depot, on the site of the old works. The present officers are: James Israel, president; I. M. Wolverton, vice-president and chief engineer; George Israel, secretary and treasurer.

The Reeves Engine Company, established in 1906, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, by all local men, makes a superior grade of both gas and gasoline engines. They also make a large amount of castings, employing from fifty to seventy-five men. Their works are on the old site of the business started about 1902, by Mr. Chalingsworth as a foundry for making engine castings, but after a few years it failed in its undertakings and the property passed into the hands of the three Reeves brothers, from Columbus, who after a year or so sold to the present corporation.

Another industry of recent origin is the handle factory in the south part of the city, where large quantities of tool handles are produced from wood.

The leather manufactory of Penich & Ransom was located on West Gambier street and came into their possession in 1878, up to which time it had been operated by George E. Raymond. This tannery was within a building eighty by one hundred feet, furnished with modern machinery, and their annual product was about six thousand pieces of leather. Twelve hands were employed at this tannery. Times changed and this industry went out of business.

The flouring mill industry has always been a very important adjunct to the enterprises of Mt. Vernon. The Norton City Mills were established in 1817, almost a century ago, and are widely known in this section of Ohio. The mill was established by pioneer Daniel S. Norton, who ran it until his death, in October, 1859, when it passed to his son's hands and George K. Norton then operated the mills until his death. It used to be styled the "Old Red Mill." To this was added a carding and fulling mill, a saw mill, and a custom flour mill. In 1845, the large four-story frame mill structure was erected as a merchant mill. In 1875 the property was leased to Messrs. James Rogers and Samuel J. Brent, who kept the plant busy until the fall of 1879, when Brent retired, having been elected clerk of the county. In January, 1881, the property passed to the hands of A. A. Taylor, under whose hands the product was known far and near for its superiority. With some modern changes, this mill is still running.

The Eagle City Mills, West Vine street, were put in running order in July, 1876, by E. J. Chase, a practical mill man. It had four run of stones and a corn sheller operated by steam power. This mill had all it could possibly do to keep up with the demand for its flour and meal. These mills are still doing a large business.

Among other enterprises that should not fail of going into history, was the carriage works of William Sanderson, Sr., established about 1855. Hezekiah Groff then owned this factory, from which hundreds and thousands of excellent buggies and wagons were made.

David Sanderson also had a large buggy factory for those days, located near the depot of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus railroad.

Another industry was the pump factory of H. K. Cotton, who made the Corliss force pump, that had a large sale in the eighties.

INDUSTRIES IN 1911.

The manufacturing concerns of the city in 1910-11 were noted as follows in the new directory:

Two bottling works; one box factory; one broom factory; one candy factory; four cigar factories; one cold storage and ice making plant; one crate making factory; one engine manufacturing plant (the Cooper); one gas engine factory, exclusive; two flouring mills; one furnace factory; four glass plants; the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, the Hartford City Flint Glass Company, the Essex Glass Company, and the Camp Glass Company; thirteen gas and oil companies and several lesser factories added since. Between sixteen hundred and two thousand men find employment in these manufacturing concerns.

The glass industry came with the successful operations in natural gas at Mt. Vernon, in the early nineties. It has grown to be one of much value to the city. The Pittsburg plate glass works produce machine-made window glass, and operate in the large brick building erected in the nineties for a steel plant, by a stock company which was headed and promoted by General Coxey, who at one time marched an army of laboring men to Washington from the Pacific states and known as "Coxey's Army." These works were a flat failure and local stockholders lost much by the wild schemes of Coxey.

The Camp Glass Company, in the northwestern part of the city, makes window glass exclusively, also.

One glass factory makes nothing but the tops for fruit jars, and the Essex works makes a specialty of milk bottles, all machine made. Their works, near the Reeves Engine Company, are just being enlarged to a wonderful capacity.

CHAPTER XXI.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

The original four townships or civil sub-divisions of Knox county were Wayne, Clinton, Morgan and Union. Wayne embraced all of the present townships of Franklin and Chester (now in Morrow county), Middlebury, Berlin, Wayne and the north half of Morris. Clinton included Bloomfield (now in Morrow county), Liberty, the north half of Pleasant, Monroe, Pike, and the south half of Morris. Union township embraced Brown, Jefferson, Union, Howard, Butler, Jackson, three-fourths of Harrison and the east half of Clay. Morgan township embraces the west half of Clay, southwest quarter of Harrison, south half of Pleasant, and all of Morgan, Miller, Milford and Hilliar.

These civil townships remained intact until 1812. In the meantime, however, the county commissioners on June 9, 1809, created Madison township, in Richland county, which embraced the entire county, Richland being up to 1813 under the supervision of Knox county. As time went on and settlements were effected, various changes were made in the division and sub-division of these original four townships, until the present condition prevailed as to the boundaries of the townships, which now number twenty-two.

The subjoined will show the reader the date of organization and number of acres of land in each of the present townships in Knox county:

	Organized.	Acres.		Organized.	Acres.
Brown	March 6, 1826	14,217	Liberty	March 9, 1825	16,137
Berlin	March 9, 1825	11,674	Middlebury	Dec. 3, 1823	13,000
Butler	March 6, 1825	11,881	Milford	March 3, 1823	13,472
Clay	March 9, 1825	15,000	Miller	June 4, 1816	13,057
Clinton	March 12, 1812	10,281	Morris	March 3, 1812	13,604
College	December 21, 1838	4,000	Morgan	October 9, 1809	16,582
Howard	March 9, 1825	14,586	Monroe	March 9, 1825	13,455
Harrison	March 9, 1825	15,179	Pleasant	March 9, 1825	12,391
Hilliar	August 28, 1818	16,000	Pike	June 7, 1819	18,576
Jefferson	March 9, 1825	20,499	Union	March 9, 1825	18,628
Jackson	September 4, 1815	14,937	Wayne	June 7, 1807	16,258

BROWN TOWNSHIP.

Brown belongs to the northern tier of townships, is east of Pike, west of Jefferson, north of Howard township and south of Richland and Ashland counties. It was named for a distinguished officer in the war of 1812, Major-General Brown. It was at first included in Union township, but on March 9, 1825, it was attached to Jefferson township, when there were few inhabitants within its territory. More families having moved in for permanent settlement, on March 6, 1826, it was organized as Brown township. The first election was held at the house of Jonas Ewing.

The general surface of this township is broken and in places quite hilly, but the soil is fertile and the township is well cultivated today. The original timber here was oak, sugar maple, beech, chestnut, elm and sycamore.

The main stream is the Big Jelloway creek, flowing through the township from northwest to southeast, entering from Richland county, passing out into Howard township, Knox county. The southwest corner of this township is drained and watered by the Little Jelloway creek. Sapp's run and its small tributaries are also part of the water courses of the township.

The first settlement was effected within what is now Brown township in 1809, by Charles McKee, who emigrated from Ireland, and probably Alexander McKee was the second settler, he arriving in 1810. For many years after the first settlement was made here the country was, perhaps, one of the best hunting grounds in all Ohio. Among the hills and along the beautiful streams deer, bear, wolves and other wild animals found a quiet retreat, with plenty of food to live upon. Deer were plentiful as late as 1840. In the south part of Brown township was the famous pigeon roost, where on each returning spring immense numbers of pigeons would roost. This covered about six hundred acres and was visited by hundreds of persons who came in from a radius of more than fifty miles. Pioneer Alexander McKee, while shooting and bagging pigeons here, roused the ill-temper of a bear, of the female sex, who had four lively cubs. He tried to climb a near-by sapling, and in doing so was caught by the she-bear, and as a result, before other hunters could come, was so badly torn and wounded that he went a cripple the remainder of his life.

Alexander McKee located in the east part of this township, near Big Jelloway creek. The Indians were then very numerous there and frequently visited the McKee house. This old pioneer was a jolly Irishman and kept a good supply of the best of whisky, which was free to his family and guests. One day sixty-five Indians came and spent the day with him, drank and had a fine time, but did not harm anything.

Another early settler was Jacob Phifer, a native of Germany, who had served ten years in the German army before leaving the fatherland. He served here, too, in the war of 1812, belonging to the American army. He located here in 1818, in the northern part of the township. Besides being a very enterprising farmer, he conducted a hotel where Jelloway later stood as a village. This hotel was on the old stage route from Cleveland to Columbus. Mr. Phifer died in 1846, aged eighty-nine years.

Zephaniah Wade came to the township in 1816. He was from Virginia. He had commanded a company of riflemen during the Revolutionary war and was an ardent patriot.

James Blair, who became one of Brown township's most prominent men, came to Knox county early in the nineteenth century, settled in Union township, but in 1820 removed to Brown township. He served as justice of the peace many years and was a man of more than ordinary knowledge and looked up to by the community in which he lived. He was no mean poet and the early newspapers of this section of Ohio frequently published poems written by his quill pen.

The early settlers here were mostly from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, with some from Ireland and Germany. Some had served in the war for independence and had seen much hardship as pioneers. When the last war with England came on, they took active part in that, too. It was such men, who had seen much of self-sacrifice and hard work, who laid well the foundation stones of Brown township, assuring its future prosperity. The first actual comers to this township included these: James Serverns, John Corghnau, Richard Dakin, Samuel Parkhurst, A. Whitney, Joseph Hall, Jacob Bauge, Daniel Worley, William Prior, Solomon Workman, Adam Sapp, Jacob Robinson, Jacob Shimer, Josiah Frost and Joseph Robinson, all men of strong convictions, sturdy and enterprising citizens, from first to last.

The first grist mill in the township was built by Immor Barrett, who came in from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, and a year later added a good saw mill. These mills were on the Little Jelloway in the south part of the township. The second grist and saw mill was put in operation by James Blair in 1836 and the third flouring mill was by John A. Pheister, in 1840. A school house was erected in 1840.

The only village within Brown township is Jelloway, in the northeast portion. It was first named Brownsville and has a population of a few hundred. It was platted in 1840 by Freeman Phifer. James Pearce built the first building and conducted a store in the same. Silas Brown was the first blacksmith in the village. Jacob Phifer conducted a hotel. The

hotel just named, which was erected some years prior to the laying out of the village, was on the old stage road. The first postoffice was kept at this hotel, with the landlord probably the first postmaster ever commissioned in the place. It was known as "Phifer's Cross Roads."

While this hamlet has no railroad, it has always managed to be a thoroughly wide-awake place. In 1872 the Farmers' Home Fire Insurance Company was organized with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. The first president was J. S. Tilton; J. W. Smith, vice-president; James Barron, treasurer; S. Hildebrand, secretary. This was of much benefit to the farming community and the result is still going on.

Five years later, 1877, the Jelloway Mutual Life Insurance Company was established at Jelloway, with Tobias Castor as president; A. J. Hyatt, S. M. Vincent, R. M. Critchfield, M. B. Thoma, T. O. Boyd and J. L. Hildebrand were among the charter members.

The history of the schools and churches of Brown township will be found in chapters especially on these topics.

The population of the township, according to the 1910 United States census, was 886. This shows a falling off in the number of people, for in 1900 the same authority gave it 1,042, and in 1890 the township was placed at 1,062.

CHAPTER XXII.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

Butler township is a civil sub-division which was organized March 9, 1825, and was named for Benjamin Butler, an early settler at Mt. Vernon, who helped found the county seat.

While the soil is fertile in this part of Knox county, the surface is very broken and hilly. The scenery was at an early day unsurpassed for beauty in all central Ohio, and is still charming to behold. The northern part of the territory is crossed by Vernon river or Owl creek. Brush run and smaller streams are also found coursing through the township. The Wakatomika crosses the southwest corner of the township. At the time white men came here to occupy the lands, the entire township was heavily timbered with such kinds of timber as usually grow in Ohio. As late as 1880 there were many hundreds of acres of heavy timber, but year by year the axman has prosecuted his work of destruction. The hills along Owl creek and Brush run were made destitute of trees at a very early date, owing to the Indians and ruthless hunters having set fire to the forests. This was that they might get a clear view of the surrounding country for hunting purposes. This section is now covered more or less by red oak timber, of the second-growth variety. When white men claimed this territory, it was a fine hunting ground and the pioneers subsisted for a number of years on the game found there. Deer, wild turkey and wolves were very numerous. The first two years but little could be raised, hence this wild game really lessened what would otherwise have been almost a famine.

Coal has been discovered in this part of Knox county, but not in paying quantities. Sandstone, for building purposes, is found in great abundance. In the seventies an oil well was sunk on the farm of G. W. Butler; after flowing a short time it ceased and the project was abandoned. Another well was sunk on the farm of George W. Riley, near the Coshocton county line. It, too, after flowing well for a time, gave out, but through these prospective undertakings oil was discovered on the Owl creek bottom lands.

PIONEER SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlers found Indian wigwams here and there and evidences that these people had inhabited the country for many years. Arrow

heads, stone hammers, etc., were found everywhere. They had a small village on the lowlands on the south side of Owl creek; William Darling later owned this land. On the G. W. Riley farm many skeletons were plowed up and washed out from hillsides, all of which seemed to have been in a sitting position, after the manner of Indian burials. The early settlers also discovered a fortification, made by some people strange to the Caucasians. It was a stone wall in the form of a perfect semi-circle, one end reaching to Owl creek. Near this very ancient stone wall or fortification is a cascade and cave. It is supposed that the cave was dug by the occupants of the stone fortification as a place of retreat while engaged with an enemy at war. The settlers found that Indians liked dogs very well and would often part with a fine horse for a common dog. These Indians were friendly and frequently wrestled with the white men of this township. One Nicholas Riley often tested their skill at wrestling matches. One singular Indian character of this section was the old chief Tom Jelloway, who claimed to be a bird charmer. So, one day, the father of William D. Beatty induced him to make a showing of this rare gift. He ascended a tall cherry tree growing near by and then commenced to utter a peculiar cry, and in a few minutes hundreds of birds of every description were all about him in the tree top; also on the Indian's head and back.

Butler township, perhaps more than any one part of Knox county, preserved its original pioneer customs and style of living. The log house and fire place were in evidence as late as in the eighties; certainly many of these abodes were seen here and there over Butler township in 1883. Many miles distant from telegraph and railway communications, and on the largest hills of this part of Ohio, many settlers were slow in growing out of the old pioneer usages, but finally did, and today the farm houses are in keeping with those of other sections of the county.

Among the first to locate within this township should be named George Lepley, who was residing in Harrison township in 1882, aged ninety-four years. He came into Butler township, with his father, in 1805, when the settlers were few and scattering and wild animals held the country in their savage grip, only held in check by the Indians. Mr. Lepley, the elder, settled along Brush run, near the center of the township, when all was one vast wilderness between this place and Mt. Vernon's present site. His neighbors were the Staats, Carpenters, Rileys and Shrimplins, none of whom had made much improvement in the township, but lived from hand to mouth. Zanesville was their milling point and grists were usually carried on horseback. It is stated, upon the best of evidence, that Mr. Lepley in his sojourn here killed more deer than were ever killed in the county by a single man. More

than one thousand deer dropped dead at the discharge of his rifle, from first to last. This trait was in nearly all of the Lepleys, down even to later and present generations, all being good shots.

It is claimed by many that the first white man to really locate permanently within Butler township was John Shrimplin, on Owl creek. He was born in Maryland in 1778 and came to this township in 1805, purchasing three thousand acres of land, lying on both sides of Owl creek. Before coming to Knox county, he had made several trips by flat boat to New Orleans, carrying a cargo of whisky, pork and flour, which he readily sold for cash. In this way he was able to get the large tracts of land as he did. He built the first grist mill in Butler township, and some affirm it to be the first in all Knox county—it was very early anyhow in the history of milling in the county. After amassing a goodly fortune, for some unknown reason he committed suicide with his rifle. He passed from earth in 1818 and his son, Samuel, inherited his old homestead.

The second man to locate within the township and on Owl creek was Nicholas Riley, a Marylander, born in 1778, moved to Coschocton in 1803 and to this township in 1806, resided there until December 15, 1866, when death claimed him. Before settling here he had visited the county, when no one was here but Andrew Craig, the first settler, and was so impressed with the beauty of the country that later he came here to purchase seven hundred acres of land, which he did buy from John Shrimplin. With the exception of about four acres, which the Indians had cleared up, after their crude fashion, the entire tract was covered largely with sugar, walnut, buckeye and other valuable timber, which, however, was not then valued highly. Pioneer Riley made several trips to his old home in Virginia, going through the country on horseback. In 1808 he, with John Hibbitts, went to Detroit, to see Colonel Hamtramck, a large landowner of Knox county, for the purpose of buying land of him, which finally they did. This was looked upon at this time as a great event, for two men to take their rifles and pocket compass and start on horseback for Detroit. On the entire way they saw no human forms or faces, aside those of Indians, until a short ways out of Detroit, when a few French families were seen. They lived on what they picked up in the forests, made their trip and returned in good health and spirits.

Jacob Horn came in from Pennsylvania in 1815, settling near the Coshocton county line. He reared twelve children and became a wealthy man. Isaac Darling, of Virginia, settled near Owl creek in 1806, went back to the Old Dominion state, but returned to Butler township in 1820. In 1843 he died in Union county. This family were always foremost in the country in which they lived.

Benjamin Butler, a pioneer of pioneers, both in township and county, was indeed a character who left its impress on the community. He was born in Monongalia county, Virginia, in 1779. He moved to Coshocton in 1801, remained till 1805, and went to Clinton township, Knox county. He, with two others, founded Mt. Vernon, and he conducted a hotel there many years. In 1809 he became identified with Butler township, where he lived nearly half a century, engaged in both farming and milling. He died at his daughter's in 1872, but his son, George W. Butler, remained in Butler township and looked well to the landed estate left by the father, of whom much is related in the sketch on county-seat location and Mt. Vernon city.

Another settler was Daniel Campbell, who came to Ohio in 1816, locating in Butler township. At one time he owned several hundred acres of excellent farm lands within the county. He was a native of Ireland, but had settled in Virginia. He was drafted into the war of 1812, but hired a substitute for one hundred dollars in gold. After he paid his first purchase of land he had four dollars and a blind horse left. But such men could not be kept down, hence he slowly mounted the scale and was considered among the wealthiest of his day in Knox county.

Joseph Staats, a Virginian, accompanied by his father, located in Butler township in 1806. He was the first man to put glass windows into a log house in the township, and later built a good brick house. He loved sports and out-of-door games and ran a distillery, but on account of hearing an early-day temperance lecturer, he was so impressed that he went out of that branch of business and became a radical advocate of temperance. He was one of three Whigs in Butler township, but could not be induced to vote another ticket. His father, who died in 1826, was buried by a large wild cherry tree, which appeared to grow from the center of his grave lot.

John R. Gamble came to this township in 1836 and was widely known in central Ohio on account of his connection with the public works. He had much to do with the early canals and roads. He bought a large tract of land on Owl creek and became an extensive farmer. He was also a merchant and grain warehouse man after the canal was completed.

The Carpenters were also noted pioneers of Butler township. They engaged in the Indian wars that were going on during the Revolutionary struggle. William Carpenter came to Butler township in 1808. He located in the northern part of the township.

In 1881 William D. Beatty, born in Butler township in 1807, was the oldest man then living in the township.

Many of the settlers here, as elsewhere, made whisky, on account of the low price for grain and because they were far from markets; corn, rye and wheat were all pressed into service for distilling purposes.

One of "Johnny Appleseed's" largest nurseries was located in Butler township, on the island in the Mohican creek. He spent much time among the settlers, talking religion and fruit growing, his two hobbies. Many of the thrifty orchards of a quarter of a century ago, in Butler township, had the mark of his early horticultural efforts.

What was known as the Griffin mill was operated many years by Robert Griffin. This was the second mill in the township, and it is related that two men went to this mill with a peck of shelled corn each. They put the corn in the hopper and turned on the water by lifting the gate over the wheel, but, while the mill seemed to be running, no meal came into the sack. After an investigation, it was discovered that a large live bull frog had planted himself in the bottom of the hopper, and hence the corn could not run down into the buhrs. The milling interests of this township, in common with those all over Knox county, have materially changed since those early times.

The first postoffice in Butler township was established in 1817. Abraham Darling was the first postmaster. The office was then styled "Owl Creek." This office was, after a number of years, discontinued and one established at Green Valley Mills called "Zuck," named for one of the mill owners, Stephen Zuck.

There are no regular villages in this township. People trade at Mt. Vernon, Bladensburg or New Castle.

The present history, as well as past, of churches, lodges and schools will be found in the general chapters on such topics.

In 1910 the United States census gave Butler township a population of five hundred and ninety, less than in the two previous decades.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BERLIN TOWNSHIP.

Named after a town called Berlin, in Connecticut, this township was given its name by Stephen Cole. The township was created June 4, 1822, by the county commissioners and then embraced very much more territory than it does today. The first election was held at the house of Michael Harter, on June 22d. The territory was reduced to its present limits March 9, 1825. The wording of the record concerning this is: "Berlin shall be composed of the eighth township of the thirteenth range, except the sixth and seventh sections in said township eighteen."

It first belonged to Wayne, but afterward included the territory of Pike, before receiving an independent existence. Its north line is the southern line of Richland county. The Greenville treaty line, located by General Wayne at the close of the long Indian war in 1795, passes through the northern part of this township. It is a mile to the north of Ankenytown. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad runs through this township, from northeast to southwest. The East fork of Owl creek also passes through about parallel with the railroad. The west branch of Schneck's creek, a tributary of the Kokosing river, rises in the northwest corner of the township, and many fine springs of pure cooling water may be found in different parts of the township.

At an early day immense forests abounded. Hard woods of almost all descriptions were to be seen growing in all their glory and thriftiness. This tells the story of the present productiveness of the soil in the township, for wherever grows the black walnut, sugar tree, beech and hickory, there the soil can be depended upon for the growth of immense crops. When white men first invaded this solitude there was not an open space sufficiently large on which to erect a house. All was one vast forest and this filled up with a rank growth of underbrush and weeds. It was an ideal place for wild game and known as the hunter's paradise for a number of years.

No Indians lived here, but frequently hunted in the locality. Old Toby was here when white men came and established his wigwam on what came to be known as Toby's run. He remained until about the date of the war of 1812 and left for other parts.

An account of the work of the prehistoric race, the Mound Builders, in Berlin township is given in the chapter on geology and topography.

FIRST SETTLEMENT BY WHITE MEN.

It belongs to old Bedford county, Pennsylvania, to have the distinction of furnishing this township with its first settlers. The Markleys, of whom Henry came to these parts in 1808, erecting the first cabin in the township, as now defined. James McIntire later owned the land on which he squatted. He was accompanied by John Brown, Sr. Markley purchased a thousand acres of land, on the north side of the Ellicott section, this occupying one-fourth of the entire township. His family consisted of wife, three sons and two daughters. Brown's family consisted of wife, three sons and a daughter. The sons were Jeremiah, Thomas and John Brown.

Others who came in for permanent settlement were Amos H. Royce, the first justice of the peace, who came to Fredericktown in 1809 and to Berlin township in 1810. He was born in Connecticut, removed with his father to New York state and from there to Knox county. He attained an extreme old age, being ninety-four years of age in 1881 and lived several years thereafter. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and for his military services received the land warrants which the son made such good use of in Berlin township. Amos served in the war of 1812 and was with General Hull a short time before his surrender. He aided in building the blockhouse at Mansfield.

Another important family was the Leedys. There were five brothers, John, Jacob, Abraham, Samuel and Daniel. This family originated in Switzerland, then members of the family found their way to Maryland and from thence to Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

The following were pioneers in this goodly township: Stephen Cole, Ed. and Isaac N. Richardson, George Wolford, James Fraer, John C. Brown, John and Peter Kreigher, Frederick Ogg, Jeremiah Brown, Richard and Israel Roberts, John Long, Joseph Lane, Daniel and Joseph Hetrick, the Joslyns, John Moltzbaugh, the Wrights, Farquhars, Pinkleys, William Van Horn, Peter Woolf, David McDaniel, Michael Harter, John Lewis, Casper Fitting and some others whose names are now forgotten.

E. Richardson removed West, but his brother became a judge and a man of great influence in this county. Many of these men located on lands that are still retained in their descendants' names.

These first families naturally intermarried and reared many children. The township then developed from this beginning.

Uncle Richard Roberts, as all knew him, was a very clever man and a great story-teller. Nothing so delighted him as to be seated about his own fireside and talk of the early days and years in Berlin township. The cabin,

the big log fire and such surroundings as that made him wake up to the things that he had passed through and he spun many a well-told romance of pioneer life to his children and visiting friends.

Another character was a Frenchman named Celestial LeBlond. His name was entered in the poll books as "Celestial Light." He built the Shaler mills, in which he failed and later removed to Bellville.

Michael Harter, brother-in-law of Henry Markley, the first settler, came to the township about 1808-09 and erected a log house on the crossing from Mt. Vernon to Mansfield and from Columbus to Wooster. "Harter's Tavern" became a famous stopping place. All the early elections were held there. The militia also trained there and of course made his place a headquarters. It was known as the best hotel in northern Ohio. It was Harter who planted the first orchard in Knox county. He was buried in the orchard, just to the east of his hotel.

Markley was a merchant, farmer and early county commissioner.

The second tavern keeper in this township was Jacob Switzer. He conducted a hotel until the railroad times, when it went into decay.

Shaler's Mills, a half mile to the east of the present village of Ankenytown, was among the first in the township. The first postoffice was also located at this point about 1844. J. M. Robinson was the first postmaster. Following him came postmaster H. W. Gregor, who held the office a third of a century. It was conducted at his general store at Ankenytown. Maple Grove postoffice was established in 1849, with Richard Roberts as postmaster. This office was discontinued in 1860.

Amos Royce erected the first paying saw mill in the township. It stood where now stands the village of Ankenytown. Several saw mills were built on the same stream, but as the country settled up the water was not sufficient to propel the mills and they were abandoned.

VILLAGE OF PALMYRA.

For many years Palmyra was the only town in this township. It was platted in 1835. Before that a tavern had been located there, also a postoffice and a grocery store. Finally when the railroad came through the county, its doom was sealed.

VILLAGE OF ANKENYTOWN.

The original owner of the land where Ankenytown now stands was Aaron Bull, a Revolutionary soldier, who located lands with his warrant

received for his services in that war. Sylvester Clark was one of the earliest settlers there. He married Bull's daughter and came on to occupy the wild lands in company with his father-in-law. The mill already mentioned was the germinating factor of the village and when the railroad was constructed through, an elevator was erected by Warner Miller, who also put in a general store, with H. W. Gregor in charge of both. George Ankenytown came on from Pennsylvania about that time and bought a small piece of land of Abram Leedy, and built a blacksmith shop on it. Ankenytown was named for him, he being an excellent man and enterprising citizen. Mr. Broller, who had purchased the Shaler Mills, also put in a stock of goods about 1840. He failed and was succeeded by J. M. Robinson, who sold to H. W. Gregor about 1851.

When the railroad went through some of the near-by farmers' cattle were run over and killed. The farmers gathered together and tore up the track and this ended in a big suit at the county seat. They believed that the thing might happen frequently and as they had no stock to spare thought they might save them in this manner.

The population of Berlin township in 1830 was 520; in 1840 it was 1,100; in 1850, 1,155; in 1860, 1,200; 1870, it had 887; in 1910 it had only 700, having fallen off at both the census periods after 1870.

The church, lodge and school history of the township will be found in their respective chapters in this volume.

A postoffice known as Shaler's Mills was established in the forties or early in the fifties, which was at Shaler's mills, near the present village of Ankenytown. From 1876 the postmasters have been H. McGregor, who had held the office in connection with his country store for very many years; then came John Hartshorn, G. A. Welker, J. R. Beal, A. P. Berger and the present postmaster, J. R. Beal. One mail each way is received daily. The business of this office amounts to about two hundred and twelve dollars annually. In September, 1910, the office was robbed of considerable, the same being made good to the postmaster one year later. The office was kept in Mr. Beal's store, as it is yet; the same store was robbed June 27, 1911, but the effects of the postoffice not materially disturbed. Ankenytown has two good general stores. There are also a blacksmith shop and grain elevator. The dealers are J. R. Beal, general merchandise, who established the business in 1879, and W. H. Leedy, who came in 1903. The elevator was erected in 1906, burned and was rebuilt in 1907 by Saylor Bros. C. S. Swank was the first in the grain business here. Wilson Browning is the village blacksmith. The only church within the village is that of the Brethren, who erected a church in 1882. Another of the same denomination, practically, is found a short distance out of the village, but in Berlin township.

CHAPTER XXIV.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

Clay township is situated on the south county line, west from Jackson, south of Harrison and east from Morgan townships. Martinsburg is located within Clay township. It derived its short name from that illustrious political character, Henry Clay, the great Whig standard bearer. It was organized as a separate township in the spring of 1825, being organized properly on March 9th of that year from a part of Morgan township.

The township is of an uneven surface, except in the northern portion where it is level, even and fertile prairie land. A branch of the Wakatomika crosses the northeastern portion of the township, and Big run the northwestern part. Paul's run, in the southern part, runs from east to west. Originally, this township was heavily timbered, with oak and hickory predominating. While the settlers have cut away much of the forest, there still remains enough for home use. In the northern part of this township several large mounds exist, the largest covering about two acres. When discovered it was entirely covered by a heavy growth of timber. Of later years Charles Murray owned the land about this mound. These are supposed to be the same as elsewhere described in this volume, and were the work of a prehistoric race of people.

Probably Levi Harrod was the first settler in this township. He came from Greene county, Pennsylvania, to Knox county in 1808, first settling in Clinton township, near Mt. Vernon. He belonged to seven families who located in this county at that date. These were all related by marriage or otherwise and comprised the colony made up of the Leonards, Haines, Mills, Knights, Peter Baxter and the Harrods. Levi Harrod removed to Clay township before the war of 1812. When he came in this township was nothing more than a wilderness and was literally teeming with wild animals. Upon the land he entered he frequently found elk horns and buffalo skulls.

Stephen Cook, another pioneer in this section of Knox county, came from Pennsylvania. He first settled in Morgan township in 1814. He moved from one place to another and really cleared up three farms from the dense forests of Knox county. He died in Clay township in 1870. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church many years. He believed in prayer, and

this meant the practical sort of petitions, as may be inferred by the following which it is related he prayed for:

"Having no pasture fields cleared, his horses, cattle and sheep ran in the woods, with bells upon their necks. Once one of these bells was lost, and there being no store nearer than Mt. Vernon, he was very anxious to find it. As he was going through the wilderness to a neighbor's one day, he was heard to pray earnestly that he might be directed to find the lost bell, and suddenly his foot caught the mouth of the bell. He always contended that was the direct result of his prayer."

Cornelius Barkalow, a native of Virginia, came with his father to Knox county in 1804. After living in Licking county until 1812, the family removed to Knox county, settling in Clay township, on section 15. At that time there were but few neighbors within the township. Wild animals and Indian bands were seen on almost every hand about him. Young Barkalow's playmates were Indian girls and boys. He was still residing in Clay township in the eighties, an honored old man.

John McWilliams came to the township in 1818, from Belmont county. He was born in Ohio county, Virginia, in 1798. He first settled on government land near Martinsburg, where he carried on farming half a century. He was a member of the Presbyterian church fifty years and a deacon for forty-one years.

Ezekiel Boggs, who died in 1853, was another old settler in Clay. He came from Belmont county, Ohio, and served as a member of the Ohio Legislature. His son, Coleman, was a successful teacher.

Ziba Leonard accompanied his father from Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1804. The father settled in Clinton township, this county. He attended the first funeral in the county, and was present at the first wedding, a double one, the marriage being that of his two sisters. Mr. Leonard was a good house carpenter and built many of the residences in and near Martinsburg. Politically, he was a Whig, later a Republican and still later went over to the Prohibition party. He came to Clay township in 1831 and was long an honored and devoted member of the Presbyterian church.

James Cook came to the township in 1817 and was prominent in the affairs of the Presbyterian church more than half a century.

In 1881 the oldest person in Clay township was James Sims, born in Maryland in 1792 and settled in Clay township in 1835.

Other pioneers who helped to develop this goodly township were Abner Brown, Jacob Smith, David Harrison, James Pitney, John Huston, James Paul, Abraham Day, James Larason, Nathan Veach, Samuel Porterfield, Robert Dillon, Michael Mills, John Culp, Luther Brown, Samuel Ross, James

Hayes, William Henry, James Carr, John Williams, John Reagh, Jonathan Curtis, Aaron Conger, Philemon Pierson.

This township is unfortunate in being situated where it was too rough and hilly to procure systems of railroads. Also the streams were too small to propel mills of any considerable size. Outside of the village of Martinsburg there never were any mills. The whole territory was devoted to agriculture and stock raising.

The population of the township of Clay in 1910 was 838, including Martinsburg, which had about 250 people when this census was taken.

MARTINSBURG VILLAGE.

This is the only platted place within Clay township and dates its history from 1828, before which time it was called Williamsburg and Hanover, the street dividing the place into two villages. In 1828 a consolidation was effected and the name Martinsburg given to it. James Pollock erected the first building in the village. I. D. Johnson, who opened the first store, came in from Richland county in 1818. As the country settled up his business grew immensely, until it was said at one time no other store in Knox county surpassed his at Martinsburg. He bought large quantities of wool, pork and tobacco, carted the same to Newark and then shipped from that city to the Eastern markets. He was a liberal member of the Presbyterian church and died several years after he moved from the village.

The Beckwith Brothers opened a general store about 1824, and continued to do a thriving business many years. Solomon Cook conducted the pioneer hotel of Martinsburg. A horse-power mill was put in operation at a very early day in Martinsburg. Enos Beckwith was the man who saw the immediate need of this milling industry and did what he could to help the farmers round about. The next mill was operated by steam power, built by Slocum Bunker. The first village blacksmith was O. Drake.

In 1880 the federal census gave Martinsburg about three hundred population. At that date the business factors of the place included two stores, conducted by Cline and Tilton Brothers: a hotel, by Isaac Simpson; a harness shop, by James Snyder, and a meat shop, by Conn Simpson and Hugh Boyd; four blacksmiths, a tailor shop and three doctors, Drs. Miser, Toland and Shrauntz. The postmistress was Miss Hettie Kerr.

The history of the educational and religious element will be found under headings of churches and schools in this volume.

Several destructive fires have occurred at Martinsburg, one in 1850, another in 1854. In both cases business blocks were consumed, and the

village never resumed its normal condition. The business is no greater than it was seventy years ago. The village was incorporated in the seventies.

A small portion of the village of Bladensburg is within Clay township, but its history will appear in the history of that township, hence is omitted in this chapter.

The postoffice at Martinsburg is a fourth-class office, located in Tilton block, second door west of the public square. It was established when the town was laid out and called Hanover, then Williamsburg. It is claimed by pioneers' children that it is among the oldest in Knox county, as mail was received here a few years after the first settlement was effected. Dr. Hervey's institution of learning was founded here in 1808, and there was a postoffice then. Back in the forties and fifties mail was received by a horseback carrier, once a week from Columbus. Among those who kept this office are the following: Wesley Spratt, 1846, in the east end of the present Devoe house; Judge McCreary, 1854, in a log building where now stands the Presbyterian parsonage; William McWilliams, on what is now the park; Judge McCreary, the second time; Alexander Kerr, Miss Hester Kerr, Mrs. E. E. Kerr, John W. Tilton, October, 1909, in the Tilton dry goods store; Ella B. Honnold, May, 1910, to the present time. The office has been in the hands of the Kerr family for over forty years. It is now on a star route from Utica, established fifty years ago. June 15, 1905, one rural route was established from this office. One mail is received each morning from Bladensburg and one from Utica in the after part of each day.

The business of Martinsburg, in October, 1911, was in the hands of the following persons: Mrs. C. A. Tilton, leading dry goods store; Messrs. Laughlin & Berger, dry goods and groceries; Harry Dean and J. M. Hancock each conduct a hardware business; Miss Jennie Dean, millinery; J. M. Hancock, meat shop; Frank Kearns, tin shop; William McMillen, carpenter shop; S. B. Dodd, saw and flouring mill; T. L. Humphrey and Frank Megaw, blacksmiths.

An agricultural experimental station is located on the farm of S. B. Dodd, a fourth of a mile from the village.

A. B. Deal is a nurseryman and gardener. The village has a public library and the Clay township building is within Martinsburg. The Odd Fellows have their own hall and the village council another meeting hall. The hotel is now conducted by Mr. Darling. This concludes the list, aside from a small restaurant by William Farmer.

The churches of Martinsburg are the Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Disciples.

The physicians of the village are Drs. John F. Shrontz, William E. Shrontz and N. S. Toland.

CHAPTER XXV.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

Clinton is one of the four original townships in Knox county. The county commissioners, it will be remembered, cut the county into four civil townships May 2, 1808, when they ordered the following:

"That the following bounds be laid off into a separate township: Beginning at the northwest corner of Wayne township; thence east to the west side of the eleventh range; thence south to the center of the township; thence west to the west line of the twelfth range; thence south to the south line of the county, which shall be called by the name of Clinton."

As thus constituted, the township embraced Bloomfield (now in Morrow county), Liberty, the north half of Pleasant, Monroe, Pike and the south half of Morris townships. After many changes, on March 9, 1825, the commissioners ordered: "That Clinton township shall be composed of the sixth township in the thirteenth range."

This gives the domain about twenty-five square miles, which territory is watered and well drained by the Owl creek and its numerous small tributaries.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

Andrew Craig, who was the first settler of Knox county, was of course the first to locate within Clinton township. He came from the mountain regions of Old Virginia. He was a bold, rough frontiersman. He was a hunter of note and fond of wild sports and would rather live near the Indian trail than among white people. He located on Owl creek in probably about 1801-2, not later certainly. When Benjamin and John Butler were exploring this county in 1801, they found this rugged man living with a woman he had brought from Wheeling. He liked Indian life and was a friend of the Delawares. They were having a pow-wow when the Butler brothers came to the Little Indian Fields. This home of the first settler was a half mile to the east of present Mt. Vernon. But he could not endure the white race and their lawful usages, so in 1809 he moved to Greentown to be among the Indian people.

Henry Haines, of the Pennsylvania colony, came to Knox county in 1803 or 1804, locating in the Ten-Mile Settlement. He was among the best

men in the county in those times. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania; was a man of education and property. He also had great mechanical ingenuity and had a turning lathe which he used in fashioning many a domestic article. He was appointed the first county treasurer (under the appointive system), holding the office up to 1815. He became deranged on the subject of religion, an account of which will be found at another place in this chapter.

Robert Thompson, from Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, ascended the waters of Owl creek in 1804, and chose for his abiding place a point two miles west of the present public square in Mt. Vernon. He was a land surveyor and in July, 1805, was employed by Butler, Patterson & Walker to survey out the new town of Mt. Vernon. He spent the greater part of his life on his farm, and his bones, with those of his excellent wife, now repose on a little knoll east of the old homestead.

Moses Craig, who married a daughter of Robert Thompson, came in at the same time Thompson settled here.

Peter Baxter was one of the original settlers in the Haines settlement, and was a member of the first jury impaneled in Knox county. This was the jury that convicted William Hedrick, who was publicly whipped for stealing.

Isaac Bennett came to Clinton township in 1805, locating north, on the old Delaware road, and built there the first brick house in the township. Later it was occupied by Albert Sharp.

In 1805 the Leonard family arrived and the last will and testament of William Leonard was the first recorded in Knox county.

Matthew Merritt, from Washington county, Pennsylvania, came in 1806. He was the foreman for the first grand jury in the county, and in 1808 was elected county commissioner of the county. He also served as a justice of the peace in 1809.

The Beams, Lafevers and Walkers were early comers, but their history will be given in the city chapter on Mt. Vernon, which is within Clinton township.

Ebenezer and Abner Brown came in from Pennsylvania in 1804, locating in the Haines settlement and built the first grist mill in Knox county, treated at length elsewhere.

Outside of the city limits, Clinton township had a population of nine hundred and twenty-six in 1880. Its 1910 enumeration shows its population to be two thousand one hundred twelve.

For various interesting historic points of this township, including county-seat contest, the reader is referred to other chapters.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP TRAGEDIES.

Among the revolting crimes of an earlier day in Clinton township the following have been vouched for by those who are in a position to know the principal facts:

On the point of the bluff between Center run and Owl creek, in 1800, was enacted a tragedy worth recording in these county annals, the same ending, as it did, in the killing of two persons, one a white man and the other a mulatto slave. Two slaves had escaped from their master, one Tomlinson, who lived in Virginia, and, coming into this state, took up with the squaws. Their masters tracked them through Zanesville and up the Owl creek, finally spotted them at the first settler's house, that of Andy Craig. One of the boys, a mulatto, recognized his master's son, as he approached with two other men, and sprang to the bank of the creek and threw himself into the stream. He was followed by his pursuers, who overtook him in the middle of the stream, and there a deadly struggle took place, in which he killed his young master, but was then overpowered, taken to the hut, tied, and shortly afterwards placed on the horse his young master had ridden, and the party started for Virginia with him. The second night after leaving Craig's place, they built a fire and left the mulatto tied by it, when they went out for game. On their return he was found to have been shot. It was believed that they had become tired of him, and as he was surly and troublesome, he was killed out of revenge for the loss of young Tomlinson. The slave who made his escape was, years later, found in Upper Sandusky, living with a squaw, and he verified the above statement, so far as he was knowing to the facts.

RELIGIOUSLY INSANE.

This was the case of Henry Haines, former treasurer of Knox county (the first by appointment), and who stood high in the walks of life. He was a leading member in the Christian church, then styled "New Lights." He became a loud exhorter and, being deranged, secured a large tin horn and rode around day and nights, notifying the people to prepare for the judgment day, which was soon to come. This he proclaimed when sane and insane. When he became ungovernable he was taken to Dr. R. D. Moore, who confined him in straight jacket (mad-shirt), and treated him for several weeks, until he seemed restored to reason; but he said if ever he became insane again he would kill Dr. Moore. Soon the doctor moved to Fayette county, Pennsylvania. Haines again became deranged, and was missed by his friends and relations. The first they heard of him was through a communication from

Dr. Moore. Haines had made his way to Connellsville, Pennsylvania, for the purpose of killing Dr. Moore, and had stolen the family silverware to pay his way. Upon his arrival at the Doctor's city, he had again become quite rational, but told the Doctor his former intentions. The Doctor cared for him a few days, or possibly weeks, then provided means for him to go home. In the summer of 1817 the tin horn had ceased to be heard on the streets of Mt. Vernon for several nights. Haines had left home once more. Word was brought to town that Haines was missing, and fears were entertained that he had made way with himself. He was searched for all day Sunday and it was not until late in the afternoon that he was discovered suspended by the neck from the limb of a tree a quarter of a mile from his residence on the Merritt farm. Thus ended the poor man's troubles.

AN INDIAN MURDER.

The publication at Mt. Vernon, known as the *Ohio Register,* dated May 7, 1817, had the following concerning an Indian murder in Clinton township:

"Some day last week a small party of Indians, principally of the Mohawk tribe, arrived in this place for the purpose of trading off their cranberries, etc., to the white people. They encamped on the west side of Owl creek, and remained there in apparent harmony until Friday last, when that arch enemy of the civilized and savage (whisky) made its appearance among them. It appears that two of the Indians having become rather 'cockoosey,' began scuffling with each other through diversion, when a third (more intoxicated than the others) interfered, fell upon Jim Wyandott, who took the rough salutations of his adversary in good part until it became too severe, when he informed him that they two had only been diverting themselves; but the murderer, disregarding the protestations of the deceased, fell upon him with greater fury, armed with a tomahawk, scalping knife and club, and finally succeeded in killing Wyandott by giving him a blow in the breast with his club. It appears that Wyandott, when he found that forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, made a strong resistance—but in vain! The murderer belongs to the Delaware tribe, and we are informed that this is the second homicide he has committed. He decamped the next morning.

"We cannot here omit to mention that a gentleman of this town, with a humane generosity which does him much honor, presented the friends of the deceased Indian with a good coffin for their red brother."

CHAPTER XXVI.

COLLEGE TOWNSHIP.

In some ways College township is a peculiar sub-division of Knox county. It includes the northeast quarter of what was originally Pleasant township, contains four thousand acres, was owned by William Hogg, of Pennsylvania, and sold to Bishop Chase of the Episcopal church and then turned over to that society and Kenyon College was located thereon. Ten years later the tract of land was set off by the Ohio state Legislature as a separate township to be known as "College," and this exists today.

Originally this land was a dense forest. The spot where now stands the magnificent buildings of Kenyon College was somewhat open, owing to wind storms that passed over that portion of the township. Much of the history of this township is included in the chapter written especially on the college, by President Peirce.

The fertile valley lands here have been under a good state of cultivation since the war of 1812-14, the first settlers being known as "squatters." They really owned no land or much other property, but lived by hunting, fishing and tilling a small clearing in the forests. As late as 1829 but a small portion of the land—that in the bottoms—had been touched by the plowshare of true civilized life. From the hilltop to the east line of the township all was one dense forest of sugar maple, hickory and black walnut timber. Near a large spring, at a very early date, was located a distillery. This was to the northeast of present Milner Hall of the famous Kenyon College buildings. There were no roads, but paths and trails that had been blazed through the timber, every one of which led to this distillery. Such was the condition of affairs in this township in the days when Bishop Chase purchased the lands. In 1830 things had so changed that the still-house was used for a wash house for the students of the college. This good man was a strong temperance advocate when it took sand to be outspoken, but he discarded every vestige of the liquor business from his college tract.

The reason this township was separated from Pleasant township was on account of its being unhandy for the settlement to go so far to vote. The petition to the Legislature to have this made a separate township was dated December 21, 1838, at least that was when the first election in the new precinct was held, at the house of public entertainment in Gambier village, kept

by Mordecai W. Vore. The early elections were attended by from twenty to thirty voters, the major part of whom were connected as officers and teachers of the college. G. W. Meyers was one of the earlier settlers in this township and was elected treasurer of the same, after it had been duly organized. He was a printer and book-binder and he it was who contributed much towards the preserving of records and sustaining the library established at the college. For many years he was associated with the *Acland Press*. The printing office was the generous gift of the liberal and enlightened English Protestants to Bishop Chase, in 1825, and received its name in honor of Lady Acland, the fair donor who started the subscription. Upon this have been published various literary and religious articles calculated to advance the cause of learning and religion.

VILLAGE OF GAMBIER.

This is the only town within the limits of College township and is a college village pure and simple. It was laid out in 1845, long after the good Bishop departed, but there had been several attempts at conducting stores and shops there before that date. The old college mill erected by Bishop Chase went into decay and a new, very superior mill was placed on the site of it by Daniel S. Norton, known as the Kenyon mills, which were situated on and derived power from the Kokosing river. Bishop Chase succeeded in having a postoffice established at Gambier in 1832, the earliest postmaster being M. T. C. Wing, who kept it many years. Other postmasters and postmistresses have been Benoni Elliott, a student from the District of Columbia, was appointed in 1846, served three years, when Wing again received the appointment, and was followed in 1853 by James Young. E. J. Riley was appointed in 1857, and in 1861 came Joseph Leonard, who in turn gave way to Mrs. Fearns, who was still in charge of the postoffice in 1881. Since that date have been the following: Edward Riley and Joseph Leonard (before the Civil war), Mrs. L. Andrews, Mrs. S. J. Fearns, Mary Trimble, E. O. Young, E. P. Webster, H. M. Jacobs.

The rural routes were established as follows: No. 1, in December, 1900; Nos. 2 and 3, in October, 1902.

The postoffice was burglarized in July, 1905, and in November, 1910. There are six daily mails each way at Gambier. The amount of business transacted at this office (other than money order work) was three thousand three hundred dollars.

The *Gambier Observer* was established in 1838. In later years it was known as the *Western Episcopalian* and was purely a church and religious organ.

The first religious services in Gambier were held by Bishop Chase, under the broad and spreading branches of native forest trees, and most of these present were in his employ. Harcourt parish (named for an English nobleman) was organized in June, 1827. See church history for more along the line of early and present churches here, especially of this Episcopal denomination. A Congregational church was formed here in 1867; a Methodist church in 1832, or earlier.

The population of Gambier village in 1910 was 548, two hundred less than in 1900. The population of College township in 1900 was, including Gambier, 983, but its enumeration of 1910 shows but 769.

The present business of Gambier is in the hands of the following persons: Hotel, the Kenyon, by Mrs. H. Wellman; gentlemen's goods, A. R. Martin; shoes, L. A. Jacobs; drugs, C. R. Jackson; general dealers, C. G. Scott & Son, S. R. Doolittle; groceries, G. W. McNabb, Purdy & Striker; meats, O. G. Rowley; restaurant and bakery, Jacobs & Snow; physicians, Dr. John Claypool, A. D. Welker, Joseph Wagner; merchant tailor, C. G. Singer; blacksmiths, R. D. Woolison, H. J. Woolison, William Beeman; undertakers, S. R. Martin; livery, L. Vernon; lumber and grain, Thompson Bros.; hay, grain and coal, A. L. Blue.

The churches of Gambier are the Protestant Episcopal and the Methodist Episcopal.

While Gambier never has aspired to being a hustling, busy commercial mart, it has, and does still, boast of being one of the finest spots in all Ohio for a quiet home, a place in which to rear children and educate them for useful calling in life. It was over eighty-six years ago that Bishop Chase selected this beauty spot in Knox county for college purposes. He was location seeking and on the afternoon of July 22, 1825, stood on the trunk of a fallen tree and said, "Well, this will do." At that instant was fixed the destiny of Kenyon College, which during all of these four score and more years has blessed the whole world with the students who have been trained here. Many of the great men of the nation have gone forth from the buildings of this college.

The grounds of the large campus are indeed charming to behold, be it whatever season one visits the place. In summer the grass-carpeted lawns, the native forest kings, the thick wooded spots, the gravel and cement walks, the style of architecture, all proclaim beauty and purity.

CHAPTER XXVII.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

The date of organizing Harrison township was March 9, 1825. It was named in honor of that illustrious general and statesman, William Henry Harrison, who made it possible for this whole northwestern country to become settled by white men, he being an Indian fighter and peacemaker with tribes thus disposed. It is in the second tier of townships from both the east and south lines of the county. It is bounded on the east by Butler, on the south by Clay, on the west by Pleasant and College and on the north by Howard township.

Its population in 1890 was, according to United States official returns, 622; in 1900, it was 588 and in the last federal census (1910) it was placed at 575.

Once heavily timbered, it has now been largely cleared off and cultivated. The farms are excellent and of high price. The township still has a large amount of good timber, of the best Ohio species. It is a well watered township, having many small streams and springs within its borders. There are none of the Indian mounds found in some of Knox county's townships. Its northwestern corner is crossed by the Kokosing river, while Indian Field run is counted the main stream. This takes its source in Butler township, runs west to near the center of Harrison, flows north into the Kokosing river. At the mouth of this stream the Indians had cleared a large tract of timber land, on which much corn was raised annually, and the stream was so named for this fact. In the northwestern portion is Barney's run, which flows north to Howard township and falls into the Kokosing river. As late as 1880 a small beaver dam was to be seen spanning the Indian Field run, on Simon Dudgeon's farm. The northwestern part of this township is traversed by the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus railroad.

When the first white men came in the Indians were numerous, and for a number of years after that they would come from Greentown and Upper Sandusky to hunt. The old Indian trail from Greentown to the Wakatomika passed through Harrison township, and bands of Indians were frequently seen passing through, after the ending of the war of 1812-14. It was also much traveled by white men before better highways were made. It was over this route that Gen. Lewis Cass passed after he was made governor of Michi-

gan territory, on going from his home in Muskingum county to Detroit. Once he is known to have halted for the night, with three other gentlemen, at the home of Simon Dudgeon, a pioneer of Harrison township.

It is believed that Andrew Casto was the first man to take up his permanent abode in this township. He entered government land in the west part of the township.

It is claimed by others that Jeremiah Biggs was the first to locate here. It is certain that he settled in the township in 1808, on section 16. He said when he came, "Deer were as plentiful as sheep, the wolves made night hideous and the Indians still lurked in the dense forests." He reared a family of eleven children, one of whom, a son, was born in this township in 1812. When this pioneer man moved here he used to receive letters from his old home in Pennsylvania, addressed "To Jeremiah Biggs on Owl Creek, State of Ohio." One of these messages was still in the possession of John Biggs, a son, in 1880. The father died in 1844. The Dudgeons were a stalwart Irish family, who emigrated from Ireland, where Simon was born, in 1776. He sailed for the United States in 1801, having but a single English shilling for a start in the New World.

Another prominent pioneer was John Schooler, a Pennsylvanian, born near Carlisle, in 1770. He moved to Beaver county, that state, in the year he became twenty-six years old, coming to Harrison township, this county, in 1818. In 1822 he entered over four hundred acres of land here. In 1831-32 he was a member of the Ohio Legislature from Knox county. In the latter part of the eighteenth century he partook of all the hardships of a soldier in the Indian warfares and finally enlisted in the American cause in the war of 1812-14. He was a noted hunter, a brave soldier and laid down the burdens of life in 1853.

The Harrods were also noted pioneers, being among the very first to settle in Knox county. Michael Harrod moved to Harrison township soon after the first white men entered the township.

About 1810 came Arthur Fawcett, a native of Ireland, and settled in what was then a dense wilderness in Harrison township. He met with a singular loss by secreting a thousand dollars in his milk-house loft, for safe keeping, but, alas, one night a thief took it and he was never caught, or even known.

A Pennsylvania Dutchman, named Daniel Ullery, born in 1790, located in the township in 1817.

George Lepley, another Pennsylvanian who aided in the first work of development here, was the only one from that part of the East who settled here, living in 1881. He came from Somerset county in 1807, settled

in Butler township and moved to Harrison in 1812. He served through the war of 1812-14.

William Green, an early pioneer in Ohio, settled in the south part of Licking county in 1804, and in Harrison township in 1824. He died in 1855.

The Horns are another numerous family in this section. Benjamin Horn came from Pennsylvania in 1818 and Joseph in 1820. The family was noted for their longevity and thrift.

In 1815 came Nathaniel Ross, from Greene county, Pennsylvania, and it is believed that he was the first man in Knox county to advocate the abolition of slavery, hence met with bitter opposition. He was also among the first to adopt the religious views of Alexander Campbell. At that time it was as much of a stigma and disgrace to be known as an advocate of Campbell's doctrine as it was to be an abolitionist. But times have materially changed—the slaves are all free and the Disciples church, founded by Campbell, is among the strongest in Ohio.

The great "Burlington wind storm" of May 18, 1825, passed through this township and destroyed much property for Mr. Ross, among others, in Harrison township. Again on September 2, 1846, another terrible wind, taking on the proportions of a tornado or cyclone, destroyed some of his outbuildings, and a log falling upon his daughter, Rachel Ann, a young lady of sixteen years, caused her instant death.

The Lybarger family, though not early in this section of the county, were prominent in the day in which the township was being really developed from its wilderness state. They came from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, locating here in 1819.

Others whose names should go down in history as early comers in Harrison township were Isaac Coan, Hugh Miller, Paul Welker, Silas Ralston, Wendell Melker, John Wolf, John Troutman, Israel Dillon, Benjamin Ellis, Jacob Hayes, Marvis and Asa Freeman, all, or nearly all, from Pennsylvania.

FIRST EVENTS.

Nathaniel Ross built the first brick house in Harrison township. The first road worked in the township was the highway leading from Mt. Vernon to Coshocton, which was laid out in 1808-9. The Gambier and Martinsburg road was surveyed out and worked several years afterwards.

The first saw mill was constructed about 1833, by William Lepley, on Indian Field run. Here Mr. Lepley met his death.

Simon Dudgeon erected the first and only grist mill in this township and this was on the same stream.

About 1842 was established the first postoffice in Harrison township. It was known as Wolfe's office, after pioneer George Wolfe, the first postmaster. It was discontinued after ten years' service. In the seventies another office was established in the more central part of this township, known as Pipesville, established by Warren Pipes, who died and his daughter Anna Bell was appointed postmistress.

Concerning the schools and churches, an account of these will be found in the general chapters treating on such topics.

Union Grove cemetery was established in 1823, when the first burials occurred.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

HOWARD TOWNSHIP.

Howard, originally a part of Union township, was made into a separate township March 9, 1825. For many years after the formation of the township government in this sub-division of Knox county the officers donated their services to the public.

The township is situated in the second tier of townships from the north and the second from the eastern line of the county. The Pennsylvania system of railway runs through this township, cutting it into two right-angle triangles, with Howard village as a station point in about the center of the township. The surface of this township is generally rolling and somewhat broken at the ravines. Much of the soil is a heavy, yet quite gravelly, loam. The bottom lands, especially along Owl creek and the Big and Little Jelloway streams, produce immense crops of both corn and wheat. Timber still abounds, which has been left from the once great and almost universal forests of Knox county.

The principal stream is Owl creek, passing through the territory from about the center of the south side and courses through Howard north and east, leaving the township near the southeast corner. Big Jelloway creek enters the northeast corner of Howard from Brown township, flows southwesterly, empties into Owl creek, near the village of Howard. Another stream is Little Jelloway (both named for the old Indian by this name), which comes in from the northwest and joins Big Jelloway near its mouth. Then there are Barney's run and Schenck's run, tributaries of Owl Creek. These streams make Howard township one of the best watered and drained sections of Knox county. There is one small Indian mound in the township, situated on the old farm of Worthington Shipley.

There was found by the pioneer band, a permanent Indian camp in this township, at the mouth of Indian Field run. Here the Indians had years gone by cleared away the timber and annually raised corn, and continued to after the settlement was effected a year or so. The two Jelloway creeks and Owl creek made it a desirable camping and hunting place, and none were quicker to recognize this than the red men. There was a noted Indian, a subchief of the Delawares, named Tom Jelloway, who remained in the county several years after the other members of the tribes had gone from the coun-

try. He became much attached to the white settlers and adopted their manner of dress and modes of living, as far as possible. He made his living mainly by selling brooches and other Indian-made trinkets to the whites. The Critchfields and Walkers bought many of his wares, and this gave him some money and provisions. Critchfield was a "mighty hunter" and it is told of a truth that one night he heard a fat hog squealing in the thicket near his house, and upon seizing his gun and going to the spot found the hog in the tight embrace of a large bear. He had to shoot three charges from his gun before the bear was silenced in death. His carcass was rendered out and produced ten gallons of oil.

On another occasion Benjamin Critchfield and brother Isaac were out hunting wild turkeys. They heard the cry of a panther, which was in the top of a tree, near where they were standing. They each dreaded to fire the first shot, but it was finally agreed upon that Isaac should shoot first, who, as he was an excellent marksman, rarely missed his shot. He deliberately aimed and fired. The ball penetrated the animal's brain and he fell from the tree dead. He proved to be one of enormous size, measuring seven feet from tip to tip. This is said to have been the only panther ever killed in Knox county by a white man.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Concerning the first whites to penetrate this township with a view of effecting a settlement, it is believed that Abraham Welker came in prior to any other person. He emigrated from Harrison county, Ohio, in 1806 or 1807, locating his farm on the Indian fields, near the stream of the same name. From all appearances this land had been cultivated many generations by the Indian tribes, in their most approved methods, which were indeed a shiftless way to farm. He was thus saved much hard work in the clearing off of the timber, as other settlers always had to do in this county before they could raise a crop. When he came there were but three or four families living on Owl creek, in Butler township. The Indians were encamped near his cabin. His younger children were more used to seeing Indians than they were white men, and seemed afraid when a white person approached the premises. Mr. Welker died in the township in 1820.

Paul Welker, another early settler, came but a little later than Abraham to the township, and settled in the south part. When he came, so thinly settled was that part of Knox county that he believed himself almost "monarch of all he surveyed," and was out one day in the timber chasing a deer into a swamp, when he was startled by the sound of an ax. Not deeming it possi-

ble that a white man was there he quietly made his way to the spot where he believed an Indian was hacking away at a tree, when lo and behold it was pioneer Simon Dudgeon, of Harrison township, whom he had never met before.

No other family in the township, if indeed in Knox county, were so numerous as the Critchfields. There were five brothers in one family, Nathaniel, Isaac, John, Joseph and William, who emigrated from Maryland to this township in 1807-8. Several had been soldiers in the Revolutionary war, hence were well fitted to endure the hardships of opening up a farm in a heavily-wooded section of the country. Today their descendants can be numbered by the scores in this and adjoining counties.

Joseph Critchfield came here a single man, but soon went to Somerset county, Pennsylvania, and there married, procured two horses, one for himself and one for his bride, packed a few (very few) articles of furniture and cooking utensils onto the horses' backs, and started for their new home in the wilds of Knox county, Ohio. Thus it was ordained that the Pennsylvanians should subdue and make to blossom like the rose what was then but a wilderness.

Coming in then, and a little later, were such men as Isaac Dial, Uriah and Marvin Tracy, James Logue, James Wade, Benjamin Ellis, Philip Dial, George Lybarger, Jesse Enlon, John Stedman. Then in the thirties came John Hull, Henry Eckenrode, George McFarland, John Durbin, Thomas McElroy, John Cassill, Martin Engel, Amos Workman, H. H. McArtor and James Berry. Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and New England furnished almost all of this hardy pioneer band who took the first steps toward making Howard township what it is today.

DISTILLERIES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Every one drank whisky in those times—almost every one! All well people did and most of the invalids took a "little for the stomach's sake." At one time there were no less than nine distilleries in Howard township. One was owned by a Mr. Hawn and the building, which stood not many years since, was near Milwood and used for a barn. Much of the whisky was consumed at home, while if any was to be spared, it was sent by wagon to Newark and Mt. Vernon and shipped to other points. This was then a very respectable line of business and ministers of the gospel all took their drink before engaging in service, as it "braced" them up for a hard day's work. Vast indeed is the change since the first workings of the old Sons of Temperance in this state and this year 1911, when all one hears is "wet" or "dry" counties.

The first bridge to span the waters of Jelloway creek was constructed in 1830.

The first saw and grist mill was put in operation in 1815 by Nathaniel Critchfield. It was on the Little Jelloway creek, whose waters were then sufficient to propel the saw and turn the buhrs for grinding corn.

Stephen Workman was first to operate a threshing machine in the township, this being either 1838 or 1839.

Benjamin Critchfield made the first brick residence in the township.

The church and school history of Howard township appears in the general chapters of this volume and are well worth the reader's perusal.

In 1910 there were reported 875 people in Howard township, which was about one hundred less than in 1900.

VILLAGE OF HOWARD.

Howard is the only village in the township. It was platted in 1836, and named Kinderhook. Henry Warden erected the first house and Ross Arbuckle was the first hotel keeper. Some were added to the trading place, until the census of 1880 gave it as having a population of one hundred and fifty. A mutual fire insurance company was formed here in 1863. It was made a stock company in 1868, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, but in the latter part of the seventies it was compelled to close up its business, for lack of support among the farmers, in whose interest it had been started.

The present status of Howard may be summed up as follows: The postoffice here was established in about 1840 and made a money order office in 1886. A free rural delivery route was established in April, 1902, another about the same date, and route No. 3 in 1904. The office was robbed in 1904 of about six hundred dollars, which the government lost. The robbers unlocked the front door and entered and then blew up the safe. The same time others were robbed in the county. The store in which the office is kept was robbed three times after this. The amount of business done in this office in 1910 was one thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars and forty-one cents. There are three mails each way, daily. Among the postmasters here may be recalled Jesse Henry, James Penhardwood, F. J. Critchfield, W. H. Ralston, 1885, E. A. Wolfe, appointed 1890 and succeeded by Joseph Critchfield, who held till March, 1894, and was followed by E. A. Wolfe, who resigned in favor of J. W. Humbert, who commenced in May, 1897, and continued until May, 1901, when came into office Joseph Critchfield, the present incumbent.

The present business interests are as follows:

General dealers, Eli A. Wolfe, J. H. Westrich & Company, J. W. Humbert; grain, seeds and flour, Wolfe Grain and Seed Company; blacksmiths, C. J. Penhorwood, James V. Lantz; livery, Norrick & Wolfe; undertakers, Wolfe & Critchfield; hotel, John Ralston; physicians, Coleman & Buxton; cement block work, William C. Ely; building contracting, Clinton Purdy; meats, J. H. Norrick. The gas pumping station for the Mohican Oil and Gas Company is located at Howard and is among the largest in the country.

The Howard Cereal Mills, a roller process milling plant, is only about one mile outside the village. It is on the waters of the Little Jelloway creek, which is dammed by a concrete or cement dam.

The public schools here are excellent. They have a three-course high school grade. The building has four spacious rooms. It was erected in 1905 at a cost of six thousand dollars. The district was bonded for this amount, but all told the building cost seven thousand, one hundred dollars.

CHAPTER XXIX.

HILLIAR TOWNSHIP.

In the extreme southwestern part of Knox county is what is known as Hilliar township. It was created from territory formerly a part of Miller township, and the change was effected August 28, 1818, as shown by the county records:

"Ordered that a new township be, and hereby is formed as follows: Beginning at the southwest corner of said county of Knox and running east on the line between Knox and Licking counties, seven and a half miles; thence north five miles to the line dividing the fifth and sixth townships; thence west seven miles and a half to the west boundary of Knox county; thence south five miles to the place of beginning; which shall be known and called Hilliar township.

Then on March 9, 1825, the lines were changed again, as follows: "The township of Hilliar shall be composed of the fifth township in the fifteenth range."

As thus formed the territory embraced sixteen thousand acres, owned by four individuals, and was divided into four equal parts. The names of the owners were, "Rathbone," "Dayton," "Hilliar" and "Parker" sections. The Hilliar section was the first to come into the market, and it was where the first settlement was made, hence the newly formed township was named in honor of Dr. Richard Hilliar, one of the four original proprietors.

The land in this township is level, or gently rolling and not rough, as in many parts of Knox county. The north fork of Licking traverses this township from northwest to southeast, passing near the enterprising town of Centerburg. Dry creek drains the northeast corner of the township, while numerous smaller streamlets are found in different parts of the territory. Originally, this township had a heavy growth of fine sugar maple and walnut, but much of it was ruthlessly destroyed before the country at large knew how valuable it would soon become. Ash, white oak and elm also abounded in large quantities, all first class timber, save the last named. In the early eighties large quantities were being shipped by rail to distant parts of the country for manufacturing purposes. Here, as elsewhere in Knox county, coal is not a commodity of home production, but is shipped in when needed.

There are but two Indian or prehistoric mounds within Hilliar. The population of the township in 1910, including the town of Centerburg, was 1,359, about the same as ten years previous.

The settlement in this township dates from the time when Dr. Richard Hilliar, a native of England, came to Zanesville, in 1805, and the following season came into what is now Hilliar township, one-fourth of which he purchased from Jonas Stanbery, of Newark, Ohio. The year 1806 he built his log cabin in the southwest part of the tract now called after him. His family then moved into the new house and the settlement was indeed opened.

The next settlement was effected by Messrs. Joseph Jennings, Jacob Houck, James Houck, Joseph Kerr and George Hinton with their families, who located on lands purchased of Dr. Hilliar.

The third little colony that came in for permanent settlement consisted of William Russell, William Reynolds, John Borden and Elijah Dowell, when the woods began to resound with the axe and nature was beginning to be tamed by civilized hands and intelligent brains.

The Indians were friendly at first, but matters changed some in consequence of the coming on of the war of 1812-14, at which time a pioneer seldom ventured outside his own cabin home without taking his trusty old rifle. Yet much of this was imaginary, for there were no real Indian outbreaks here.

The matter of milling was of much importance to the people in Hilliar township, and they decided to petition the county commissioners to build a road to Mt. Vernon for them. It was finally surveyed, but the authorities decided it would be too expensive to cut a road through the forests at that date and so notified the people of the township. However, they were not to be beaten that way, but put their combined strength and forces together and made the highway themselves. Before then they had been compelled to go to Zanesville for their milling.

EARLY-DAY INCIDENTS.

Good men were plentiful in those days, and some of them, conscious of their muscular superiority, were not a little quarrelsome, but the best man among them never picked a fight and was never whipped, and that person was Stephen Sutton.

Early agriculture was pursued with much difficulty. The first plows were designated "go-devils;" some called them "bull-plows." The Jethroe wood plows were a great improvement over all others before known. That

plow had an iron shear, secured by a bolt and nut. Thomas Hinton owned one of these plows, which was the wonder of the neighborhood. Philander Bailey was hired to run the new implement and at first it worked well, but not long before it refused to remain in the soil, so stones were piled upon the beam to weight it down. Mr. Hinton soon appeared on the scene and upon examination found that they had lost off the iron shear and had actually plowed several rounds without it being on!

When grain was raised it was usually threshed by horses treading over it, going round in a circle. It was then winnowed on a sheet and large wooden fan. Sickles were used in reaping in those first days of agriculture in Knox county. In 1820 William Reynolds constructed a "grip" cradle, which was soon followed by the true type of grain cradle which laid the grain in a smooth swathe ready to be taken up in order by the man who raked and bound it into bundles.

The first wind mill was introduced in 1825 by a Mr. Matthews, and the first grass cutting mower by George Jones. The first threshing machine in Hilliar township was operated by "Brad" Follett.

At the presidential election in 1820, only twelve votes were cast for presidential electors, Jeremiah Morrow had twelve and John McLaughlin twelve. In 1824 the Adams electors received fifteen votes each, while the Clay votes only numbered two.

Dr. Richard Hilliar was the first settler and also was the first person to die within the township named for him.

The first graveyard in the township was the land donated by James Houck, and the next one was established at Centerburg by the Baptist people.

The earliest mills were built on the north fork of the Licking creek, one by Jacob Houck in 1835, and another by Samuel Hupp. At these mills white walnut timber was worked into fine finishing lumber, while black walnut was made into clapboard lumber and sold in large quantities.

Lewis Rinehart built a tannery near Rich Hill in 1835 and in 1847 Gideon Sutton and Daniel Wolfe built a carding machine and fulling mill in the town of Centerburg. A steam grist mill was set in operation at this point in 1874 and was a paying enterprise many years.

For the history of the churches and schools, see general chapters, where all are treated at length.

In passing, it should be added that Jacob Houck conducted a hotel a mile and a half from Centerburg, and there William Houck worked at the blacksmithing trade.

The matter of roads was much agitated by the people in this part of Knox county, but not until 1830 was any action taken toward making a real highway for public use to Mt. Vernon. This was done by an act of the Ohio Legislature in 1829, making a state road from Mt. Vernon to Columbus. The road finally took the old roadway cut out by the pioneers before mentioned as making their own road through the forest.

Colonel B. Barney established a line of stage coaches, and in the fall of 1831 Neil & Moore were awarded the contract for carrying the mail. Horses were changed three times between Mt. Vernon and Columbus. William Houck and Benjamin Jennings were the original stage drivers there. Later, another—an opposition line—was put on by Walker & Company.

As to the growth of population in Hilliar township, the following may be of interest to the reader: In 1820 it had sixty people; in 1830 it had 200; in 1840, it had 1,012; in 1850, it had 1,141; in 1870, its population had decreased to 931; in 1880 it had 1,101; in 1890, it enumerated 1,296; in 1900 it reached 1,341; in 1910, the last United States census gives the township 1,359. This includes Centerburg, which was placed at 723.

The following statement was made many years since by the pioneer, James Houck, then residing in Goldfield, Iowa: "Will say regarding the founder of Hilliar township, Dr. Richard Hilliar, that I knew him well. He was a good looking man, full of ambition and of medium size. He would never transact any business with a man who had once deceived or lied to him. When he came to this township he lived in a pole house, and had seven acres of land cleared; the work was done by a man named Hyatt Williamson. Dr. Hilliar was affected with consumption and dropsy, but boasted that he lived eighteen years in spite of death. Before his death he broke down some brush near a cherry tree in the woods, about thirty rods southwest of the forks of the Sunbury road, and directed that he be buried there and his grave left unmarked, and he wanted no man to say, 'Here lies old Doctor Hilliar.' His orders were obeyed, and no man knoweth of his grave to this day.'"

VILLAGES OF CENTERBURG AND HILLIAR.

One of the most important places in Knox county, aside from Mt. Vernon, is the enterprising village of Centerburg, which was platted into lots in October, 1830, by Edson Harkness, surveyor, and it appears to have been recorded December 24, 1834, by Stephen Sutton and Jacob Houck, owners of the land. They called it Centerburg as it is near the center of Hilliar township. The first house was erected on lot No. 35, by Harvey

Jones, who also kept the first tavern and opened the first dry goods store in 1835. At that time the entire travel from the lake region to Columbus passed through Centerburg, and great offers were made by rival stage lines to secure the greatest number of passengers and make the best time, as by these means they hoped to secure the mail contracts. Hence the horseflesh was not spared and the driver who could drive up in front of Jones' tavern with the most passengers, ahead of the other driver, was thought to be a knight of the road sure!

But these things all changed with the coming of the Newark & Sandusky railroad in 1851, when the trains carried both mail and passengers, leaving the stage coaches to be sold and sent on to the far western country that had not yet heard the neigh of the iron horse. At about the same time the proposed line of railway called the Springfield, Mt. Vernon & Pittsburg, was surveyed through the township and it ran via of what has since been known as Rich Hill. In August, 1852, Aaron D. Rinehart laid out a town and named it in honor of Dr. Hilliar. Here, the first house was built in 1853 by Richard Shackleford. John Miller built a steam grist mill, and Michael Ross kept a general store. Hilliar bid fair to be a lively rival for Centerburg, but as the road failed to materialize it went into decay. In 1880 it went by the name of Rich Hill and had one store, a few shops and the postoffice. Over about the same route, however, was built the Toledo & Ohio railroad through the township in 1880, which greatly increased the business of Centerburg.

CENTERBURG POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

Harvey Jones was the first postmaster at Centerburg in 1834 or 1835 and received mails over the stage line. He was succeeded by Nimrod Bishop, Edward Gant, Chester Heldt, Smith Hadley, J. Scott, Enoch Nichols, Daniel Wolfe, Robert Woods, Enoch Nichols (again), Robert Jackson, Charles Gregory, Charles Jennings, 1880, M. F. Hasson, C. J. Updike, Maurice Welsh, Frank Mercer, and the present incumbent, C. H. Bishop.

No. 1 rural route was established December 15, 1900; Nos. 2, 3 and 4, February 1, 1902.

The amount of business in this postoffice (outside money order work) was three thousand and forty dollars and forty-four cents.

October 3, 1901, the office was robbed, the safe blown open and a large sum in stamps and cash taken; one of the thieves was captured and sent to prison from Knox county.

INCORPORATION HISTORY.

The date of incorporation was September 14, 1875, as shown by county records. The present municipal officers are: Mayor, Dr. S. Robert Best; clerk, A. W. Brown; treasurer, R. B. Ramey; marshal, L. B. Evans; council, C. W. Stinemates, Homer Smith, C. B. Smith, O. B. Messmore, L. M. Dally, R. B. Bishop. A system of water works, under the lease plan, is being attended to this year (1911). It will cost about twenty-five thousand dollars. The village uses the old brick township building for offices, etc. It was erected in 1893.

As near as can be learned now, the following have served as mayors of Centerburg: D. C. Oberholtzer, C. J. Updike, F. W. Cotton, A. A. Higgins, L. M. Bell, C. L. Bowers, M. L. Messmore, H. C. Fickle and Dr. S. Robert Best, the present mayor

The only means of fighting fire in the village now is by the street cistern supply of water and the hand engines, used by a volunteer company of about two dozen men.

BUSINESS INTERESTS IN 1911.

Farm implements, E. E. McGuire; hardware, C. W. Stinewates, E. D. Updike, C. L. Bowers; hotels, "Park," by R. E. Glaze; furniture, Kasson & Grubb; dry goods, Miller & Tuttle; grocers, C. L. Willis, Baker & Payne. C. B. Smith; clothing, Jesse Spira; boots and shoes, Homer C. Smith, E. E. McGuire; millinery, Miss Maude Foster, Mrs. Ella Hess; mills, Burrer & Sons; lumber and coal, Fred C. Bishop; coal and hay, A. W. Rizor; grain, T. W. Updike & Son; stock dealers, Smoots & Jacobs, T. W. Updike; produce houses, Homer C. Smith and E. E. McGuire; barbers, E. R. Brown, R. E. Baker, C. C. Ash; undertaker, D. H. Purdy; tin shop, Swetland & Hewitt; insurance, Bishop, Bishop & Darling, Holman & Dally; harness, W. A. Barnard; blacksmiths, Elmer Borden, F. W. Cotton; restaurant, J. W. Truex; creamery, Westerville Creamery Company; cement blocks, F. C. Bishop; jewelry, D. C. Oberholtzer; photographs, G. W. Stinewates; monuments, W. M. Kasson; livery, Fouts Bros.; banking, Centerburg Savings Bank, First National Bank; building and loan, C. H. Bishop, secretary; newspaper, *Gazette*, by L. M. Bell; physicians, Drs. S. Robert Best, W. B. Merriman, S. O. Gantt, W. O. Phillips; dentists, A. W. Brown, J. B. Wilson & Son; drugs, E. B. Walter, Hulse & Henry; hoop and stave works, W. T. Leatherman; tile factory, Landrun & Landrun.

CHAPTER XXX.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

In March, 1829, Jefferson township was organized by the county commissioners of Knox county. It is located in the northeast corner of the county; bounded on the north by Ashland county and a part of Holmes; south by Union township; east by Holmes county; west by Brown township, Knox county. At the election held in 1832 at the house of Frederick Rice the following were elected: Trustees, Alexander Greer, Josiah Frost, John Hibbetts; constables, Alvin Critchfield and Jesse Casteel; Robert McMillen, fence viewer.

This township was named, as might naturally be supposed, for Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States. In 1876 a strip one mile wide was taken from the south side of the township and annexed to Union.

Here one finds some of the most interesting geological scenery and formations in the county. The general topography is very uneven and hills, almost like mountain ranges, are seen here and there, with their peaks pointing skywards. In the early days these hills and glens afforded a safe and ready retreat for the vicious, wild animals and snakes which abounded in great numbers. Dens of rattlesnakes were a frequent occurrence. Foxes, coons, opossums and wild turkeys were numerous twenty-eight and thirty years ago.

The principal stream is the Mohican river, crossing the eastern portion of the township from north to south. Interesting relics were dug and plowed up by the pioneers, the same having been made and used by a people superior to our known North American Indians, but who they were and when these people lived here we can but simply guess at. On the old George Bird farm, near Greersville, were several mounds and the early settlers explored them, finding human skeletons, ashes and charcoal. There are also ancient fortification works and trenches built hundreds and possibly thousands of years ago. In the vicinity of Greersville the peculiar formations of rock are named as in Colorado. There is the Alum rock, over which flows a water impregnated with alum. When exposed to the sunlight much pure crystalized alum is found left on the rock. Many years since this came to be a favorite resort for pleasure parties of both young and old, who saw much of the curious as well as beauty in the scenes hereabouts. Whortleberries grow in great abundance on the hills o fthis township and hundreds of bushels are annually gathered by the people of the two counties.

The population of Jefferson township in 1910 was 802, showing a great loss over former years. In 1900 it stood 1,018 and in 1890 it was placed by the government census at 1,011.

Just who was the first person to effect a settlement in Jefferson township is not easy to determine at this late date in the county's history, and indeed it matters but little who it might have been, as long decades ago he was laid to rest. Among the first, it is quite certain, were Isaac Enlow and Nicholas Helm, who probably came a short time after the close of the war of 1812-14. It is not known or believed that others were here prior to that time. On account of the hilly, rough grade of land found here, other portions of Knox county were taken up long before this was, as it very naturally would have been the last settled. Others who braved the dangers and hardships incident to pioneer life in Jefferson township must not be omitted, John Melton, Aaron Mathene, Andrew McKee, Ephraim McMillen, Jacob Shiner, Elisha Ross, John Dailey, Alexander Darling, James Henderson, John Hibbetts, Josiah Trimbley, Joseph Critchfield and George Greer. The last named family have long been identified with the township and county of which this work is an historical account. During the war of 1812-14 Mr. Greer did much to promote the formation of companies for defending the frontier against the English and to ward off the blows being inflicted by Indian tribes. For over forty years some of the Greer family have been justices of the peace.

Robert Greer, a native of Ireland, born in 1806, came to Jefferson township in 1827, after receiving a splendid education in his native country. He farmed, taught school and was justice of the peace. He died in 1865, his only child being Abraham W. Greer.

"Night and Day," as he was known because of his untiring work, another pioneer named Jacob Colopy emigrated from Maryland to Knox county in 1812, first settling three miles south of Mt. Vernon, but in 1825 moved to Jefferson township. Later he retired and lived at the village of Gann.

Absalom Shrimplin, son of John Shrimplin, one of Knox county's earliest settlers, was born in Owl creek valley, in 1806, the second white child born in Knox county, while his mother, Elizabeth Shrimplin, nee Morrison, was the second female child born in Ohio, it is said. Mr. Shrimplin entered Jefferson township soon after it was organized.

James Withrow, from Beaver county, Pennsylvania, came to Jefferson township in 1836, settling on section 4. He succeeded in defeating Hon. Columbus Delano for a seat as state representative in 1851, he being elected on the Democratic ticket.

Another interesting character of this township, in an early time, was Samuel Beck, from West Virginia, who married Mary Seaman, of Virginian

birth. Mrs. Beck resided near Bethany, Virginia, and was intimately acquainted with John Doddrige, historian of Virginia and Pennsylvania, and with Alexander Campbell, founder of the Disciples church. She heard him preach his first famous sermon on immersion, at a private house in Bethany. Mr. Beck died in 1844 in Jefferson township. He was a thrifty, enterprising citizen.

Jonathan Rice came into this township from Allegany county, Maryland, in 1831. Soon after his settlement in the township, there was a grand reunion of all settlers who participated in a great union hunting expedition, covering the settlements of Jefferson, Brown and Union townships. It is related that more than one thousand persons took part in this hunt. There were but few wolves and bears then, but deer, foxes, wild turkey and smaller game were very abundant. A central point was selected and officers elected to manage the incoming forces. "The lines were formed in a square, enclosing several miles, and the men were all provided with guns, clubs, tin horns, knives, pitchforks, axes, etc. At a given signal the forces advanced toward the center, every man and boy making as much noise as possible. As the advancing columns approached one another, turkeys began flying over; the frightened game rushed from side to side, seeking an avenue of escape, and by reason of mismanagement, a gap in the lines was left open, through which most of the coveted game made its escape. This was the last grand circular hunt in the township."

The first grist mill in the township was constructed by John Greer in 1833, on the Mohican river. He also added a saw mill to the flouring mill. Later, a larger flouring mill plant was erected at Mt. Holly, now called Gann Station.

The schools and churches will be mentioned at length in the chapter on such subjects in this volume.

VILLAGE OF GREERSVILLE.

The only village in Jefferson township is Greersville, located in the eastern part of the territory. It was platted by pioneer Robert Greer in 1836; it is on the Mohican river, four miles north of Gann, and the census of 1880 gave the hamlet a population of seventy people.

Simon Hull erected the first house and James Greer opened the first general store. It grew to a good sized village and today there is a fair trading point there.

CHAPTER XXXI.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

Named in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, this sub-division of Knox county was organized from a part of Morgan township, September 4, 1815. This is a rough township, topographically speaking, and in its southern portion has numerous large hills. The soil, however, is very productive. Fine springs of pure water are found here and there over the township, which afford a good supply of water for man and beast. Several streams course their way through Jackson township, and these include the Wakatomica, that rises in Coshocton county, runs west across the township near the line of Clay township, thence south in a meandering course, passing out of the township into Licking county. In the center of the township rises Jug creek and this runs southeast into Coshocton county. Along the Licking-Coshocton county line there has been found a very superior quality of iron ore, but it has never been mined for commercial uses.

The once heavy timber of this county, embracing this goodly township, with others, has been cut away in the settlement of the county, until only enough remains for home use. In the pioneer years of the township there was a vast amount of wild game and the settlers killed large numbers of deer, bear and other wild animals. Snakes have always been here in too great numbers to make one feel at ease in warm weather. As late as 1880 John Farquhar found a black-snake measuring eleven feet in length and not until after a desperate fight was he enabled to kill it. When the township was first inhabited by white men they found large numbers of Indians who visited here from Greentown and Upper Sandusky on semi-annual hunting trips. It had evidently been the hunting grounds of Indians many decades, for numberless relics, including stone implements, hammers, arrow-heads, etc., have from time to time—even are now—picked up in this township. Through this township passed the Greentown and Coshocton Indian trail, which was used by the first settlers for roads, none better then being within the county. Here, too, are evidences of Indian (or some say Mound Builders') works for fortification in times of war. One of these was found on the farm owned later by Mrs. I. Kerr. It was a wide trench, encircling a small hill on which her residence was erected. The frequent plowing and washing of the land has about obliterated the mound.

FIRST SETTLEMENT.

It is supposed that the first white settler to invade this part of Knox county and take up land and make for himself and family a permanent home, was Robert Eaton, who emigrated from Wheeling, West Virginia, in April, 1810. He selected a part of section 7. As a soldier, he had helped suppress the Whisky Insurrection, and had frequently seen Gen. George Washington. After living in Jackson many years, he went west. He had many golden opportunities for getting rich here, but it was not his way—he left a good country with but small means.

The next settler was David Meelick, who located here in August, 1810. He also settled on section 7, purchasing a quarter section of government land at two dollars per acre. He was one of the first two justices of the peace elected after Jackson township was organized. This township was then one dense forest of hard and semi-soft woods. The forest literally swarmed with wild animals and game for eating purposes was plentiful on every hand. He was an expert with a rifle and it is stated that he killed hundreds of deer and other valuable animals in the first few years of his settlement. With the single exception of Robert Eaton, his only neighbors were the Delaware Indians. When he first plowed ground here he believed that it must certainly be several generations before the township would be settled up and its rich land all subdued, but he lived to see this all accomplished and his descendants are here and there throughout the neighborhood and county in goodly numbers today.

Andrew McCamment, from Pennsylvania, came to Jackson township in 1819. He took land on section 19 and lived and farmed successfully until his death, in December, 1864.

Another pioneer was George Holtz, from Belmont county, where he was born in 1800. About the close of the war of 1812-14 he moved to Coshocton county and to this township about 1830. He took government land at the government rate, which was about two dollars per acre.

Samuel Davidson came in the same year from Maryland. He was in the war of 1812-14 and was at the battle of Bladensburg.

William Hall was another early settler in Jackson township. He came from Pickaway, Ohio, but was a native of Pennsylvania. He came here in 1814 and located in the southern part of the township. He had a wife and ten children.

Washington Houck, though not a "first settler" in the true sense, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, in 1799, visited Ohio in 1821, and, with a dollar and fifty cents in his pocket, walked the whole distance from Pennsylvania, returning home in November. He settled up all bills and

accounts due his creditors in his old home in the Keystone state and, with eight dollars left, packed his belongings and started back to Ohio, February 22, 1822, landing in Hilliar township the 20th of July, when he removed to Clay township and bought government land at ten shillings an acre. After paying for his land he had eighteen cents left on hand. After many years of residence in Clay, he sold and bought in Jackson township. At an early time tobacco was the principal crop among the farmers of Jackson and all southeastern townships in Knox county, and Mr. Houck was absent from home once for two weeks attending tobacco house raisings. He bought land where now stands the village of Bladensburg. He conducted a hotel there, as well as operated a general store, many years.

John Donahey entered eighty acres on section 26 in 1810. He was from Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1799. He was first to locate lands in the south part of Jackson township. His only near neighbors were Indians and the hills around about him were filled with ferocious wild animals and poisonous reptiles. He killed many deer and wild turkeys. He spent much of his time at assisting newcomers in providing cabins for themselves and in log-rollings.

Peter Fry, who lived to be a hundred and more years old, came to Jackson township at a very early day. He was at St. Clair's defeat, being forty years old at that time. He recalled many Revolutionary events and frequently talked with Washington. He settled on section 7, but was not financially successful.

Thomas Nichols arrived from Virginia in 1828 and took up government land in Jackson township. He was in the southern portion and was still residing there in the eighties. His sheep were frequently destroyed by the packs of hungry wolves in the near-by forest when he first made his settlement in the township.

Others who made homes for themselves in the township were: Jacob Striker, Adam Earlywine, Robert Wilson, Joseph Scott, Daniel Massholder, Daniel Blue, Peter Miller, Christian Baughman, James Harris, John Wheeler, Elijah Harris, William Braddock and Daniel Striker.

"Johnny Appleseed" was frequently seen here. One of the largest nurseries in Coshocton county being near this locality, he found market for his apple trees in Jackson township. Many of the first and best orchards in the township were started from trees procured through his nursery.

A terrible tornado visited Jackson in early times. The date cannot now be fixed, but it is known that what few settlers there were here had much property destroyed by it. Orchards were uprooted and stock killed in large numbers.

The first grist mill was erected in 1816 by Samuel Wheeler, and the first saw mill in 1818, by S. Brown. These mills were run constantly in supplying the newcomers with flour, meal and native lumber. In 1818 a carding mill was put in motion by Samuel D. Ross.

Until the establishing of Bladensburg in 1833, there were no stores in Jackson township and Coshocton or Mt. Vernon had to be resorted to for trading purposes. In 1817, however, I. D. Jackson started a little store at Martinsburg, then a place of a half dozen houses. He bought all the tobacco raised in that section, and this was no small amount, for be it remembered that the south part of Knox county was a great tobacco raising district in the early history of the county. In this way the farmers were enabled to pay for lands and keep up taxes each year. This, with the distilling of rye and corn into whisky, gave a good ready money revenue and all hands worked, and most all drank, too. The last still-house, however, had disappeared by Civil war times.

See general chapters for an account of schools and churches in Jackson township.

VILLAGES IN JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The only village within Jackson township is Bladensburg. The first village started was named Front Royal, located on the farm owned by William Darling, in the north part of the township, about 1832. It had a small store and a blacksmith shop, with several residences. For a number of years it flourished as a country village, but when it became known that the title to the land on which the lots had been platted was not good, the place was soon abandoned, so that not a sign of a village is to be discovered on the spot today.

Bladensburg was laid out in 1833 by John and Samuel Wheeler and Washington Houck. This place lies in both Clay and Jackson townships, but the greater portion in Jackson township. The first house was erected by Washington Houck, who also started a blacksmith shop and conducted the hotel. Later he engaged in merchandising.

The original store of the village was opened by John Wheeler in 1833. He was a prominent citizen, a Whig in politics and a great factor as a working member in the Disciples church. He later removed to Iowa. He was Bladensburg's first postmaster and Washington Houck was the letter carrier. Mail came once each week from Martinsburg, the carrier going on foot, a distance of four miles, for which he was paid the sum of eight dollars or eighteen months' service. Other postmasters have been John Hanna, Eliza-

beth Hanna, James P. Ross, 1880, Emma W. Gardner, from 1885 to 1893; A. Blue, 1893 to 1897; N. K. Ramsey, from July 1, 1897, to the present date.

A rural delivery route was established here October 1, 1903. The office has one mail each way daily; the amount of business for this postoffice for the year ending June 30, 1911, was $527.31.

A flourishing mill was built long before the town existed at this point. It was on the banks of the Wakatomica, whose waters propelled it.

An early physician was Dr. A. C. Scott, who came in 1841 with pills and quinine and saddle-bags to heal the afflicted of pioneer disorders. He developed into a first class practitioner and practiced many years.

The reader will be informed as to lodges, churches and schools by referring to the general chapters.

In 1881 the business of Bladensburg consisted largely of the three dry goods stores, a grocery, a jewelry store, two hotels, a barber shop, a millinery store, a harness shop, several blacksmiths, a good grist mill, a saw mill. It had two hundred population. James Ross was postmaster at the date last given. Mails were had from Utica and it was then a daily service.

BLADENSBURG IN 1911.

The following have control of the social and business enterprises of the village in 1911: General stores, C. V. Horn, Mizer & Hull; hardware and grocery, E. L. Wolfe; restaurant, A. D. Hess; shoes, John Martin; undertaking, L. McCamment; meats and groceries, Carpenter & Rine; blacksmiths, Collins McQueen, D. M. Wiggins, Jesse Baird; mill, Nathaniel Taylor; physicians, W. W. Stonehocker, Norman Hull; lodges, Masons, Knights of Pythias and Maccabees; churches, Disciples and Presbyterian.

CHAPTER XXXII.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

Liberty township was organized by the county commissioners June 4, 1822, when its boundary lines embraced very much more territory than at present. In March, 1825, it was cut down to the limits described herewith:

"Ordered that Liberty township shall be composed of the sixth township in the fourteenth range."

It is the second township from the south line and third from the north line in the county and on the western line, with Holmes for its western boundary. The Baltimore & Ohio railroad (as now called) runs through its southern part, with Mt. Liberty as a station point in the southwestern corner. It had a population of 808 in 1910, several hundred less than in the two previous federal census periods, it having 908 in 1900 and 1,044 in 1890.

The surface in this part of Knox county is rolling, but not particularly rough and hilly. Its streams are Dry creek, Granny's creek and Armstrong's run. The soil is composed of a rich loam. One-third or half of the land within this township is under cultivation, the balance in grass and woodlands. Originally, timber covered the entire township and included the varieties common to this part of Ohio. The Mound Builders' works and fortifications in this township were but few and are not very noticeable at this writing. The only one deserving mention is that one mile to the east of Mt. Liberty village, where there was a mound thirty feet in diameter, originally ten feet hgh, but time and plowing have materially lowered it. Mr. Higgins, who owned the land, made excavations, but found nothing of interest—merely some ashes and charcoal. In an adjoining field, on much lower ground, is found a circular embankment, one hundred feet in diameter. This originally had the appearance of a military work or fortification. Mystery, of course, surrounds all of these Knox county "mounds."

THE FIRST PIONEERS.

The following constituted the early settlers in Liberty township: Francis Atherton, Francis Blakeney, Thomas Fletcher, George Ginn, Francis Hardesty, Alexander Dallas. These all came in from Washington county, Penn-

sylvania, in the spring of 1805, hence were among the first to locate in Knox county. They located on Dry creek.

Mr. Atherton was a mechanical genius and built the first frame house in the township, the same being raised in 1808. He also built a mill—intended to be a grist mill—on Dry creek, but he died before its completion, and the mill was never made a complete success. Francis Atherton and wife buried the first child in the township.

Alexander Dallas was a rough character, a distiller by trade; he was finally landed in the penitentiary for burning a neighbor's barn.

In the spring of 1810 Joseph Higgins pitched his tent a mile to the east of the present site of Mt. Liberty.

John Wilson was the earliest blacksmith. He had a shop in 1811 on land later owned by George Carey.

Lewis Bricker, Sr., of Greene county, Pennsylvania, having faith in the West, desired to provide his large family of children with cheap lands. He purchased sixteen hundred acres in the northeastern portion of what is now Liberty township, in the spring of 1810. He sent Peter Bricker and George Lewis, his brother-in-law, and they, being homesick from the first, remained a time, but, hearing the hoot owls and wolves at night, they concluded to let the land go back. They reported that it was worthless and that no one could ever live here on account of the wild state of the country. They saw many Indians and hence did not want to bring their dear ones here to die. They went back.

The father, however, being more used to hardships and frontier life, determined to make a second effort at utilizing his large landed interests here in Knox county. He sent another delegation, and kept on until he succeeded in getting Peter, George, John, Jacob, David, Solomon, Lewis, Catherine, Rachel and Mrs. George Lewis all to effect a settlement, and all succeeded in making good, comfortable homes and were finally glad they were ever induced to leave Pennsylvania and its mountains. These families all reared other children until the township was really a Pennsylvania colony. One of the Brickers being unable to erect his cabin in the late fall after he arrived, turned his big freight wagon box bottomside up and, with some changes, managed to live therein during the first winter in Liberty township.

Later settlers, though considered early, were the Coyles, Humphries, Severes, Careys, Hollisters, Magoons, Gearharts and Wolfs. The first families had to undergo many a hardship, but finally made it win. Their descendants are in possession of much of the Liberty township of today, and are happy and prosperous.

Gilman Bryant built the first successful mill in this township; it was on Dry creek, near the present site of the county infirmary. He finished a saw mill in 1824 and a grist mill in 1825. A "corn-cracker" was put in motion by John Wilson in 1829 on the Proper place. Then mills of various kinds sprung up everywhere, including the plants built by Samuel Thatcher, Sr., on the north fork of Dry creek, in 1827, to which he added a carding mill in 1839; this was a half mile east of Mt. Liberty. He abandoned this mill after two years. He was known as the "mill-builder," but he was not a successful financier.

Early hotels were the ones kept by Francis Wilkins, perhaps the earliest one; the one by Jerome Rowley; one by Samuel Thatcher, Sr., in 1833, and several others, where the weary traveler and land seeker might refresh himself with both food and drink.

The first election was held in 1822, but no record of its results can be found today.

Liberty township has come to be a good agricultural district. From the day when the first threshing machine was started by Leonard Weaver, and the first mower by Amos Leech, vast have been the changes in farm life. It is now one of the best sections for farming in Knox county.

The churches, schools and lodges are spoken of in the general chapters under their several topic headings, hence will not need to be named here.

VILLAGE OF MOUNT LIBERTY.

Mt. Liberty and Bangs are the only towns in this township. Of Mt. Liberty, it may be said that it was situated on the old state road leading from Mt. Vernon to Columbus, in the best part of the country on Dry creek. Samuel Thatcher, Sr., owned the land and platted the village in company with George Beardsheare, October 8, 1835. The place grew very slow until fortunately the line of the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon & Columbus railroad was surveyed through the county, since which time new life has shown its effect there in a good business point, for one so near the county seat city, Mt. Vernon. The railroad was built in 1872-3.

Henry A. Childs, M. D., was the first doctor of the village, having come in 1837.

In 1829 Henry Lavering kept a small store, in which powder, lead, tobacco, whisky and a small assortment of groceries were kept for sale.

Newton B. Rice started the first good store in the village, in 1832.

Pioneer Lavering was also the first postmaster at Mt. Liberty, being appointed in 1832, and was succeeded by the following persons: James

Sever, John W. Cotton, Luther Hill, John McAllister, Dr. H. A. Childs, William Conway, Prentice S. Wilson, Williams McGaughey, E. D. Bryant, D. K. Waldruff, Judson Hildreth, C. R. Lineweaver, Daniel Veatch, G. R. Bowlby, J. P. Wintermute, who was in office in 1881. Since then there have been the following: Ramsey, Hawkins, Jackson, Whitefield, Robertson. The office only paid the sum of two hundred eleven dollars and forty cents in the year ending July, 1911. This office was robbed a few years since and the loss in stamps and money was eighty-eight dollars and fifty cents. There was another robbery of this postoffice, but no facts are at hand.

In the autumn of 1911 the business of Mt. Liberty was as follows: R. B. McLaughlin, physician; W. R. Rowland, drugs and medicines; D. L. Teagarden, groceries; D. E. Wintermute, hardware and roofing; Coe & Buckmaster, hay, grain, poultry and cement; J. M. Shafer & Son, hay dealers; O. M. Thatcher, poultry. The blacksmiths are L. M. Tucker and W. O. Coe.

The churches of the village are the Methodist Episcopal, Advent and Christian denominations.

The only lodge of the village is the Knights of Maccabees.

VILLAGE OF BANGS.

Bangs—or Bangs Station, as sometimes called—is a little station point on the line between Liberty and Milford townships, on the Pennsylvania line of railroad, as called today. It derived its name after George H. Bangs, a United States mail superintendent when the office was established there. When the railroad was under construction in 1872-3, William H. Smith bought the adjoining land of Shannon Rowley, built a house and opened a store just opposite the county infirmary. He was made postmaster in 1873 and held the office many years. Others who have held this position at Bangs are: W. H. Smith, L. W. Spillman, from 1888 to 1907, when the office was turned over to the present postmaster, Ellis Oliver, who conducts the only store of the place now. Besides the above there is a good blacksmith shop and a Methodist Protestant church, built in 1860, with this inscription over the doorway: "My Father's House—Beulah Church."

At Bangs is located the largest natural gas pumping station in this section of Ohio. It is the property of the Logan Natural Gas and Fuel Company.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

MILFORD TOWNSHIP.

Milford township in 1808, with what now comprises Hilliar, Miller, Morgan and the west half of Clay, the south half of Pleasant, and the southwest quarter of Harrison townships, constituted Morgan township. On September 4, 1815, Morgan was divided by the county commissioners, forming a new township known as "Sycamore" township, which comprised what is now Hilliar, Milford, Miller, and a strip of land one mile wide from the west side of Morgan, and one section from the south corner of Pleasant. October 10, 1815, the name of the township was changed from Sycamore to Miller.

In 1818 a petition was presented the commissioners of Knox county, asking that a new township be formed from the west end of Miller, to be called Hilliar and in August of that year this was granted. Then in 1833 a petition was presented asking for another new township to be taken from the west side of Miller, to be known as Milford and on March 3d of the same year this was granted. It embraces a territory five miles square and historian Norton remarks that its name was chosen after this wise: "The settlers met together and various names were proposed; among the number, Judson Lamson proposed that it should be called Milford, taking the idea from his native town, New Milford, Connecticut. Some objection was offered to every other name but this, and in consideration of the fact that Mr. Lamson was one of the oldest settlers, and also it being a New England name—those present being all from 'down East'—it was finally adopted."

Of its topography it may be briefly stated that this township is generally quite even and level, with some portions slightly rolling. Licking creek flows near the southern border, where the soil is exceptionally fertile. Sycamore creek rises in the western portion, crossing the territory to the east. Between these two streams the surface is level and very productive of excellent crops. Dry creek flows across the extreme northwest corner of the township. This is, as is most of Knox county, well fitted for grazing purposes. It was originally covered with forests, including the beech, rock maple, soft maple, elm, white and black hickory, white and swamp oak, black walnut, butternut, wild cherry, bass wood, cucumber, buckeye and some fine sycamore trees.

Among the principal wild animals found here by pioneers were the deer, opossum, porcupine, black and grey squirrels, raccoon and common rabbits. Then there were immense flocks of wild turkeys, pheasants, owls, hawks, etc.

The north half of this township consisted of unappropriated military lands.

PIONEER SETTLERS.

Milford's first permanent settler was Thomas Merchant, who, with James Pell, from Massachusetts, purchased the northwest quarter of section 5, being the northwest section of the township. They there erected their cabins and located with their families the same season. Late in the autumn of that year came John Davis with his family and they located on the southwest quarter of section 6. He was an elder in the Baptist church, and wore buckskin pantaloons. His wife was the first person to die in the township. The date was some time in 1818.

In 1816 Major Buxton bought the southwest quarter of section 9, and his brother, Sylvester, the southeast quarter of the same section. Each built a cabin and remained about one year. They were Vermonters and the families have long years since passed from the county.

John Beardslee, in 1817, purchased the southwest quarter of section 9 of Sylvester Buxton. His brother, William Beardslee, in 1818, bought the west part of this quarter section and remained permanently.

In 1817 came two brothers, Harris and Stephen Hawkins, from Rhode Island, and purchased the Major Buxton place on section 9. In that year came Jacob Simons, from Vermont, who located in the northwest quarter of section 10. He had one son, Horton J., later of Mt. Vernon, and one daughter.

It was also in 1817 when Aaron Hill, from Massachusetts, who had emigrated to Knox county in 1811, came in and purchased the northwest quarter of section 3.

Erastus Riley and James Robinson bought the northeast quarter of section 1. James Fry bought the northwest quarter and John Lash the southwest quarter.

It was also in 1817 when Judson Lamson, from Connecticut, came to claim land in section 8. He came from New Milford, Connecticut, and hence it was that finally the township was named for him. He came to this township in the month of February, and after making maple sugar during the month of March, returned to his native country on foot, performing the long journey at the rate of about fifty miles per day. The same year he returned with his family and located permanently. He died on his old homestead in May, 1867,

aged eighty-eight years. By trade he was a brick-mason and was known as the hardiest of all pioneers in the township.

By about 1820 most all of the north part of the township had been taken up by actual settlers. Among the first up there was John Jeffers, in 1818, who settled on section 3. Jesse Smith located on section 2; Uziel Stevens, on the northeast quarter of the same section; Leonard Simons, on the southwest quarter of section 10; John Simons, on section 9; Curtis Terril, on section 9. In 1826, Frederick J. Dinsey, of Maryland, purchased the west part of the northeast quarter of section 13, Cornelius Sharp locating on another part of the same section. In 1829 came Preserve Smith, a Connecticut Yankee, and bought the southeast quarter of section 8.

The men who first set foot on the soil of Milford township were men of brains and muscle and made the best possible use of the country they came in to possess. The price of land was one dollar and a quarter per acre for congress lands and as high as four dollars for choice military lands, the first selected. The hard times seen in those days have forever disappeared. The hoot owl, the bear, the sickle and spinning wheel are all gone and a changed order of things obtains.

When first these lands were bought, the wolves were very numerous and attacked the calves and devoured the lambs and sheep to such an extent that the county commissioners consented to offer a reward or bounty for the killing off of these forest pests of the animal kingdom. Three dollars a scalp was given for all sworn to have been killed within Knox county. On one occasion a great wolf hunt was planned. The entire surrounding country was invited and most all came prepared to do their best to exterminate the sheep-killing wolves. This was planned for a day in February, 1824, and was very exciting, but when the captains, generals and all interested in the "circular drive hunt" had counted up the day's results, it was learned that fifty-six innocent deer had been slaughtered, whereas not a single wolf had been captured. Mr. Wolf was altogether too cunning to be driven into any circle like that planned to trap him in.

The first public road, known as the Columbus road, was laid in the township in 1808.

About 1851 the Pittsburg, Mt. Vernon & Springfield Railroad Company was organized to build to Springfield, Ohio. Its proposed route was along the Milford township line on the north (where another company did finally construct one). For obtaining large subscriptions along the line, many inducements were held out. No stockholder was expected to pay more than the interest on his stock for twenty years, but the men who purchased stock had to guarantee by mortgaging their farms, which, strange to relate, many scores

of them did agree to. Hard times came on and the company failed, after having executed considerable grading work along the line. The citizens in Knox county, mostly along the route proposed, put up bonds to the amount of ninety-five thousand dollars, securing the same by first mortgages on their farms. The road was not built, but the bonds held (then) by innocent purchasers had to be paid, which caused much personal loss and distressed many a Milford farmer, and in cases broke them up for life. Such was the early-day railroading in this county and commonwealth.

FIVE CORNERS.

This is the name given to a place near the center of Milford township, where, about 1843, a postoffice was established called Milfordton. Emor Hawkins was first postmaster. There were two churches and a school house there early in the eighties that had been there many years.

VILLAGE OF LOCK.

This, too, is of ancient origin as a town site, but never has proven to be a place of much commercial or social importance. It is situated on the south line of the township, a part of it being in another county. In 1836 Abraham Abbot purchased the south part of lot 10 in the Burnett section, and engaged in the business of making potash. In 1837 he laid out a village and named his place "Lock." Isham Abbot was the first person to sell goods there. In 1839 a postoffice was established and Isham Abbot was appointed postmaster. He was succeeded by Peter Eddy, Edwin Horton, Eber Smith, James Stearns, Washington Hildreth, who was appointed in 1860 and was still in office in the early eighties, at which time the place supported two dry goods stores, a school house, three churches, a blacksmith shop, harness shop, cooper shop, a wagon and boot and shoe repair shops. Several lodges have been formed at one time or another in this village and township.

The 1910 federal census gave Milford township a population of seven hundred and six, as against seven hundred and ninety-two in 1890.

The history of schools and churches will be found in their respective places in the general chapters of this volume.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

MORGAN TOWNSHIP.

Morgan belongs to the southern tier of townships in Knox county. It was named after Gen. Daniel Morgan, noted in military affairs in Revolutionary days. As originally organized in May, 1808, it comprised what is now called Morgan, Hilliar, Miller, Milford, west half of Clay, and the south half of Pleasant township, with the southwest quarter of Harrison. When the general reorganization of townships took place in March, 1825, it was reduced to its present boundary lines. The streams that flow through its borders include the Sycamore, Tumas, Big run, Rocky fork and Muck Shaw run.

Here, as in many places in Knox county, are to be seen several Indian mounds—so called—or possibly the work of a prehistoric people. One on the old James Campbell farm was originally about six feet high and forty feet in diameter. In the neighborhood have been discovered hundreds of arrowheads, but the interior of the mound has never been thoroughly explored by scientists, as have others within Knox county.

Morgan is purely an agricultural district, where the fertile soil has made the farmers wealthy and independent, above many other sections of the state. The timber here is of the variety so common and valuable in this county—beech, maple, walnut, ash and oak. Thirty and more years since, it was claimed for Morgan township that it possessed more really valuable timber than any other in the county. Another feature here, for many years and in a measure today, is that the lands are owned in quite large tracts and there are not so many small farms as in other townships within the county.

The pioneers at first were largely from Pennsylvania, Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey, with but here and there a foreigner—there being perhaps fewer of foreign birth than any place in Ohio. The first settlers located in the western part of the township. In 1890 the township had a population of 645; in 1900, it had 650, and in 1910 the federal census gave it but 622.

The first man to set stakes in this township, as near as can be learned from records and land papers, was John Green, who came from Maryland in either 1805 or 1806, entering land in the northwest part of the territory now known as Morgan township. He became a justice of the peace and an influential man in all public affairs.

Cornelius Bartalow, Sr., was perhaps the next to invade the wilds of the township. He emigrated from Martinsburg, Virginia, in 1806, taking up forty acres of military land near the village of Utica, Licking county. When he came Indians were very numerous and constituted about all the near neighbors he had for a number of years. Later he removed to Clay township, near the village of Martinsburg, where he died in 1814, he being the second person buried in the cemetery there.

Azariah Davis came from Greene county, Pennsylvania, and settled in Utica, Licking county. He was born 1756 and served in the war for independence. Just before coming from Pennsylvania, he harvested a crop of wheat which, when threshed, he hauled to Zanesville, Ohio, where he had it made into flour and stored in a mill warehouse there. As often as he needed to he went to Zanesville and procured flour from his storage. By such a precaution his family never went hungry, as did many another, for the lack of bread, until such times as he could clear up a patch and raise more grain.

Jacob Hanger came in from Old Virginia about 1809, settling in the southeastern portion of this township. He married Rebecca Davis and they reared twenty children, ten of each sex, all becoming men and women of more than ordinary strength and usefulness to the world. Mr. Hanger served as justice of the peace for twenty-one years in this township. He passed from earth in 1834 honored by all within the radius of his acquaintance.

The Pumphreys were numbered among the pioneers here. They were all zealous Methodists, and at their places stopped all of the early ministers of this denomination. Caleb, who was the eldest, died in 1817.

John Sellers, who in 1880 was the largest land owner in Morgan township, having at that date eleven hundred acres of choice land, came from Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1823, locating two hundred and fifty acres in the northern part of this township. He built a cabin, returned to Pennsylvania, and permanently settled here in 1824. Energy and perseverance were his chief traits. The great "Burlington storm," mentioned in the miscellaneous chapter, struck his farm in 1825, the year after his family came to the township.

In 1819 Aaron Davis came from Essex county, New Jersey, and at one time was the only Whig living in the township. He was of good old Revolutionary stock, his father, Joseph Davis, having served several years in the patriot army, being one season a bodyguard to Washington. When the British army occupied Elizabethtown, New Jersey, he was engaged to be married in two weeks, and had bought his wedding suit, which the British secured with other plunder, and he afterwards saw an English officer wearing it. The marriage was postponed until that long war had ended. Aaron Davis lived in

this township many years and was among the most intelligent and upright men within its pioneer borders. He died in 1842.

John F. McLain, who came to Morgan township in 1828, was an extensive land owner and live stock dealer. He also conducted an early store at Mt. Vernon. He died in 1858.

The Bell family were numerous in this part of the county. James Bell came from Greene county, Pennsylvania, in 1815, hauling his household goods overland, being seventeen days in coming. He settled in the eastern part of the township, where death overtook him in 1867. His son, Samuel, who was born in 1800, also lived here. A son of Samuel was William Bell, who served as sheriff and auditor of Licking county several terms, and was elected secretary of state in 1874, also serving as a railroad commissioner, by appointment of Governor Bishop. He belonged to what is known as the Bell Disciples church.

Another emigrant from Pennsylvania was John Clutter, who in 1818 settled near the center of the township. He was a member of the Owl Creek Baptist church for more than sixty years.

John Sperry, of Hardy county, Virginia, removed to Morgan township, this county, in 1812, settling two miles from Utica. Both he and his wife were killed by the cars of the Baltimore & Ohio road while crossing the tracks, with a team, on August 2, 1872.

Another Virginian who made his home in this township was James Honey, who came in 1818, settling on the third military section. His early wheat crops he hauled to Zanesville, where he sold it at thirty-one and a fourth cents per bushel, paying five dollars for a barrel of salt.

David Campbell, born in Ohio county, Virginia, came to the township in 1824, locating one hundred and forty acres on military lot number 14.

Nehemiah Letts came from Greene county, Pennsylvania, to Morgan township in 1806. He first erected a frame house, southeast of the brick house on what was known as the Veasy Price land. He died in Morgan township in 1835 and was buried at the Owl Creek Baptist cemetery. He was an old Revolutionary war soldier. He became wealthy and gave each one of his children a large farm, from two to three hundred acres each.

EARLY INCIDENTS.

The Browns of this township were all good shots with the rifle. "On one occasion," says an early-day writer, "the elder Brown, needing some articles that could not be procured without cash, determined upon securing a bear, as bear hides always brought money. For the purpose he went out one moon-

light night, taking with him his dogs, his flint-lock rifle and one of his sons, the latter carrying an axe. The good dogs were successful in treeing a bear, and Brown fired at him, but on account of the absence of enough light only wounded him in the leg. This was, however, sufficient to bring bruin to the ground, where he was fiercely attacked by the dogs, several of which he wounded in the fight, and one was killed. The boy came bravely to his father's rescue with the axe, and the bear was finally dispatched." Adventures of this sort were of frequent occurrence in those early times in Knox county.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first wedding in this township was that uniting Thomas Huston and Elizabeth Brown.

The first funeral was that of Calvin Brown, the next being that of Mrs. McLain.

The earliest saw mill was constructed by James and Asa Beam, on the headwaters of Rocky fork. No grist mills were built in this township.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad runs through the north part of this township, but there is no station point within the township.

The first wagon-road was cut through the forests from Mt. Vernon to Newark in 1805 or early in 1806.

This township is villageless, its people going to nearby townships and villages to do their trading and marketing.

CHAPTER XXXV.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

That portion of Knox county composed of the seventh township in the twelfth range constitutes the civil township of Monroe, according to the records made by the county commissioners March 9, 1825. This township was named after President Monroe.

It is traversed by Schenck's creek from northwest to southeast, and is fed by numerous springs. This stream derived its name from old Gen. W. C. Schenck, who at one time held a large tract of land here. In the south part is seen Center run, another creek which empties into Owl creek just below Mt. Vernon. The native forests abounded in hickory, white oak, sugar maple, black walnut, gum beech, red oak, sycamore, linn and cherry. Much of this timber has been cut off and the land utilized for farming purposes, yet there is an abundance for home use.

Among the earliest settlers in Monroe township was Joseph Coleman, who emigrated from Fayette county, Pennsylvania, in 1806, lived one year at the Haines settlement, south from Mt. Vernon, and the next year moved to the Daymude place, on Schenck's creek. At the first election of Knox county, before the townships had any of them been organized, Mr. Coleman was elected a trustee of the county. He also served as a justice of the peace from 1841 until 1853. He died in 1856, aged fifty-six years.

Seely Simkins was born in 1791 in New Jersey and came with his father to Knox county in 1804. They first located on Owl creek, above Mt. Vernon, but in 1807 removed to Monroe township. There the father, John Simpkins, died and was buried in 1809. Seely Simpkins was one of twelve children in his parents' family.

David Johnson, another early comer in this township, located on Schenck's creek, where later Henry Barker resided. He built a block-house as a protection against the Indians. To him belongs the distinction of planting the first orchard in the township. In 1820 he erected a saw mill on his own land, the first mill in Monroe township. He came to Knox county from Washington county, Pennsylvania, but just when is a question, though it is found that his name appears on the poll books in 1809. He failed in business

about 1829 and his property was sold to James Smith, Esq., of Mt. Vernon, who occupied the same until 1837.

James Smith, an odd character of early days here, was the first person to locate at Monroe Mills. His name is found among the first jurymen of Knox county.

John Adams came from Virginia, locating in the extreme southwest corner of Monroe township in 1811. He made a good citizen and died in this township in 1829.

Rev. William Thrift moved from Morris township to Monroe township at the close of the war of 1812-14, locating near the place later known as county commissioner Stephen Craig's. He was a Baptist minister and was licensed to marry people by the early county commissioners.

Another early settler was William Ireland, who settled a half mile above Gilcrest's mill and remained a few years, then removed to Morrow county. Later residents were the Dowds, Craigs, Landerbaughs, Dixons, Skeens, Youngs, Hunts, Hulls, Berrys, Barkers and Millers.

MILLING INTERESTS.

Owing to the great fall of the water course known as Schenck's creek, in its passage through Monroe township, there were many saw and grist mills erected along its banks by the early settlers. It is impossible to give accounts of all, but the following facts will suffice in this latter day, when milling has about dwindled down to nothing of interest. In 1825 Robert Gilcrest built a saw mill and in 1833 added a grist mill. It had three run of buhrs and was a fine plant for so early a time. In 1837 this mill ground out forty thousand bushels of wheat, the flour being marketed at Zanesville. In 1845 the mill was sold to Peter Skeen. A carding machine was attached, also a fulling mill. The flour mill was still operated as late as 1876, when it was burned and never rebuilt. A half mile below the Gilcrest mill was one built by Mr. Davis in 1828; this, too, had a carding machine and fulling mill attached.

The next mill in the township was the one near the west line, on Schenck's creek, by Scott Gilcrest and Truman Purdy, in 1835, and the Monroe mills were put up in 1844 by Henry Boynton and Jacob Davis. This did excellent business and its proprietors branched out into other enterprises; they operated a store, established a postoffice in 1846, farmed and dealt in stock. In 1860 Mr. Boynton failed and made an assignment to Jacob Davis, James Graham and James E. Woodbridge. They operated the mills a few years and then turned the property over to the Knox County Bank. Nelson and George Critchfield purchased the mills of the bank for four thousand dollars and

operated them eight years. The mill was doing a thriving business in 1881, but milling is not what it was a third of a century ago in Knox county.

The Lhamon mills, located on the Wooster road, in Monroe township, came as the result of a saw mill erected by Jacob Lutz in 1840. Jacob Davis soon came into possession of the property and he erected a flouring mill adjoining the saw mill. This was a small affair, having one run of buhrs and a corn cracker. The saw mill was sold and removed in 1868 when timber had become quite scarce for lumbering uses.

A tannery was built in 1815, on the old H. H. Young place by Joseph Rogers, who in 1821 sold to Joseph Robinson. He continued to run it four or five years, after which it was abandoned.

A blacksmith shop was opened at Monroe Mills as early as 1840. Later a large carriage and wagon shop was put in operation, this being probably about the commencement of the Civil war. Harmon Lybarger was its owner and he continued until 1864, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-second Ohio Regiment, and died in Virginia. The shop was sold to Silas A. Spindler, who ran it many years.

In 1846 the first general store was opened at Monroe Mills by Boynton & Davis. Later dealers were William Shrimplin, Lewis Ralston, John McFarland, James Bebout and M. J. Ranna.

In 1830 Andrew Miller kept a tavern where the Coshocton road crossed Schenck's creek, since known as Monroe Mills, and about that time a hotel was opened on the Wooster road called the Four-Mile House. There the landlords included Clemintine Wolverton, R. S. Clements, Charles Bird, William Harold and others. The place was long since forsaken.

James Martin introduced the first fine grades of cattle into this part of the county in 1860. These were short-horn Durhams from Kentucky and proved of great financial value to the township.

POPULATION OF TOWNSHIP.

In 1830 it was stated by the census returns that Monroe township contained 437 people; in 1840 it had 1,258; in 1850, 1,324; in 1860, 1,085; in 1870, the same as in 1860; in 1880, it had 1,028; in 1890, 874; in 1900, 897, and in 1910 it had 812.

The history of the schools and churches will be found in the general chapters under their respective headings.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

MIDDLEBURY TOWNSHIP.

By an act of the Knox county commissioners, December 3, 1823, Middlebury township was erected as a civil sub-division of the county. It now constitutes the extreme northwestern township in the county. Its territory, however, at first embraced much more of the county than now. The last change was made March 9, 1825, when the following was enacted by the board of commissioners:

"Middlebury township shall be composed of the following bounds, to-wit: Beginning at the northwest corner of the seventh township in the fourteenth range; thence north on the range line to the Indian boundary line; thence southwesterly to Franklin township; thence north to the east boundary of Franklin to the county line; thence east to the line between the fifth and sixth sections in Knox county; thence south on the said line to the old Indian boundary line; thence northeasterly on said line to where the range line between the thirteenth and fourteenth ranges strikes the said boundary; thence south on said boundary line to the northwest corner of township seven, in range thirteen; thence west on the township line to place of beginning."

This township is composed of twelve and one-half square miles of territory, south of the Greenville treaty line, in the United States military district, and seven and one-half square miles north of said treaty line, the latter being Congress land. This division of the township, on either side the Indian boundary and irregularities in surveys, causes a jog in the territory, one overlapping the other, as it were.

This part of the county is a gently rolling country, well adapted to agricultural pursuits of its happy, prosperous possessors.

Owl creek traverses the township from northwest to southeast, the same at an early day affording ample water power which was utilized by the pioneer settlers in many instances for milling purposes.

The census taken by the United States government in 1910 gave Middlebury township 777 people within its borders; this is eleven less than in 1900. It was named "Middlebury" after the place of that name in Vermont.

SETTLEMENT.

To the Friends Society, sometimes dubbed Quakers, belongs the honor of first settling this part of Knox county. They emigrated from Maryland.

In the autumn of 1806 William W. Farquhar arrived in this county and stopped temporarily with Henry Roberts in Morris township, but soon located with other Friends in Fredericktown, Wayne township. There he remained until 1808, when he removed to Middlebury township, settling on the old William Burkholder place. This was two miles to the north of Fredericktown and there he passed the remainder of his days. He was a man of character and public prominence. In February, 1808, the General Assembly of Ohio chose the first associate judges of Knox county, and this gentleman was selected as one of them; he served faithfully three years, when he resigned. The first jury case tried in the county by the supreme court was that entitled William W. Farquhar vs. James Craig, in which verdict was rendered for Mr. Farquhar for one hundred three dollars and sixty cents. He was one of the original stockholders in the Owl Creek Bank, owning fifteen shares in that quite famous banking house. In 1818 Mr. Farquhar was elected as a member of the Ohio Legislature.

Another Friend from Frederick county, Maryland, was Samuel Wilson, who came at about the same date as Mr. Farquhar. His name appears on the poll book at the first election in the township of Wayne. He was one of the judges of election at that election. He was a very active Friend and donated an acre of his land to the Owl Creek society, on which to locate meeting-house buildings, etc. For years his son, Joseph, occupied the old homestead, but finally it passed into the hands of other families.

Thomas Townsend located a mile and a half north from Fredericktown in 1808. He was a true Friend and kept an "underground railroad" station in which he used to harbor and feed as high as twenty fugitive slaves at one time, and when sufficiently rested would set their face toward the north star and bid them depart in peace and "God be with you." He died in March, 1859, aged seventy-eight years.

Another Friend who effected settlement here was Samuel Willett, who settled on section 21, north of Fredericktown, in 1808.

Robert Wright and Jesse Vore came about that date. Also John and Jacob Cook were of the same colony and voted in Wayne township at the first election. They came in from Washington county, Pennsylvania.

Others who were quite early in Middlebury were Richard Hall, Thomas Finch, John Mitchell and Daniel Levering. The last mentioned came from Bedford county, Pennsylvania, prior to the war of 1812-14. In the spring of 1813, after having resided near Waterford a while, he moved to this township. That season he, with several others, built a block-house on his farm for the protection of his family against Indians. He opened the first blacksmith shop in the township and built the first mill for grinding corn and wheat. He reared

a large family and gave each a good home of their own when married. He died at the age of fifty-six, in 1820, leaving a name highly honored.

Truman Strong, born in 1790 in Vermont, came to Knox county in 1812, locating on lot 11 in the southwest quarter of Middlebury township. He was a Universalist minister, traveled extensively and preached his liberal faith wherever he went. He also figured as a Fourth-of-July orator. He had a wife and five children.

Zebulon Ashley, who was from the same place in Vermont as the last named settler, was born in 1770 and moved to Middlebury township in 1812, locating on lot 22. He died in 1835 and lies buried on a plot of ground he had donated the community for a burying ground.

Munson Pond, from Massachusetts, born in 1772, located here in 1815, on lot 6, later known as the Elizabeth Ladd farm. On this place grew a sycamore tree measuring twelve feet in diameter. The tree, being hollow, was cut down, a Fourth of July celebration held in a section of it and then it was turned into a bedroom. Mr. Pond remained until 1830, then removed to Huron county, Ohio.

Other settlers from New England were Luther and Alvin Bateman, of Vermont, who settled here in 1815, near Batemantown, which they tried hard to make a thriving town of, but signally failed in these laudable efforts.

John Ackerman settled in the northwest corner of this township in 1813 He had sons, Stephen, Morgan, Leander and Harvey.

Jonathan, David, Richard and Robert Ewers emigrated from Loudoun county, Virginia, and settled in the eastern portion of this township. They all reared large families and hence the name is common throughout the entire county now.

Jacob Young had a corn-cracker and saw mill on the south fork of Owl creek in 1813. He was elected associate judge that year to fill the unexpired term of William W. Farquhar.

William and Basil Murphy found homes here in 1815-16 and commenced the tanning business in the township, carrying on the same until 1863.

In 1817 came Obediah Stillwell, born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, in 1776. He located in the northeast quarter of section 9.

In 1817 also came to this township Warren Owen, and William Watkins followed in 1819. The Johnsons, Denmans, Stevenses, Walters, Ebersoles, Grahams, Zolmans, Comforts, Fiddlers, Cravens, McPhersons and Martins were all pioneer settlers of character and stability. It was such men as those already narrated above who felled the first forest trees, cleared up the ground and raised the first crops in Middlebury township.

Saw mills were located here and there, all over this township, wherever

the little streams would permit of fall enough to run the same. Some were saw and some combined saw and grist mills. Among these may be recalled by some of the very oldest residents of the township the following: The first mill was the Daniel Levering mill at Waterford, about 1815, then followed the Owl Creek mills, by Joel Starmer; the saw mill, fulling mill and carding machine of 1824, at Bateman, a short-lived concern; Craft's mill, later Blair's, combined saw and grist mill; Abner Trowbridge, saw mill, on lot 26, 1830; the William Watkins saw mill of 1850; the William Rambo saw mill of 1845; and various others whose wheels have long since rotted and the frame buildings decayed and floated down stream and in many cases the stream has dried up, so that only when heavy floods come are they looked upon as streams.

In 1850 R. D. Ketchum had a general store at Batemantown, which he managed to conduct about six years, when it was closed up. A Mr. Hall tried the hotel business there, but met with no better success than had others and quit for other parts. In 1881 the town consisted of about a dozen houses which now have disappeared from the face of the earth.

Concerning the many schools and churches within Middlebury township, the reader will find an account of these under proper topic headings in the general chapters of this volume.

WATERFORD AND BATEMANTOWN.

These are the only villages within the township, and Waterford is the larger of the two and the only place of any commercial importance in the township today. It is situated on the north fork of Owl creek, six miles to the north of Fredericktown. It was platted on the northwest quarter of section 3, township 8, range 14, of Congress lands. It is near the Greenville treaty line, and was owned by Josiah Fawcett and Noah L. Levering, being surveyed by Merritt M. Beam, November 26, 1841. Joseph Fawcett erected the first house on the platting. The first store was conducted by John and William Levering before the village had been platted. In 1865 Levering sold to Benedict & Smith. Josiah Fawcett commenced to operate his store there in 1835 and continued until 1858, when he removed to Fredericktown. In 1862 William Killen began a merchandising business at this point, at the old stand left by Mr. Fawcett, and he remained there many years.

A postoffice was established at Waterford in 1836, named "Levering." It was on the postal route from Mt. Vernon to Tiffin, Ohio. While the Democrats were in power, John Levering was secure in holding the office, but when the Whigs came into office it naturally gravitated towards the "shop across the way," kept by Josiah Fawcett, for, then as now, "to the victor belongs the spoils." While these sudden and frequent postal changes were going on at

Waterford the office was removed to Batemantown. However, this did not continue, for by a united effort the office was relocated at Waterford. From 1853 on, for many years, the office was in the hands of the following: Columbus Levering, Dr. Thomas Waters, J. D. Burke, Dr. Clayton, W. Townsend, Abraham Oberholtzer, Zoe Levering, Monroe Keys, Frank V. Owen, Curtis Hardgrove, 1881. Waterford is still only a country hamlet, with a small amount of commercial business.

TOWNSHIP'S MEN OF NOTE.

While scores of the men who have developed this goodly part of Knox county have been men of brains and distinction in the great busy world of affairs, yet some naturally tower higher in the walks of life than others. Some have taken high rank among the nation's best statesmen and law givers.

Lawrence Van Buskirk, long since deceased, came to this county in 1830, located on the northwest quarter of section 2, a mile east of Waterford. In 1848 he was elected to the Legislature of Ohio and in 1851 to a seat in the state Senate.

Hon. Columbus Delano was reared near Batemantown and went to Mt. Vernon and studied law with talented attorneys and made his way into many high official positions, including Congress and the cabinet. For more concerning this product of Middlebury the reader is referred to the other chapters of this work.

Hon. William Windom, born in Belmont county, Ohio, in 1827, came to Middlebury township with his parents when but a youth. His father was Hezekiah Windom, who located on the northwest quarter of section 2, a mile and a half east of Waterford. He learned the trade of a tailor in Waterford, with J. D. Burke, and the first coat he made after serving his apprenticeship was for John Walters, which, it is said, was not the best of a fit. Young Windom disliked farming and was not a success as a stylish tailor, but the world had a place for him. He studied law under Judge Hurd at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and rose to become a leading lawyer and prosecuting attorney for Knox county, elected as a Whig in 1852. While studying law he delivered temperance lectures through the country, when, by reason of his advanced grounds, he was threatened with mob violence in Morrow county. He went to his appointment and laid his pistol down on the desk and delivered his lecture without any interference. He went to Minnesota in 1855, and was made United States senator; later was a member of the cabinet and talked of strongly for President, but his life was suddenly snapped from him, while delivering a toast at a banquet in New York city. His was, indeed, a noble manhood, one this township may ever refer to with pride.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MILLER TOWNSHIP.

Previous to 1815 this township, with numerous others, belonged to and constituted a part of Morgan township, but on September 4th of that year Morgan was divided by the county commissioners, forming a now civil precinct to be known, the record says, as "Sychamore," and whether the orthography was correct or not, its territory comprised what is now included in the townships of Miller, Milford and Hilliar, and a strip one mile wide from off Morgan township, as well as one section from the southwest corner of Pleasant township. The name Sycamore (or Sychamore) did not suit the people, who protested that it should be changed, so at an election—possibly the very first one held in the township—it was determined to give it a new name. William Bair, Jonathan Hunt, Jr., and Lemuel Chapman were the trustees elected, and John Mott, clerk. Several names were suggested for the township name, each urging his as being the best. The state election was to be held on the following October, and wisely it was agreed that the privilege of naming it should be postponed till then, but the method was what today would seem irregular and somewhat questionable, since the county of Knox has gone "dry" on the liquor question. It was to be awarded to the voter who should put up the most good whisky for election purposes. Whisky was then almost a regular legal tender for all debts, "both public and private." James Miller was the successful bidder, he agreeing to furnish five gallons and a half of his best whisky, then worth fifteen cents per gallon. The township was named "Miller" for him, and so remains to this day. Among those seventeen voters were Riverius Newell, Ottis Warren, Samuel Rowley, Gideon Mott, Riverius Newell, Jr., Aaron Hill, Abner Hill, Alpheus Chapman and James Miller.

In 1818 it was petitioned to have the township of Miller separated and this was effected and the newly made township was called Hilliar. Again, in 1823, another township was required by the people who had Milford township created by order of the county commissioners March 3d of that year. In March, 1825, a petition was granted asking for the organization of Pleasant township; thus Miller was materially reduced and took on its present boundaries. It is five miles long and four and a half miles in width from east to west. This township was composed of military lands, save the northwest

quarter, which had not been appropriated yet. William Stanbury owned the northeast quarter, which contained twenty-four hundred acres; the southwest quarter was owned by George Bomford and contained four thousand acres; the southeast quarter was held by George B. Jackson and contained three thousand acres. In 1808 Mr. Jackson sold the first piece of land that was ever sold to an actual settler in the township. It was sold to John Vance, Sr.

THE SETTLEMENT.

The first settler was John Vance, Jr., son of the man above named. He sold lot number 3 to his son, who, in 1808, erected the first house in this township. In the eighties this land was still held in the Vance family and doubtless some of it still remains intact, as the homestead of one of the Vance heirs. The old original log house stands a monument to the pioneer days in Miller township. There was born the first child in the township, Hannah Vance, later the widow of Daniel Houck, the date of her birth being June 10, 1809. Daniel Vance, a son, was also born in this log structure and was proud of the fact, too.

Pausing here for a moment, the reader will be interested to listen to the account given of the scenes enacted in and near this dwelling of pioneer days, by Daniel Vance, who gave it a third of a century ago:

"At the time John Vance came to what is now Miller township the Indians were numerous. After Mr. Vance had erected his log cabin (size sixteen by sixteen feet), and moved into it, he used a blanket for a door. He worked away from home and frequently remained over night, leaving his wife and one child alone, the child later known as Mrs. Houck. The Indians were her frequent callers, and frequently brought venison to trade for corn. One Indian, especially, was fond of the white family. Upon one occasion he came to the cabin in the dusk of evening and asked Mrs. Vance if her husband was going to be at home that night, calling him 'Pale-face.' Mrs. Vance's first impulse was to say yes, as she did not know his real designs in asking such a question, but she thought it would not do to tell him a falsehood, so she said, 'No, he would not be home that night, as he went to work for corn.' The Indian replied, 'Pale-face sha'nt be hurt; pale-face need not be afraid.' He then lay down in front of the door, and remained all night, which he did on several subsequent occasions."

Returning to a description of other settlers who made up the pioneer colony in this township, it may be stated that in 1809 Abraham Cairnes, from Virginia, purchased lot number 1 in the Jackson tract, being in the southeast corner of the township. The same season Andrew Thompson bought lot number 2.

In 1810 came Cornelius Thompson, from Hardy county, Virginia, purchasing lot number 4. He died within a few years, leaving a son, Enoch Thompson, who remained in the township.

In 1812 Daniel Bailer bought lot number 9, William Campbell lot 10, and Henry Row lot number 5.

Peter Weaver came in 1816. That year George B. Jackson died and the remaining land fell to his heirs. The remainder was really a wilderness and so remained until about 1840. To trace further the comings and goings of the men who came into this township is almost useless, as the names are almost obliterated from the memory of those now in Knox county. Some were good men and others of the baser sort, who loved whisky and the huntsman's chase more than refined homes and schools. The last piece of government land taken up in this township went to Richmond Hillard, it being the northwest quarter of section 6, which in the last records at hand (1881) was in the name of J. M. Hillard.

POPULATION OF TOWNSHIP.

The population of Miller township in 1830 was 548; in 1840, 977; in 1850, 1,064; in 1870, it was 925; in 1880, it was 827; in 1890, only 750; in 1900, it was 755, and according to the last official count, in 1910, it had a population of only seven hundred.

EARLY HARDSHIPS, ETC.

The occupation of these first settlers in Miller township was that of hunting and farming, cutting timber, splitting rails and clearing up the land as fast as possible. In the spring of the year, a large amount of maple sugar and syrup was made from the immense quantities of sap-bearing trees. This was taken to Zanesville to market and exchanged for groceries and such things as could not well be supplied at home. Each farmer kept a small flock of sheep, and wool was spun and woven into cloth with which the family was clothed in winter time. Flax was raised, too, on every clearing patch in the township, and from this was made the shiny linen summer-wear goods. All farm products were extremely low priced; wheat seldom reached forty cents and corn was eight to ten, sometimes fifteen cents a bushel. Good cows sold at eight to ten dollars, and even at these rates it was next to impossible to obtain money. The only thing high was postage—twenty and twenty-five cents a letter. Wheat was made up into flour and packed into barrels, as was pork, and much of the surplus corn crop made into whisky. All this made a demand for cooperage

and Mr. Miller furnished his share of coopers. Among the pioneer coopers can now be recalled Messrs. Levi Ward, Cyrus Gates, Emor Harris, James Sealts, Oliver Squires and Chester Coleman.

After 1850, the farmers were generally engaged in wool growing, this coming to be known as the banner wool township in the county.

VILLAGE OF BRANDON.

Near the center of the township is the village of Brandon, at the point where the Sycamore road crosses the Granville road. James Hare erected the first house here, five rods from the Sycamore road and two from the Granville road. The next house was built by C. L. Bennett. In 1824 Phineas Squires purchased the land in the northeast corner—eighty acres in a wilderness—and there built a hewed log house, said to have been the largest log house ever raised in the township. It was twenty-eight by forty-five feet in size. It took two lengths of logs to reach across one end; it was a two-story building and very high ceilings. The chimney was built in the exact center and a fire-place on either side of its dingy walls. Phineas Squires was captain of the militia company and the neighbors all called this house the "war office."

In 1830 Manley Rowley bought one acre in the corner to the southwest, on which he erected a building for hotel purposes. The same year Samuel A. Bagley and Enos Barnes formed a partnership as blacksmiths and wagonmakers. In 1831 they built a brick shop, twenty by fifty feet. It was soon burned and one of the firm operated alone, in the half rebuilt structure.

In 1839 H. C. Lockwood purchased the property, including fifteen acres. In 1824 John Mott owned all the land on the southeast corner and he and Mr. Lockwood agreed to lay out a town site there. They engaged a surveyor who went to Mt. Vernon to attend to it and there got "full" and was gone so long they gave the enterprise up and while some lots were sold, the town was never legally platted. A dispute arose over what the place should be named and finally Brandon was the popular name it has always gone by; whether it suited the other partner or not, history is silent at this late day. A postoffice was established there in February, 1839, called Hildreth, with Miner Hildreth as postmaster. About 1842 Hildreth resigned as postmaster and H. C. Lockwood was appointed in his place, when the name was soon changed to Brandon (probably what he wanted it called originally). At present there are the usual number of stores and shops found in country hamlets.

In Civil-war days Miller township certainly did her share towards filling up the quotas for soldiers and in supplying the soldiers' families with food, etc. The number of men enlisted from Miller township was one hundred and fourteen; number killed, five; number died in service, sixteen.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

MORRIS TOWNSHIP.

When Knox county was first divided into townships, Morris was equally divided between Wayne and Clinton townships. Occupying a central position, being well supplied with water courses, the chief of which is Kokosing, which made the township one of the best for agriculture in the entire domain of the county, it was no wonder that settlers flocked hither before they did to other parts of the state of Ohio. The western half of the present township comprises two military sections of four thousand acres each, the southwest quarter of the territory being known as the Canfield section and the northwest quarter as the Armstrong section. The eastern half was laid off in lots of a hundred and sixty acres each. The former half is most level bottom land, with a rich deposit soil, while the eastern half is of a more undulating upland, abounding in good springs of living water.

A mile and more to the east of Fredericktown may be seen a mound some twenty feet high and sixty feet in diameter, surrounded by a ditch and an embankment, the latter being outside of the former. On the William Loveridge farm north from the village of Clinton is the work of the Mound Builders of ancient days, which object is treated elsewhere in this book.

THE TOWNSHIP'S SETTLEMENT.

Hon. William Bonar, years ago, furnished much of the material from which this part of the chapter is compiled, and he was certainly good authority.

William Douglass left his home in Morris county, New Jersey, and, after weeks of journeying, finally pitched his tent on the banks of Owl creek, just below the confluence with its principal branch in 1804 and this made him the first white settler in Morris township. He it was who erected a saw mill on Owl creek above Mt. Vernon. Assisted by his son, Aaron Douglass, he dug a race, put in a dam and completed his saw mill. Then, wanting a grist mill, but not having the necessary capital, he bethought himself to do the next best thing for the community, by adding a corn-cracker, which served well till the completion of his flouring mill in 1806. Two years later he built his fulling mill and carding machine attachment. When sheep were kept for their wool and this made up into clothing for the family, it was a necessary thing that a

fulling mill and carding machine be near at hand. And so much was this enterprise appreciated by the county at large that the county commissioners, May 2, 1809, declared: "The tax on William Douglass' mill is ordered to be taken off, as it is a public benefit."

When the first grand jury was made up, Mr. Douglass was among its honorable number. He was also elected county commissioner in 1808. He rendered valuable service in the war of 1812 as captain of a volunteer rifle company and later escorted the Greentown Indians beyond the lines. He was a large stockholder in the old Owl Creek Bank and sold out his seventy shares for six hundred dollars and moved to Indiana, where he later died. His daughter Phoebe married Richard Ewalt and Sarah married James Rodgers.

James Walker came in from Pennsylvania in 1804, locating near the Douglass mill site. He occupied, at first, a small cabin said to have been built by Captain Fitting in 1803. Mr. Walker and his good wife died and were among the first buried in the old Clinton graveyard; no stone now marks their resting place.

John Simpkins first located in this township in 1804, but soon removed to Monroe township.

Samuel H. Smith, from New England, came in from the east and soon platted the village known for years as Clinton, in section 4, township 7, range 4, United States military district. See its history in the early chapters and in county-seat contest affair. It was Smith and one McArdle who established the first newspaper in Knox county, the *Ohio Register*. Captain Nye was another associate of Smith's, and he lived across the street from Smith in Clinton village.

Amariah Watson arrived from Wyoming, Pennsylvania, and put up with William Douglass in 1805, but moved to Fredericktown in 1806.

In the spring and summer of 1806 came many of the first Quakers who took land in this and adjoining townships. The venerable Henry Roberts headed this colony from Maryland. This family at once proceeded to farm the land they had secured. With a four-horse team and breaking plow they turned over nine acres of the virgin sod the first season. In the fall of the same year came William Y. and William W. Farquhar, from which little settlement sprang the large settlement of Friends in that section of Knox county.

John Johnson, of Chester county, Pennsylvania, came into the township in 1806, locating near a large spring on property later owed by the heirs of William Day. This magnificent spring was situated on the Indian trail from Greentown. While the Indians were still in the county some trouble was had with them pilfering, but it was not long until they were legally removed.

William Mitchell came to the township in 1807. Daniel Cooper, from Butler county, Pennsylvania, came here in 1809, locating west of the main branch of Owl creek and a little later was followed by his brothers, Carey and Elias. Daniel Cooper had seven children, Thompson, William, George, Henrietta, Julia, Josiah and Sarah. Of the Bell family there were Hiram, Uzziel, Cyrus and Timothy, who came from New Jersey, locating on the Owl creek bottofs where their father had bought one thousand acres of choice land.

The first physician in this township was Dr. Timothy Burr, whose notice in the old *Ohio Register* in December, 1813, reads as follows: "Samuel H. Smith having added a large stock of goods to his former assortment, will trade for butter, sugar, country linen, rye, corn, hides, deer skins and furs. Dr. T. Burr is duly authorized to attend to his business and will prescribe gratis to purchasers of drugs and medicines."

Barnet Bonar came from Pennsylvania in 1812, located on Granny's creek. He died in 1844, aged eighty years.

DISTILLERIES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Morris township, at an early day, was famous for its distilleries and for its favorite brands of whisky. Among the earliest enterprises of such a character were Simeon Carpenter and his brother Freeman. William Douglass also had a distillery a short distance from his mill. Richard Philips carried on a like business on the west side of the Fredericktown road, near Smith's tannery; Smith Hadley, on low land now owned, or was later, by James Ramsey, and Robert and James Rogers on the old Harvey Cox place, east of the road to Fredericktown. Then there were several more still-houses in operation at other points within Morris township. The only reason why such industry was conducted in those days was the fact that whisky was almost universally used in the home. This applied to all classes, church people and all, except the one temperate sect, the Friends, who settled in the west part of this township; they would have no lot or part in the "fire water," as called by the Indians hereabouts.

OLD VILLAGE OF CLINTON.

Clinton, the village of pioneer days that contested for the county seat of Knox county and lost, has long years been vacated and the stranger of this generation cannot find its lines or its streets. It has been legally vacated many years, but it had a history worth recording and worth preserving, being a part

of the pioneer history of the county of which we now write an interesting chapter.

Samuel H. Smith, a New Englander, laid out Clinton in section 4, township 7, range 4. It had one hundred and sixty lots, streets, and a public square. The platting was duly acknowledged before Abraham Wright, a justice of the peace, December 8, 1804, and was named in honor of Governor DeWitt Clinton, of New York state. The great fight for the location of the county seat has already taken up its share of space in the opening chapters of this volume. Smith built the first house; Samuel Ayers got out the native lumber and Amriah Watson, James Loveridge and William Douglass raised the structure. Smith opened the first store of Clinton. He also built a brick hotel in 1808. In 1812 he added a tannery and advertised to pay two dollars and a half a cord for oak bark. In July, 1813, he, with Mr. McArdle, established Knox county's first paper, the *Ohio Register*. In 1809 Smith helped form the first Masonic lodge in this county, the ninth in Ohio. With all of his tact and energy, this shrewd Yankee character finally failed in business and, just before the breaking out of the Civil war, left for Texas, where he was engaged at land surveying. James Loveridge built the first tannery in this township and was followed by Messrs. Samuel H. Smith, proprietor of the town, Benjamin Corwin, John McMahon, James S. Banning and possibly others. Loveridge erected his tannery in 1807 and when the men returned from Hull's surrender during the war of 1812-14, many of them halted at Clinton in very destitute circumstances. Loveridge cut up his hides and made them moccasins.

James Miller dressed deer skins and manufactured an endless variety of buckskin goods.

John Sawyer was the pioneer blacksmith in this township. His shop stood where Mr. Banning later built his residence.

There was a chair factory at one time in Clinton carried on by John Barney.

One business man and concern after another left for Mt. Vernon, when that became the permanent seat of justice for Knox county. April 17, 1818, by order of the court, in answer to a petition signed by Smith et al. of Clinton, the village plat was declared vacated.

The postoffice at Clinton was established in 1810 and was the first in Knox county. Its early postmasters were Messrs. Smith, Fishback, Marshall and Andrew Clark.

Daniel Norton bought Smith's interest in the real estate he held in Clinton, but was dispossessed of it by a suit at law by Hosmer Curtis. J. S. Banning purchased forty-five acres of the land on which stood the village and Uriah Walker the remainder.

The aggressive factors in the establishment of Clinton and the factors who carried forward its business a century ago, have, of course, all long since been gathered to their fathers, and all one can learn of them, or the place they hoped would become great, can only be learned from newspaper files, local history and the traditions of men.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

PIKE TOWNSHIP.

Pike township is situated in the northern part of Knox county and contains thirty-six square miles, a portion of which lies north of the Greenfield treaty line, adjacent to Richland county. It was established June 8, 1819, by act of the county commissioners and by them named in honor of General Pike. The first election was held at the house of Michael Harter, June 26, 1819, for the election of township officers. On March 9, 1829, the boundaries were changed and the records reads: "Pike township shall be composed of the eighth and ninth townships in the twelfth range, and the twentieth township in the seventeenth range."

The surface in this portion of the county is somewhat rough, owing to the bluffs and valleys along and leading to Schenck's creek, which courses through the township from north to south. The soil is not the best in the county, by any means, but yields an annual harvest of much that is profitable to its owners. In 1880 it was said that one quarter of the domain was still in heavy timber, chestnut, white oak and hickory predominating.

SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Just who to ascribe the distinction of making the first settlement here cannot now be determined. In 1816 an Irishman named Henry Lander was found living on the southwest quarter of section 13. He was a giant in stature, standing full six feet and six inches high, weighed two hundred and fifty pounds and used to wager whisky for the crowd that seven men could not take his hat off. He would then back up against a tree or wall and swing his long, strong arms as if in defiance to the crowd.

John Arnold, from Maryland, came to this township in 1816, locating on the southwest quarter of section 8, where he reared his family and improved his land.

Charles McBride came from the same state, locating on section 4, the date being also 1816.

Aaron Bixby came from Huron county, Ohio, in 1816, taking land on section 16. He taught the first term of school in the first school house in Pike

township. It was a rude log house a half mile south of the present place known as North Liberty. The date was 1823.

Philip Armentrout located on the northwest quarter of section 8 and died there many years afterwards.

Nicholas Headington came in from Baltimore county, Maryland, and settled in Pike township in 1822. His son brought the first tobacco seed to Knox county and marketed the first crop of tobacco in the county.

Aaron Wilson came in very early and removed from the township in 1837. William Wright came to the place where Amity is located about 1819, when but a boy.

The first brick building built in Pike township was by Francis Popham.

The first grist mill was built by John Arnold in 1831, on Schenck's creek, on section 8. The next was built by a Mr. Hillis on section 23 in 1834.

The first saw mill in this township was built by an Englishman named Thomas Smith, in 1832, on section 18. It was bought in 1836 by Silas Daniels.

In 1849 an excellent saw mill was put in operation by John Walkey, near the center of section 23, on Schenck's creek.

The first threshing machine and cook stove brought to Pike township was in 1834.

John Arnold and Daniel Grubb at an early time operated a distillery in the township, but it is recorded that in 1881 there was a population of one thousand three hundred and not a drinking saloon in the entire township.

VILLAGES OF AMITY AND NORTH LIBERTY.

The village of Amity was located in the southeast corner of Pike township and in 1880 had a population of one hundred and fifty. It was platted in 1832 by David Jackson, who owned the land on which it stands. It was originally called Emmettsville, but in 1837 was changed to Amity. This old village was on the stage road from Wooster to Columbus and at one time was a place of considerable business. Lewis Strong was the first merchant there. David Jackson kept a hotel there. A postoffice was established soon after the platting of the village, but strangely, that was not named Amity, but Democracy, which existed till 1911. William Gordon was first postmaster and was followed by Messrs. Henry Yarrick, James Gilchrist, D. P. Wright, Jerrod Parrish and C. C. Barber, among the earlier ones. It is still a quiet hamlet within a fine farming community.

North Liberty, in the northern part of the township, was laid out by Francis Blakely, William Johnson, Daniel Grubb and J. Nelson Dean, in 1838.

Grubb erected the first frame building. In this the hotel was kept. Mr. Grubb, assisted by others, provided the "village well" where all might partake freely of the pure water from its old oaken bucket.

A postoffice was first established at Jonathan Smith's, in the southwest corner of the township, in 1848, with Smith as postmaster, but in 1850 it was removed to North Liberty, and Henry Taney appointed postmaster. In 1880 this hamlet consisted of the postoffice, Albery Mishey being postmaster and conducted a grocery; J. K. P. Mishey ran a dry goods store; there were a few shops of small repair in the village and a Methodist and Lutheran church.

At present there are a church and a few buildings in existence.

Democracy postoffice was established many years ago, but has been discontinued since January 1, 1911, and the patrons are served from Mt. Vernon by the rural route system. The postmasters who served at the Democracy office were as follows: Scott Gilchrist; Dr. Edwards, under President Buchanan; O. P. Wright, under President Lincoln; Smith Barber, under the same administration; C. C. Barber and J. A. Wright, under Presidents Grant and Hayes; S. G. Dowds, under President Harrison; S. D. Parrish, under Cleveland; H. E. Fletcher, under Roosevelt; William M. Edgar, under Cleveland, also serving under Roosevelt; F. W. Loney, under William H. Taft's administration.

At first the mail was only weekly, then semi-weekly, thrice and finally daily. On account of the rural route system the office was discontinued. It was last kept in the general store of Loney & Hixon.

CHAPTER XL.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

Pleasant township is situated directly southeast from Mt. Vernon, and, according to official record, "shall be composed of the sixth township in the twelfth range." A prominent citizen of this township, John Kerr, gave it the name it bears. The township was first organized March 9, 1825, and again it had a change in its territory, December 7, 1838, when the county commissioners ordered that "the first quarter of Pleasant township be struck off into a separate township named College." This was in honor of Kenyon College, which is located at Gambier, College township.

The northern portion is traversed by Kokosing (or Vernon) river. Hence the topography is somewhat rough and hilly, but the southern part of the township, with Big run for its chief stream, is quite smooth and even in its surface. Here farming is carried on in all of its possible perfection, by the employment of modern methods.

Of the population at different decades, it may be stated that in 1880 it had 1,033; in 1890 it had 865; in 1900 it had 818, and in 1910 its population was 784.

Just who first settled in what is now Pleasant township is unknown, but certain it is that James Colville came there among the very first. He was a Washington county, Pennsylvania, man, who emigrated to Knox county, Ohio, in about 1803-04. In 1804 he bought a hundred acres of land east of Mt. Vernon, in Pleasant township, cleared some timber off, planted an orchard, and raised a crop in 1805. That year he built a small log cabin, and by 1806 was living in it with his newly married wife.

Jonathan Hunt, born in Somerset county, New Jersey, in October, 1780, moved to Knox county, Ohio, in 1806. In company with his father, Jonathan Hunt, Sr., he located in what is the southwest corner of Pleasant township. He was a locksmith by trade and here he mended many of the guns for the Indians previous to the war of 1812-14. He was present at Mt. Vernon March 28, 1808, when the locating commissioners were there to fix the county seat. He was one of the illustrious number who went to work with shovel and ax to show the commissioners that Vernonites were not lazy and believed in things being improved. His name also appears on the list of the first grand jury. He was the elected trustee from Sycamore township, so little known

about by citizens of today. In the war of 1812-14, he was a soldier under Major Kratzer, where a part of his time he was employed at repairing guns, for which he received one dollar per day extra. In 1815 he was granted a license to open a tavern. Hunt's Station perpetuates his name.

Silas Brown came in about 1806, locating near the line between Pleasant and Clinton townships, north of Hunt's Station. In 1808 he was elected sheriff of Knox county, having first been commissioned by the acting governor. It was during his term that William Hedrick was punished on the square at Mt. Vernon, by having forty lashes applied to his bare back, the last public whipping in this county. It fell to Sheriff Brown to apply the lashes, and he was called down by a bystander for striking the man over the kidneys, instead of over his shoulders.

James Parks and William Patrick both were early settlers and both elected justices of the peace in this township.

Daniel Applegate settled near the election hall of today.

William Harrod, another early pioneer here, used to boast that he had killed two hundred deer "while sitting on old Baldy's back." Perhaps it was only a deer story, but 'tis said he killed many.

Other early settlers in this township were the Grahams, Veatches, Beatys, Crawfords and Rohrers.

In 1815 John Kerr, who had settled at Nashport, Muskingum county, sought to improve his location, so came to Mt. Vernon and bought a tract of land on the Kokosing river, two miles below town, and employed one Solomon Geller to construct a dam and erect a saw mill, for which he was paid a thousand dollars. In 1817 Mr. Kerr moved to his new purchase and erected a grist mill, fulling mill and put in a carding machine. In 1819 he built the first brick house in the township. In 1825 he built a distillery, which was of stone, thirty feet square, and for a time carried on a flourishing business, but times and markets and public tastes, as well as public opinions, materially changed and in 1837 we find him removing to Missouri. The distillery was shut down, but the mills continued to operate under different men's hands until August, 1880, when they were burned.

A brewery was erected on the Gambier road in 1835, by Jacob Kurtz. Later others owned it and in the hands of John Bechtel it was running when the "crusaders" depreciated his business and the brewery was abandoned. Frederick Rohrer, on the Martinsburg road in 1825, kept a tavern and operated a brewing plant.

Hurford's steam grist mill on Big run, in the northeast corner of the township, was originally a small water mill, built by a Mr. Hurford, but later Simon Dudgeon purchased it and added steam power, as the stream had so

decreased in flow of water that it was useless for power purposes. Warmon's steam mills is another plant of this township and with many changes was still running at last accounts.

The Mt. Vernon nurseries are located in Pleasant township. They were started in 1848 by Barton Starr, who at his death was succeeded by his son, Newton P. Starr, who continued many years. It came to be the largest nursery in this part of Ohio.

CHAPTER XLI.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

This sub-division of Knox county was organized in 1808 and embraced Brown, Jefferson, Union, Butler, Jackson, Howard, three-fourths of Harrison, and the east half of Clay townships. In 1825 it was reduced to five miles square, having Jefferson on its north, Howard on its west, Butler to the south and Coshocton county on the east. Then another change was effected in 1876 by cutting off one mile from the south side of Jefferson township and adding it to Union.

This township is made up of a fine body of land, of almost every variety of soil. The surface is somewhat broken and hilly, along Owl creek and Mohican river, where the numerous bluffs are, were at an early day covered with good timber common to this part of Ohio. The two largest streams in Knox county run through Union township. Owl creek passes through the southwest corner, while the Mohican river cuts off part of the northeastern portion. The Little Jelloway, and its numerous tributaries, flows through the southern portion.

The Cleveland, Columbus & Mt. Vernon railroad runs diagonally across the north part, the direction being northeast and southwest.

SETTLEMENT.

The first white men to come in to make for themselves homes in Union township came in 1806-07. George Sapp, Sr., entered the first piece of land in 1806, settling in the northwestern part of the territory.

Jacob Baughman came from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1809, locating in the central part.

Paul Welker emigrated from Pennsylvania about 1808 and made a settlement in the western portion.

The Critchfields, Robinsons, Rightmires, Durbins, Spurgeons, McMillens, Hibbitts, Logues, Ryans, John Wood, Greers, George Davidson, Jacob Black, William Shaw and John Arnold all settled in this township before 1814. At the election held in 1810 twenty votes were cast and six years later the number had increased to forty-five.

After the war of 1812 had ended settlers flocked in very numerously, mostly from Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

The Sapps, who came so early, were always prominent in the development of Union, as well as in the whole county in its governmental affairs and in a business way. The four brothers, George, Daniel, William and Joseph, emigrated from Maryland in 1806. The ancestors of this family were of the Lord Baltimore household and colony of Maryland.

Here in Union the first settlers lived in constant dread of the Indians, and during the absence of George Sapp in the army his wife would take the children each night to a block-house, near the present site of Buckeye City, to remain all night.

The Welkers were more than an ordinary family. They came from Pennsylvania in 1808, and located on section 15. This family was of German descent. Martin Welker had a wonderful idea in boyhood that developed into a great character. He attended court, where he was called as a witness in a counterfeit bill case. It was his first appearance in a court of justice and he had never before seen a lawyer, or a live judge, but so impressed was he that he whispered to a boy friend that he was some day going to be a lawyer and hold court like Judge Dean, whom he classed, in his youthful fancy, a greater man than Andrew Jackson, of whom he had read and heard so much. He also saw Columbus Delano and other "big lawyers." He made good his word, for in just twenty years he was elected judge (1851) to fill Judge Dean's place on the bench, he being a candidate against Dean for the district judgeship. He had studied law with Hon. W. R. Sapp, in Holmes county. In 1857 he was elected as lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Salmon P. Chase. In 1864 he was elected to Congress, serving there until 1870. President Grant appointed him United States judge for the northern Ohio district.

Another early settler was Dr. Charles Waddle. For many years he was engaged in the mercantile business, and practiced medicine at Danville. He was a man of great energy and ability, and one of the most eloquent Methodist preachers of that day. He died in 1879, aged eighty-seven years.

Other pioneers in Union township were Rev. Jacob Hammond, 1824; Joseph Workman, 1814; David Welker, 1809; Jesse Winterringer, Sr., 1816.

Later settlers of prominence were Jacob Ross, proprietor of Rossville; George Gann, who secured the right of way for the Cleveland, Pittsburg & Mt. Vernon railroad, had a station named for him, "Gann Station." He died in 1877.

The first grist mill in Union township was erected by Robert Griffin either in 1812 or 1813. It was on Owl creek, in the southeastern part of the township. Another mill was built by John Greer in 1815, on Jelloway creek.

The first road for a highway was cut through this township in 1809 from Coshocton to Mt. Vernon.

The population of Union township, including the various villages, in 1890, was 1,874; in 1900 it was 1,756; in 1910, 1,967.

The schools and churches in this township are treated in the general chapters, hence omitted in this connection.

VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

At one time or another there have been six villages within the township, Danville, Millwood, Gann (now Brinkhaven), Buckeye City, Rossville and Cavillo.

Among the older villages in eastern Knox county is Danville, now having a population of three hundred and seventy-three. Some time about 1815 or 1816, this place was laid out by Jonathan Sapp, son of George Sapp, Sr., and Robert Waddle. John McDaniel built the first house, and McConnell and Grant were the earliest dealers in merchandise. Dr. William M. Brooks was the pioneer physician. William Critchfield kept the first hotel.

The postoffice at Danville was established at a very early date in the history of the county and the following have served as postmasters, with possibly others, since 1880, and before that it is known that E. R. Sapp was the first to hold the office; George Davidson, Joseph Shaw, A. L. Dunlap, J. R. Payne, Louisa Payne (wife of the last named), Oliver Shaw, Nelson Burris, Valentine Close, William Miller, George Shaw, 1880, C. V. Burris, George Shaw.

There are two mails each way daily; two rural routes, one twenty-two miles long and the other twenty-four miles. The office was robbed by breaking into the safe, causing a loss of two hundred and twelve dollars to the government. This occurred about 1903 and the same night the office at Howard was robbed. No clue was ever obtained to the robbers.

It is not certain when the town of Danville was incorporated, but since 1880 the following have served as mayors: A. J. Workman, from 1881 to 1888; J. Van Horn, 1888 to 1892; F. M. Sholes, 1892; A. J. Workman, 1892 to 1908; J. C. Gaines, from 1908 to present date.

The incorporation owns its own town hall, with an engine room attached. The only fire protection is a hand engine and hose cart, with water supply from street cisterns.

The municipal officers are now: J. C. Gaines, mayor; C. T. Motz, clerk, who has served seven years; councilmen, I. E. Mackey, J. R. Greer, M. T.

Gaines, R. G. Baker, Oscar Shaw, J. R. Spurgeon. The marshal is William Bugher; treasurer, A. I. Wolfe.

The churches of Danville are the Methodist Episcopal, Catholic and Disciples denominations, the history of which will be found in the church chapter of this volume.

The high school brick building is an eight-room structure, heated by steam. This was finished in 1909, at a cost of about twenty-eight thousand dollars. The district bonded itself for twenty thousand dollars. The attendance is this year ninety. This is believed to be the first school house erected in the interests of two separate village incorporations, Danville and Buckeye having to get a special act of the Legislature to accomplish this.

The business interests in Danville in 1911 was as follows: Banking, The Danville Bank; hotel, Danville House, by G. W. Snow; general dealers, R. G. Baker & Bros., S. L. Blubaugh, J. R. Greer; grocers, J. R. Greer; livery, Gaines & Ross; implement dealers, C. P. Rice & Son, R. T. Baum; clothing, F. A. Esely; hardware, Hall & Rice, Judson Loney; harness shop, Oliver Shaw; restaurant, Ray Arnold; furniture, I. E. Mackey; blacksmiths, R. Macomber, John Grant; jeweler, C. T. Motz, since 1897; newspapers, *Tri-County Leader* and the *Herald* (see press chapter); opera hall, the Danville opera house, over Greer's store; lumber, S. B. Rice; garage, C. T. Motz; millinery, Mrs. I. E. Mackey, Mrs. J. R. Banbury; cement blocks, A. B. Davis, Charles Sparks; dentist, David Shaffer; barbers, G. W. Snow, William Wagner; physicians, T. L. Jefferson; drugs, George Shaw and C. V. Burris & Company; attorney, A. J. Workman.

For many years before the building of the railroad the town was at a standstill, but with its completion it took on new life and activity. In 1881 the dealers in dry goods were L. Frost & Son, Workman & Workman; a grocery was kept by Julius Sapp; a drug store by Burns & Shaw; a clothing store by John Smithhiser; a hardware store by Sapp Bros.; a hotel by Emrick & Sapp; a furniture store by T. M. Metcalf. George Post was then postmaster at Danville.

Millwood, in the southeastern part of Union township, is on Owl creek. It was named for an old mill that once stood in the dense forest there. At one period in the history of this township it was the largest place found within its borders. In 1880 it only had one hundred population. The building of the railroad and springing up of Rossville and Howard materially injured the hamlet with such early promise. It was laid out in 1825, by John Hawn. James Britton erected the first log house there and Ross Arbuckle the first frame residence. John Hawn built a grist mill here in 1825; Elisha Gibbs had an in-

terest in this mill. John Welker was the first merchant and postmaster. Israel Dillon was an early merchant. In 1829 the first tanyard was put in operation by Jacob Garret. The first inn was kept by Samuel Welker and it was a favorite resort for the students of Kenyon College in its best days. Students would frequently take trips to "The Caves" on Owl creek and after passing many hours in the wilds of that section, repair to this hotel and there be royally treated by the landlord to all that suited their taste.

At present the business of this village consists of two general stores, a meat shop, the postoffice, a flouring mill, and in way of churches it has the Disciples and Presbyterian denominations. Recently the postoffice was abandoned and it now gets mail from the Howard office via the rural route system.

Rossville was laid out about the time of the completion of the railroad. This place is situated a mile and a half south of Danville and in 1881 claimed a population of two hundred and twenty-five. It had at that date the ordinary number of small stores and shops found in places no larger. It is now defunct.

Buckeye City was laid out in the fall of 1880 by J. C. Tilton, who had an insurance business there at that date. It being mid-way between Rossville and Danville, it had a hard struggle to weather the opposition of both, but finally succeeded in getting its share of business and stands well today as a trading center for the community in which it is situated. The two places, Danville and Buckeye City, should be united as one corporation, but the leading spirit of both towns has so far hindered this union. Rossville has disappeared from the latest maps of the county, and the two towns just named should form one strong trading center, under one name, which is talked of. The peculiar thing about these villages is that both have a postoffice service and the depot at Buckeye, proper, is called Danville.

Buckeye City was incorporated about 1875 and the mayors have been as follows: John C. Winterringer, T. R. Neldon (Prohibitionist), John C. Winterringer, Thomas R. Sholes, John C. Winterringer.

The 1911 municipal officers are: Mayor, Thomas Sholes; clerk, John L. Wierich; councilmen, E. B. Rice, S. R. Maring, J. C. Winterringer, S. D. Morningstar, George W. Sapp, John Welsh; treasurer, H. S. Workman.

The only church of the village is the Brethren. The lodges are the Maccabees, Grand Army of the Republic and the Grange.

The postoffice at Buckeye City was established about 1875. It now has one rural free delivery route of about twenty-two miles in length, established in 1904. Two mails are received each way daily here. The postoffice business in 1910 was about six hundred and eighty-three dollars. The following have served as postmasters at this point: Asa Rowley, William Moring, Jessie Moring (his wife after his death), James L. Wierich, J. C. Winterringer, James L. Wierich, appointed second time in 1897 and still serving.

The business interests of the village in the autumn of 1911 were as follows: Banking, Commercial Savings Bank; hotels, Thomas Workman, R. J. Biggs; general dealers, E. B. Rice, U. G. Tressel; grocers, S. L. Nazor; implements, C. B. Workman; hardware, Thomas Sholes; furniture, U. C. Workman; lumber, coal, etc., N. H. Hunter; hay and grain, Jacob Lower; lunch room, L. L. Faucett, H. L. Sherman; confectionary and tobacco, J. L. Wierich; flouring mills, Twin City Mills, H. C. Conkle, proprietor; blacksmiths, William Wolfe, W. F. Senft; cement works, C. C. Logsdon; livery, R. J. Biggs; creamery, L. A. Parrish & Son; photographs, D. L. Swartz; planing mill, Henry Black; physicians, E. L. Porter; tailor, N. Hein.

Cavallo village (defunct) was platted in the southeastern part of Union township, on the Mohican river, and for the time between 1840 to 1848 it was a thriving hamlet. There were four large warehouses erected for the receiving of exports and imports, that were conveyed to and from the town, and shipped via the Mohican through the Walhonding canal. When railroads gridironed the state of Ohio this town went into decay and is now only known by hearsay, as there is not a vestige of a hamlet there today.

THE VILLAGE OF BRINKHAVEN.

The incorporation name of this place is Gann, and the original village here was known as Mt. Holly. When the place was incorporated it was in the early railroad days in this part of the county, and was named for one of the settlers named Gann, who later had some legal trouble with the railroad company, who, out of spite, named their station Brinkhaven, but the village name as incorporated was never changed, although the postoffice is known as Brinkhaven. The name of Brinkhaven was taken on in 1893, when the railroad was completed.

"Gann" was incorporated November 20, 1893, and its first officers were: D. C. Cunningham, mayor; J. O. Greer, clerk; R. D. Sapp, treasurer; W. B. Snyder, marshal; councilmen, L. F. Day, A. E. Eyster, James Thompson, S. J. Smith, Cal Robinson, H. T. Sapp.

The 1911 officers are: C. C. Light, mayor; J. S. Englehart, clerk; J. P. Grassbaugh, treasurer; G. B. Hoagland, marshal; R. T. Frederick, E. C. Jones, Martin Hyatt, John Workman, W. M. Hunter, councilmen.

Since the village started as a municipality the mayors and clerks have been as follows aside from the last named, those of 1911:

1893—Mayor, D. C. Cunningham; clerk, J. H. Stuber.
1895—Mayor, John T. DeWitt.
1896—Mayor, John T. DeWitt; clerk, John Favinger.

1897—Mayor, W. A. Barnum; clerk, J. B. Clark.
1900—Mayor, John T. DeWitt; clerk, D. C. Horton.
1903-4—Mayor, John T. DeWitt; clerk, C. C. Lighter.
1905-07—Mayor, J. N. House; clerk, C. C. Lighter.
1908-09—Mayor, D. Hyatt; clerk, C. C. Lighter.
1910—Mayor, C. C. Lighter; clerk, P. P. Kohl.

The postoffice at this point is one of the old ones in the county. No records have been preserved back of about thirty years ago. It is a fourth-class office and has running from it one free rural delivery route of about twenty-three miles in length, established in September, 1903. The office business for 1910 was about eight hundred dollars. Three mails each way daily are received at Brinkhaven. Among the postmasters who have served here commencing in the eighties are these: B. S. Cosmer, J. M. Bonny, I. Powelson, J. O. Greer, R. D. Sapp, F. J. Drauhard and the present postmaster, C. E. Hibbitts, who was appointed in 1897.

There are two churches in the village, the Methodist Episcopal and the Disciples, an account of which will be seen in the chapter on churches of the county.

The physicians are, in 1911, Drs. R. Putnam, J. C. Hawn and W. S. Putnam. Other business is carried on as follows: Hotel, L. E. Church; livery, Church & Means; hardware, W. M. Bailey & Son; general dealers, S. S. Day & Co., George Sumtimer; grocery, J. B. Smith, S. J. Smith; meats, W. M. Niderhouse; baker and restaurant, John Workman; undertaker, Ran Winbigler; jeweler, C. E. Horton; photographs, Fred Hunter; blacksmiths, R. Winsbigler, Martin Hyatt; buggy repair shop, W. B. Snyder; cement blocks, L. B. Gardner; barbers, Charles W. Tressel, Foy Barnes; flouring mills, Thompson Bros.; natural gas office, Z. L. Hibbitts, manager for the Union Oil and Gas Company; steam saw mill and cider press, Englehart Brothers.

Gann had in 1880 reached a population of two hundred. It was platted in 1838, by John Hibbitts, who erected the first house there. Robert Long built a mill on the Mohican river about 1840, and Isaac Means opened the pioneer store. Its population is now about three hundred and fifty.

CHAPTER XLII.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Wayne township originally covered a vast territory, as compared to its present limits. It was "No. 1" among the four townships into which Knox county was divided after its real organization into a county form of government, May 2, 1808. In fact it was one-fourth of the territory now embraced in Richland and Morrow counties, besides Knox.

The commissioners ordered, in April, 1815: "That all that part of Knox county north of Wayne township, be attached to Wayne township, and henceforth is to be considered a part of it."

Again in June, 1813, it was ordered "That the boundaries of Wayne township shall be altered, etc., etc.," and then goes on a long description of boundary lines that included some less, but very much territory now in other counties and townships.

May 2, 1820, the county commissioners again went to pruning down the size of Wayne township and finally on May 9, 1825, it was ordered "that Wayne township shall be composed of the seventh township in the fourteenth range."

In 1830 it listed 16,257 acres of land for taxation, and then had 1,010 inhabitants. In 1850 it had 1,864 people; in 1860 it had 1,789; in 1880 it had 1,618; in 1890 it had 1,487; in 1900 it numbered 1,512, and in 1910 it is given by census books as having 1,611.

It was named in honor of old "Mad Anthony Wayne," the illustrious general who won glory and fame at Fallen Timbers and Stony Point. At one time it embraced within its limits the townships of Franklin and Chester in Morrow county, and Middlebury, Berlin, Wayne and the north half of Morris townships in this county.

Of its natural features it may be said that every foot was utilized for some agricultural or stock grazing purpose by 1876, when the township was one of the finest in the entire county. It is well provided with streams that make glad the heart of man. The surface is gently rolling. Originally it was heavily covered with timber, such as beech, oak, hickory, ash, sugar tree, walnut, with beech predominating.

When first discovered there were a few small patches of what seemed to be prairie land, but possibly were only clearings made by Indians.

Owl creek and Granny's creek are the main streams of the township, as now bounded. At an early day there were many small saw and flouring mills located along these streams and their branches.

Long centuries before the tread of white men was heard in this section of Knox county or Ohio, there evidently had existed a race of quite superior beings to the North American Indians, and for a better name scientists have named them "prehistoric," or Mound Builders, for here and there they left large mounds in which many of their effects have been discovered after all these long centuries since they were placed there, for some purpose, but for what none can conjecture. Some of these monuments to this departed race of people are found in Wayne township and the reader will find a description of the same in the chapter on Geology and Topography in this volume.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in this township was also the first permanent settler within Knox county, Nathaniel Mitchell Young. Andrew Craig, it is true, located near Mt. Vernon before this, but soon moved on, he being a roamer among the hunters and Indians. Mr. Young was from New Jersey, and wandered up into this wilderness in the spring of 1805. He was a blacksmith, after his own fashion, and an adventurous type of frontiersman. He came up from Newark, then a hamlet, and found no settler until he had reached Andrew Craig's, on Owl creek. Just what prompted him to keep on up Owl creek before he settled is not fully known, but it is believed that he had a land warrant in his pocket and was looking for the tract of land it described. This was all within the military lands and hence was the first settled either by Revolutionary soldiers or their heirs. Young was designated by the Indians "the axe-maker." For a more complete account of him see the chapter on early settlement in this volume. The same chapter also describes many other early comers to this township, hence they will not here be repeated.

Before the erection of the mills at Fredericktown, this township, known as Kerr's Mill, the settlers had to go to what was known as Ten Mile, beyond Mt. Vernon, where the first mill in Knox county was erected. But many of the settlers in Wayne township got along with hominy blocks, horse mills and other crude structures, going to real flouring mills perhaps twice a year. Later, there were numerous mills scattered up and down the Owl creek district and some on its branches, all of which in their day and generation did excellent service for the pioneers. The second mill in this township was Young's Mill in the Jersey settlement. At first it was merely a "corn-cracker," but later made into a respectable mill with buhr-stones for grinding grain.

The Lyons were very early in this settlement, and came from New Jersey and hence the name of the settlement was "Jersey settlement," so designated for many years. These people were enterprising and sought to develop and improve the lands which they had secured from the government on land warrants. In addition to the flouring mill there were numerous saw mills, all water mills, where were cut tens of thousands of feet of native lumber, which went into the construction of the first buildings in the county. Here they sought to build a town, called Lucerne. Daniel and Jabez Beers were owners of the land on which it was to be built. This was in the years between 1835 and 1840. Just prior to the first start of this pioneer's place, John Beebe had put in operation a saw mill and established a factory for making wind-mills. He sawed his own poplar lumber, from which the mills were made, and for a number of years did a thriving business. The Beers built a frame building, and a carding machine was put in operation, to which was soon added a complete woolen mill, which was sought with great delight and curiosity. These mills operated for nearly twenty years. Bryant & Leonard constructed a still about 1830 on the creek near the hamlet of Lucerne. Several dwellings were built there, a blacksmith shop, a church and Conger & Lewis had a small country store at that point a number of years. At Young's Mill a postoffice was established, but later was removed to the store in the village. All had gone into ruin by 1876, except a few tumble-down buildings.

In 1812 when the war with England was on, and trouble was feared from the Indians, these settlers erected a block-house for their protection. John Lewis subsequently owned the land on which this historic building was located. It was built in a circular form, on the bank, and high up from the river bed, and a stockade was made of logs set on end and standing fifteen feet above the ground. While it was never attacked by Indians, the families remained there off and on during the winter until peace was assured.

GREEN VALLEY.

Green Valley is another defunct town within this township. It was also started about 1830, by a New Englander named Cromwell Newcomer, and at first was called Newcomerstown. It was situated in one of the most charming, rich valleys in all this section of Ohio. About 1845 a union church was erected there. It was erected by the Methodists and Protestants, but used freely by all denominations who chose to occupy it. The general chapters will inform the reader concerning the churches and schools of the township.

The population of Wayne township in 1890 was 1,437; in 1900 it was 1,512 and in 1910 was placed by the federal census as being 1,611. This included a portion of Fredericktown village.

FREDERICKTOWN.

In 1910 this village had a population of about 950. It is an old village and has much of interesting history connected with it. It is seven miles distant from Mt. Vernon in the extreme northeast corner of Wayne township. It stands on the west bank of historic Owl creek. When first settled it was within a vast unbroken timbered wilderness, the habitation of wild beasts and Indian tribes who here hunted and fished. True it is that long centuries before the date when the surveyor's chain measured off the streets and set the bounds for a village, it had been inhabited by that strange and unknown race of people called "Mound Builders," for the evidence is still there, standing as a perpetual monument to a race now forgotten and unknown even by tradition.

The four-thousand acre tract of land on which Fredericktown stands was bought from the United States government by Lucas Sullivant, a native of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, where he was born in 1765. He was educated especially as a land surveyor, having been in his early years engaged at this profession in Kentucky and still later in Ohio. His knowledge concerning Ohio land he made good use of in locating lands and town sites. He laid out Franklinton, opposite the present city of Columbus. He died at the village of Franklinton in 1823, aged fifty-eight years. He acquired the "Sullivant Tract" in Wayne township, this county, between the south and east forks of Owl creek. He early discovered a fine water power and mill site on his land on Owl creek, which he was liberal enough to donate to John Kerr, who started the first mill there. He gave Kerr the choice of fifty out of his four thousand acres, if he would erect and operate a mill at that point. This was the commencement of a village. But few settlers lived in that immediate section then, the Jersey settlement being the nearest these few around Kerr's mill had for neighbors. But soon the tide of old soldiers from out the ranks of the American army who had fought in the Revolutionary struggle came on with land warrants and script for the purpose of locating lands.

It was upon this fifty-acre tract of donated land that Fredericktown was finally platted November 11, 1807, by Mr. Kerr. Soon thereafter Kerr wisely purchased four hundred and fifty acres surrounding his town site. The village was platted and surveyed by William Y. Farquhar, who erected the first cabin on the platting himself, giving it the name of Frederick in honor of his old home in Maryland.

The first road opened through this place was the one running north and south in 1809, and has been mentioned elsewhere. Frederick was platted

in the form of a parallelogram, its length being north and south. Later numerous additions were made to the village. Mr. Kerr built his house, a log cabin, on the lot where subsequently stood Simons' store. On the same lot was built the first brick house in the place by Mr. Williams, who bought out Mr. Kerr in 1814.

W. W. Farquhar, brother of surveyor W. Y. Farquhar, and Henry Roberts, a cousin, were early settlers on the plat of Frederick. These men were Quakers and with a few more comprised the prominent Friends who made their settlement in this county, they being sort of leaders in the society which soon grew to be so influential in this part of the county. Farquhar was justice of the peace from 1815 to 1818 and moved to Middlebury township.

After Farquhar and Kerr came the family of Mrs. Ayers; her sons were David, Abner and Thomas. John Milligan and Jeduthan Doss, from Ten Mile, Pennsylvania, came in soon after the Ayers family. Also John and Jacob Cook and Jacob Haldeman. In 1809 Rachel Richardson purchased the improvements made by Cook and there settled with her family, consisting of William, Isaac N., Polly and Nancy. In 1812 there were nine log houses and one frame building, and these cabins were doubtless occupied by Willis Speakman, Rachel Richardson, John Garrison, W. Y. Farquhar, John Kerr, John Vennum and the Ayers families.

The first store was opened in 1812 by Mr. Garrison, who owned the only frame building in the village. It stood where later was built the Methodist Episcopal church. The second man to enter merchandising there was Nicholas McCarty, who came up from Mt. Vernon and with others constituted the firm of Nicholas McCarty & Company. Of McCarty, historian Norton wrote many years ago: "This firm closed up their business in July, 1817, and left their notes and accounts, with a quantity of lake fish, in the hands of Abner Ayers, for sale and adjustment. The mother of Mr. McCarty died and was buried in Fredericktown, but he went to Indianapolis, where he became well-to-do and returned to erect a monument to the memory of his mother. Two years later, in 1855, he died. He was an ardent Whig and was a member of the Indiana legislature. He was known as 'Honest Nic McCarty.'"

FIRST EVENTS IN THE VILLAGE.

At Fredericktown the first boarding house was conducted by Mrs. Wolf, whose eldest son lived on a farm.

The first preaching service was at the school house, which was converted into a fort. The earliest church edifice was built by the then quite strong denomination in these parts, the Universalists.

Thomas Ayers was the first "village blacksmith," he kindling the glowing fire on his forge in 1808, continuing many years.

The first hatter was Celestial Le Blond, a Frenchman. Cloth shoes for ladies' wear were made here by a cobbler named McCoy. Another early shoemaker was Ebenezer Taylor, who became infatuated with a minister who chanced to come through the village, and left all and followed him off and never was afterwards heard of. Jedediah Peck, the third to work at bootmaking, tried to invent a last and boot-tree all in one, but failed, as he could not get the boot off from the device after the boot had been made on it! The house he occupied was a rare curiosity, as it was built around a large tree and the appearance of a tree growing out of the top of a residence was indeed unique. He seemed to be either ignorant or fearless concerning the great danger he was in from lightning striking his tree-house.

Capt. John Williams, who bought out Kerr's mill property, came on from Maryland, started a store and had with him forty thousand dollars which was soon distributed out over this county. He arrived with his family in 1814. He was not really a level-headed man, but good for the community, for the time being, as he spent money freely.

In 1840 Fredericktown had a population of 500 inhabitants; in 1850 it had 712; in 1860 it had 790; in 1880 it had 850; in 1890 it had but 762; in 1900 it had 795, and in 1910, according to the last federal census, it had a population of 925, with enough outside the plattings to make about a thousand population. In 1816 the entire township of Wayne cast only eighty-one votes.

Uncle Abner Ayers conducted a hotel in the place and was a character in real pioneer life, such as one frequently reads of in books. He was fond of relating how Gen. William Henry Harrison stopped over night at his tavern and discussed war problems at great length.

In 1850 when the village was incorporated, it bethought itself to get rid of its "doggeries." Mayor Woodcock and Recorder T. A. Reed carried on a sharp crusade against the saloons and won out against them. Later, they came back again to debauch the villagers. In 1873 another warfare was made against the saloons and they were all compelled to close up again, but subsequently they were reopened. Today they stand closed under the county local option law, which two years ago voted the entire county "dry."

After the murder of the Zimmer and Copus families by the Indians on the Blackfork, and Jones was ambushed and shot near Mansfield by the same

foe, the few settlers at Fredericktown, as well as along the entire frontier, became much alarmed and immediately provided three block-houses in Wayne township, the Lewis blockhouse on South fork, the William Mitchell blockhouse and the one situated at Fredericktown. Mr. Mitchell prepared his cabin for a siege by making heavy batton doors, with iron bars, port holes for guns, etc.; one of the boys rode the express; another kept out with scouting parties, and the old man, with two workmen, were constantly on the lookout for an attack. The girls practiced shooting at a target with rifles, so as to be ready for a large force of Indians at any time. Two dogs, named Gunner and Rover, were also on the alert for troublesome times and were ready to do all they might be commanded to.

At Fredericktown the blockhouse was a light frame building, enclosed within a heavy stockade, and was located on the bluff overlooking the spot where now stands the railroad depot. It was constructed on the square, under direction of Captain Ayers. The building was made almost absolutely bullet proof, and was moved on wheels to its position, a commanding one and overlooking the valley of Owl creek. Years later it was used for school and church purposes. Their fears were but natural, but nothing ever came of the supposed Indian uprising. Several times the settlers had been alarmed and fled to the blockhouse. When Jones was killed, Captain Douglas followed the Indians in the direction of Upper Sandusky, but not finding them, and thinking it unsafe to return by the way they went, came back by the way of Fredericktown. His men, fifteen in number, were roughly dressed and wore their handkerchiefs about their heads instead of wearing their hats. They thus resembled Indians, and upon going into Fredericktown they fired off the guns they carried by way of a salute, but this greatly frightened the people there. Two women fainted in the street, and there was a general stampede for the blockhouse. "Johnny Appleseed" had carried the news of the killing of Jones to the people at Fredericktown, he being one of the volunteers himself up at Mansfield. Johnny ran all night barefooted, through the woods, stopping at the cabin of each settler, arriving at Fredericktown early in the morning. By reason of this, great was the excitement. Samuel Wilson, who resided near the Quaker meeting house within what is now Berlin township, was so badly frightened that he sprang out of his bed and into his overcoat, snatching his pantaloons and flinging them over his arm, ran in the direction of Fredericktown for safety in the blockhouse.

These things all had to be gone through with, at an early day, in order to gain the peace and plenty now seen on every hand in Wayne township and the handsome little village of Fredericktown.

The Kerr mill property was sold about 1850 to Mr. Struble, who in about 1873 sold to Cuykendall & Seiler, and soon afterwards it was burned. The owners, however, at once rebuilt it, assisted by others. They operated it a few years longer, but could not make it pay, then sold to S. S. Tuttle and others, who were running it in the eighties with much profit. It is now propelled by natural gas and has a fair custom.

Fredericktown was without railroad facilities for more than forty years, but finally the road now called the Baltimore & Ohio was completed and a new life and activity obtained there, which has kept up ever since. John D. Struble built the first warehouse and bought large quantities of grain. This building later served as a warehouse and depot for the railroad company.

Other early grain dealers were Peter Boyce and Charles Strong & Sons.

After the Civil war a bank was started by Daniel Struble and William Merrin. This concern did a good business a number of years, but it is stated in a former historical account that Merrin went wrong and this ended the banking business of the firm. However, Mr. Struble, being a man of honor and uprightness, engaged again in the banking business, in which he is still engaged, as one of the firm of Daniel Struble & Son, private bankers.

The schools and churches, as well as lodges, are treated in the general chapters, under their proper headings.

Fredericktown was incorporated about 1850, and among its mayors have been, in about the order here named, the following gentlemen: George W. Woodcock, A. Greenlee, W. B. Cox, C. R. Hooker, Morgan LaFever, Gideon Elliott, who was in office in 1881. Since the date last named there have been, Gideon Elliott, 1880; L. B. Ackerman, 1882; F. B. Owens, 1884; William Irvin, 1888; C. W. Lyons, 1890; L. C. Stillwell, 1892; B. W. Owens, 1894; William A. Ackerman, 1898; C. W. Lyons, 1900; James B. Johnson, 1902; C. L. Bermont, 1903; Walter L. Ball, 1906; L. J. Duke, 1908; Morris Hegerty, 1910. The present officers of the village are: Mayor, Morris Hegerty; clerk, Henry L. Ralston; treasurer, H. E. Castle; marshal, T. E. Burke; councilmen, R. K. Smith, J. C. Rauber, B. F. Parmentar, C. E. McCutchin, H. D. Weaver.

A system of water works was installed in 1905, costing twenty thousand dollars, for which bonds were issued. The excellent water supply comes from a never-failing well down to gravel. The stand-pipe is about one hundred and fifty feet high, with a tank holding fifty thousand gallons. There is a paid fire company of about thirteen men; the present chief is George Cook.

Fredericktown has a city building and jail and fire engine house, all in one. This is a two-story brick building. The village is lighted with natural gas.

The lodges are the Odd Fellows, Masons and Knights of Pythias, all mentioned at length in the chapter on lodges.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF 1911.

General dealers, F. F. Hosack; dry goods, J. H. Denman, L. W. Wagner; groceries, H. E. Castle, Clark Bros., Davis & Dague, F. C. Wagner, H. S. Taylor & Son; hardware, F. F. Hosack, Hull & Brown, F. J. Harris, M. Haggerty; implements, Hull & Brown, Lucas & Lewis; clothing, C. C. Lucas, L. B. Wagner; shoes (exclusive), F. B. Levering, H. E. Brown; drugs, F. F. Hosack, C. F. Fink; hotel, The Bank Hotel, E. Myers, proprietor; restaurants, J. W. Anders, George Robb; furniture, Huddle & Denman; photography, Frank Morrow; physicians, E. V. Ackerman, J. H. Norrick, W. H. Eastman, W. L. Ely; attorney, H. D. Weaver; creamery, Licking County Creamery Company; cement blocks, L. H. Brentlinger; lumber, Paul Cummings; grain, Northwestern Elevator Company, J. D. Smoots, manager, Farmers' Elevator, Levering Bros.; jewelry, Joseph Carr; harness, J. F. Amos; blacksmiths, Kein & Henderson, Clayton Foulk, John Roberts, J. Trickle; public hall, the Odd Fellows' Block; banks, Dan Struble & Son, First National Bank; millinery, Miss Anna Castner, P. M. Witherow; barber shops, Miller Bros., C. C. Walter, Thomas Huggins; marble works, William Duke & Son; insurance, L. B. Ackerman; livery, J. F. Jones; Buckmaster & Lewis; newspaper, *Free Press,* F. A. Day, proprietor; butter and eggs and poultry dealers, D. M. Brumbock, Levering Bros.; foundry work, J. B. Foote, F. B. Zieg Manufacturing Company; novelty goods, H. B. Reynolds, agents' supplies as a specialty; sealing wax factory, F. F. Hosack; gates, Earl Hicks.

THE POSTOFFICE HISTORY.

An office was established at this point in the fall of 1828 and the postmasters in charge during these eighty-three years have been as follows:

Abner Ayers, appointed October 21, 1828, served twenty years, six months.

Benjamin J. Lewis, appointed April 11, 1849, served three years.

Thomas A. Reed, appointed April 29, 1852, served eleven months.

David Brown, appointed March 20, 1853, served one year, three months.

Levi S. McCoy, appointed July 18, 1854, served six years, eight months.

George W. Ball, appointed March 25, 1861, served three years, two months.

Cyrus Hosack, appointed June 20, 1864, served sixteen days.

Milford Lewis, appointed July 6, 1864, served two years, one month

Alexander Love, appointed August 26, 1866, served two years, six months.

Columbus D. Hyler, appointed March 25, 1869, served four years, ten months.

Issacher Rowley, appointed February 2, 1874, served seven years, five months.

Clayton A. Royce, appointed July 14, 1881, served one year, five months.

Benjamin F. Moore, appointed December 26, 1882, served one year, eleven months.

Lewis B. Ackerman, appointed December 9, 1884, served ten months.

Henry N. Vance, appointed November 5, 1885, served three years, ten months.

Charles M. Hildreth, appointed September 11, 1889, served three years, eleven months.

David W. Struble, appointed September 7, 1893, served four years, one month.

Walter B. Johnson, appointed October 11, 1897, and is still the incumbent.

This was made a third-class postoffice in 1899. It has the distinction of having more rural routes than any office in the United States in towns no larger than this. It has seven rural free delivery routes, the first being established in 1900. The business of the office for the last year was $5,035.16. This is an increase of a large sum in the last five years. There are six mails each way daily and the office has been quartered in the same business house for just fifty years, known as the Cox building. The present postmaster-general, Frank Hitchcock, is a grandson of a pioneer Hitchcock whose son, Chapman Hitchcock, was born in Fredericktown, and he was the Postmaster-General's father.

The present postoffice force is as follows: Postmaster, Walter B. Johnson, since November 15, 1897; H. L. Ralston, deputy; Miss Mabel A. Fawcett, clerk. The seven rural delivery carriers are William H. Spry, P. W. Plummer, Daniel B. Purdy, Walter Willets, George W. Gregg, Charles E. Spry, Ortho B. James. The patrons of this office were about six thousand in the fall of 1911.

CHAPTER XLIII.

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

In this chapter appear a number of interesting and valuable articles which of themselves were not of sufficient length to form a complete chapter, hence have been placed in this chapter of miscellaneous items:

POPULATION.

The following is the population of Knox county in detail, as well as a general table showing the population of Ohio, at different United States census periods:

POPULATION OF OHIO.

1800	45,365	1860	2,339,511
1810	230,760	1870	2,665,260
1820	581,295	1880	3,198,062
1830	937,903	1890	3,672,317
1840	1,519,467	1900	4,157,545
1850	1,980,329	1910	4,767,121

KNOX COUNTY'S POPULATION FROM 1800.

1800	None	1860	27,735
1810	2,149	1870	26,333
1820	8,326	1880	27,431
1830	17,085	1890	27,600
1840	29,579	1900	27,768
1850	28,872	1910	30,181

DETAILED U. S. CENSUS REPORT OF KNOX COUNTY.

	1910	1900	1890
Berlin township	700	751	841
Brown township	886	1,042	1,062

Butler township	590	694	775
Clay twp., including Martinsburg village	838	893	980
Martinsburg village	252	238	257
Clinton twp, including Mt. Vernon city	11,192	7,851	7,121
Mount Vernon City	9,087	6,633	6,027
Ward 1	2,139	.....	.....
Ward 2	2,071	.....	.....
Ward 3	2,466	.....	.....
Ward 4	2,411	.....	.....
College twp., including Gambier village	769	983	955
Gambier village	537	751	660
Harrison township	575	588	622
Hilliar twp., including Centerburg village	1,359	1,341	1,296
Centerburg village	723	706	588
Howard township	875	847	989
Jackson township	693	798	841
Jefferson township	802	1,018	1,011
Liberty township	898	998	1,044
Middlebury township	777	788	811
Milford township	706	762	792
Miller township	700	755	750
Monroe township	812	807	874
Morgan township	622	650	645
Morris township, including part of Fredericktown village	962	953	843
Fredericktown village (part of)	92	95	85
Total for Fredericktown village in Morris and Wayne townships	1,021	890	847
Pike township	1,063	1,163	1,172
Pleasant township	784	818	865
Union township, including Brink Haven, Buckeye City and Danville villages	1,967	1,756	1,874
Brink Haven village	341	250	.....
Buckeye City village	269	247	215
Danville village	373	298	292
Wayne township, including part of Fredericktown village	1,611	1,512	1,437
Fredericktown village (part of)	929	795	762
Totals	30,181	27,768	27,600

VILLAGE PLATS IN KNOX COUNTY.

There have been many villages platted in Knox county with the passing of more than a century of time in its history. The records show a fairly well preserved account of these towns and villages, some in existence and many defunct or merely hamlets without a place on the regular maps of the county today. The following is supposed to cover the majority of such plattings:

Amity—Platted March 23, 1832.

Aaronsburg—March 8, 1827, on section 8, township 6, range 15.

Bladensburg—April 18, 1833.

Buckeye City—June 29, 1880, by J. R. Tilton.

Butlertown—In Union township, section 20, township 7, range 10, in 1837.

Brownsville—In Brown township, section —, township 8, range 11.

Bloomfield—Platted October 4, 1845, by Alexander Marvin and Elijah Loveland on section 16, township 6, range 15.

Cornish—In Monroe township.

Clinton—On section 4, township 7, range 13, December 8, 1804, by Samuel Smith of New England.

Centerburg—In township 5, range 15. December 18, 1834, by Jacob Houck and Stephen Sutton.

Carvallo—In Union township; long since forgotten.

Danville—July 4, 1816.

Emmettsburg—Pike township, later legally vacated.

Front Royal—November 30, 1831, on section 4, township 5, range 10.

Fredericktown—In township 7, range 14, by John Kerr, November 11, 1807.

Florida—October 21, 1817, on section 5, township 17, range 20. The men who platted this were George Vanneman, P. Sutliff and Samuel Hardenbrook.

Gambier—Recorded June 12, 1850, platted by the college owners.

Gann—(Now known as Brinkhaven though not legally) Platted as Gann.

Greerville—November 30, 1836, on section 1, township 8, range 10, by Robert Greer.

Green Valley—June 14, 1834, by Cromwell Newcomb, in township 7, range 14.

Harrison—February 16, 1816, on section 17, township 6, range 10, by Jacob Leply.

Hanover—(Now Martinsburg and once Williamsburg) February 2, 1816, in Morgan township, by William McWilliams.

Harlem—March 11, 1837, by T. Purdy in township 4, range 7.

Howard—March 8, 1837.

Hilliar—August 11, 1852, by Aaron D. Rinehart.

James Town—(Platted as two words, not Jamestown) May 11, 1824, by James Bailey, on section 6, township 17, range 20.

Knoxport.

Lockport—(Now Lockville) November 1, 1838, by I. F. Abbott, in Milford township.

Melrose—By John Miller, August 12, 1852, section 2, township 5, range 15.

Mount Vernon—Original plat—July 16, 1805, by Thomas B. Patterson, Joseph Walker and Benjamin Butler.

Mount Holly—Now Brinkhaven, or Gann as incorporated.

Mount Liberty—October 8, 1835.

Maysville—March 29, 1849, by David Gorsuch, Sr., on the southeast of section 8.

Martinsburg—Same as Hanover and Williamsburg.

North Liberty—February 19, 1851, by Philip E. Frederick, in Pike township.

New Lexington—March 9, 1816, by Robert Giffin, on section 24, township 6, range 10.

Port Jackson—April 18, 1828, on section 21, township 8, range 10, by John Hibbits.

Palmyra—This is in Berlin township, platted November 17, 1835.

Rossville—Section 4, township 7, range 10, September, 1871, by Jacob Ross.

Sparta—Platted December 23, 1836.

Winchester—Platted in Morgan township.

Westville—In Brown township, June 14, 1828, by Jacob Peiffer.

Waterford—In Middleberry township, platted April 13, 1843, by Josiah Fawcett.

THE OHIO SANATORIUM.

This, one of the new state institutions in Ohio, is located a short distance out from Mt. Vernon. The entire expense thus far has been about three-quarters of a million dollars. The Ohio Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis was organized at the office of the board of health in November, 1901. The General Assembly in April, 1902, appointed a commission to investigate

the feasibility of erecting a sanatorium for incipient stages of consumption. The commission reported to the governor in April, 1903, that such an institution should be established.

April 24, 1904, the General Assembly passed an act providing for a commission to select and purchase lands and erect thereon suitable buildings and structures for a sanatorium. This committee was organized June 30, 1904, and was as follows: Governor M. T. Herrick, president; Auditor of State W. D. Guilbert, vice-president; Dr. C. O Probst, secretary; Attorney-General Wade H. Ellis, Judge J. B. Briggs.

After considering more than one hundred sites proposed, the commission selected the site of three hundred and fifty-five acres near Mt. Vernon, on which the brick buildings have been erected. The site was selected January 2, 1906, and work of plan-making begun. To Dr. C. O. Probst must be given more credit than to any other person for the founding of this institution. The site is nestled in the semicircle of a beautiful wooded tract, with plenty of sunshine, a high elevation and every natural advantage.

Any citizen of Ohio, who pays in advance five dollars per week, and passes the examination for the incipient stage of consumption, may enter this institution, but no others will be received. It is in no sense a hospital, but simply a training school where those afflicted with lung trouble, in a mild form, may be taught how to cure themselves, before it is too late to effect a cure. Pulmonary tuberculosis in incipient or early stages is all that will be treated here.

The institution was opened for the suffering public in November, 1909, and thus far three hundred have been treated and at present there are only ninety inmates, about equally divided between men and women. The present officers include Dr. Stephen A. Douglass, acting superintendent; C. P. Franks, chief clerk; Mrs. S. A. Douglass, matron; Mrs. C. P. Franks, assistant matron.

The fine buildings include one each for male and female for reception cottages; four each, male and female, convalescent cottages; administration building; power-house and laundry; barn and poultry house.

FIRST MILL IN KNOX COUNTY.

Mills were indeed a necessity to the first comers in this, as well as to any, new country. Perhaps the best authority on mills and milling at an early date, is Mr. Norton, who wrote of these in 1862, and from a thorough research of the historical facts concerning them:

The first mill in Knox county was a primitive one. It was in the Haines, or Ten-Mile, settlement, and was constructed without the sound of a hammer

on iron. It was the joint work of Abner and Ebenezer Brown, assisted by the mechanical skill of the whole neighborhood, and was built on what was called by early settlers "Big run," but later known as a small lake through which the Granville road has long since been laid. It was made entirely of wood, so to speak. A sugar trough made its meal trough, a little box its hopper, the stones were about two feet through and fastened together with bark, in the absence of any hoop-iron. It cracked corn pretty well, with a full head of water in the floom, but the stream was generally low or dry, and the mill was only able to run when there came a heavy shower and in springtime. The building was ten feet square, made of logs, and not a nail or bit of iron could be found about the premises. The stones of this old mill were indeed a curiosity, and were kept many years (may now be in existence) as relics of "ye olden times."

Robert Richards at one time took a grist to this original mill and had it ground. He was then about seventeen years old and not much acquainted with the milling business, but he was greatly impressed with its mechanism, and ready to exclaim, with our old friend Hadley: "The works of God are wonderful, but the works of man are wonderfuller!" He thought it worked first rate, but Henry Haines at that same time had a hand mill which he claimed was a great improvement on the little wooden mill.

In 1804 William Douglass, of Morris township, built a flouring mill and saw mill combined, and a few years later added a carding machine. Here wool was carded and goods fulled after the best fashion then known. By this useful thing the farmers were enabled to work up their home-grown wool into fabrics and finally make their own clothing.

In 1807 John Kerr built a grist and saw mill at Fredericktown. About the same time Jacob Young built mills four miles west of that town, and Samuel Gregg another, one and a half miles south.

In the eastern part of the county Hibbitt's Mills, on the banks of the Mohican, and Shrimplin's and Dial's, on Owl creek, made their appearance about the same time.

In 1816 Henry Davis purchased a flouring and saw mill in the southern suburbs of Mount Vernon, which had been erected in 1810, it was then claimed. It had a saw mill attached. From then on mills were in evidence everywhere in Knox county, and it had the just name of being the best milling section in all Ohio. Its streams were many and usually they all afforded a good supply of water. But by 1880 it was recorded in local historical accounts that the business of milling had all changed. The settling up and draining off of the country, and the drying up of once good mill power streamlets, drove the mills mostly out of commission, and where one was to be found doing

good work at flour-making, it was usually propelled by steam. The farmer has long since quit going to mill in this section of the country. He sells his grain and goes to the near-by town or city and there purchases his flour manufactured in some city rolling mill. The grade seems better, but the healthful qualities are lacking, many claim. It is white and handsome, but will not digest like the darker, less closely bolted brands of the early milling process.

Corn meal, too, was a popular, almost daily, breadstuff used with much relish in the county up to about Civil-war days. It was, indeed, a blessing in disguise to the pioneer and his family of growing children. But cake and pie have crowded it out and caused it to be less of a staple for everyday wholesome diet.

POSTOFFICES OF KNOX COUNTY, 1911.

Ankenytown, Buckeye City, Brinkhaven, Bladensburg, Bangs, Centerburg, Danville, Fredericktown, Greer, Gambier, Howard, Jelloway, Millwood, Martinsburg, Mt. Liberty, Mt. Vernon.

In the autumn of 1911 the county had eight postoffices from which extended out over the country rural free delivery mail service.

The marriages in Knox county for the year ending March 1, 1910, numbered 260 white couples and 264 colored couples, making a total of 524 marriages.

OLD STYLE APPRENTICESHIP.

There are now filed away in the records of Knox county several queer relics of the old-fashioned manner of binding out a youth to master a given trade. Among such legal documents is to be seen the following, entitled, "Samuel Geddes' Indenture to William Smith." Samuel Geddes desired to learn the hatter's trade, or at least his father thought Samuel would make a good hatter, so forthwith the following indenture was drawn up and signed by the respective parties:

"This indenture made this fifth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, witnesseth: That Samuel Geddes, aged eighteen years against the twenty-first day of November next, by and with the consent of said John Geddes, of Knox county and the State of Ohio, his father, hath of his free will placed and bound himself apprentice to William Smith, of the town of Mt. Vernon, county and state aforenamed, to learn the trade, mystery or occupation of a hatter, which he, the said Smith, in company with Adam Glaze, Jr., now useth, and with who as an apprentice to dwell, continue and serve from the day of the date hereof, until the end of the term of three years, three months and sixteen days from thence next ensuing, and to be complete and ended during all of which term the said ap-

prentice his master shall well and faithfully serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands obey; hurt to his said master he shall not do, nor wilfully suffer to be done by others; but of the same shall to the utmost of his power forthwith give notice to his master; the goods of the said Smith he shall not embezzle or waste nor them lend without his consent. At cards, dice, or any other games he shall not play; taverns and ale houses he shall not frequent; fornication he shall not commit; matrimony he shall not contract; from the service of the said Smith he shall not at any time depart or absent himself without consent of said Smith, but in all things as a good and faithful apprentice, shall and will demean himself towards the said Smith and all his, during the said term. And the said Smith his said apprentice in the trade, mystery and occupation of a hatter with all things thereunto belonging shall and will cause to be well and sufficiently taught and instructed after the best way and manner he can; and shall and will also find and allow his said apprentice meat, drink, washing, lodging and apparel (both linen and woolen), and all other necessaries fit and convenient for such an apprentice, during the term of aforesaid. And also, at the expiration of said term, the said William Smith shall give the said apprentice a good freedom suit worth thirty dollars. As witness our hands and seals the year and day last above written.

(Seal) "SAMUEL GEDDES,
"JOHN GEDDES,
"WILLIAM SMITH.

"Witnesses present: G. Browning, Adam Glaze, Jr.
"Entered of record by H. B. Curtis, recorder."

Such were the practices and common customs of four score years ago in Knox county. In 1848 there were two hatter's shops in Mt. Vernon, one by Samuel F. Voorhis and one by William L. King. Nothing of this sort exists here today, the business having gone to larger cities, and the apprentice practice has all changed, possibly for the better and maybe for the worse.

VIOLENT STORMS.

On Wednesday, May 18, 1825, between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, occurred one of the fiercest wind storms that ever swept over Knox county. It devastated the southern portion of this county to a great extent. It prostrated all within its pathway, which was almost one mile in width and traveled to the northeast. Heavy hail, as large as large hen's eggs, fell at the same time.

Another great storm, taking tornado characteristics, swept the county again September 2, 1845, crossing the southern part of Harrison township, causing great loss of property and some lives.

In November, 1857, another very violent storm, a regular whirlwind, swept over the south part of Harrison township. This storm threw flat the house of Jacob Ellett, some of the family being covered by the wreckage and severely injured. It uprooted trees, blew down fences, and, passing into Butler township, tore down a house in which a corpse was awaiting burial. There have been a few lesser storms in the county, since the above dates, but not what could well be termed a cyclone.

JUDGE WILLIAM H. WEST, "BLIND MAN ELOQUENT."

This sketch is concerning a man reared in Knox county and who won fame in the state and nation. It was he who nominated Hon. James G. Blaine for the Presidency. Indeed, Judge West was a many-sided and really great man.

He was born February 9, 1834, in Millsboro, Washington county, Pennsylvania. When six years of age he accompanied his parents to Knox county, Ohio, and here amid the scenes of frontier life he was reared to young manhood, sharing with his parents the hardships and trials incident to residence in a new country a hundred years ago. His early educational advantages were supplemented by study in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in 1846, sharing the honors of the class with Gen. A. B. Sharpe. Following this he taught school in Kentucky two years, subsequent to which time he became a tutor in his alma mater. He was made professor in Hampden-Sidney College, of Prince Edward, Virginia. He finally left the South for Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he became a law student of Judge William Lawrence, with whom later he was associated as a partner in law business.

He gradually advanced. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention and cast his vote for Abraham Lincoln. In 1884 he presented the name of Hon. James G. Blaine as a candidate for President before the Republican national convention. He was twice elected representative, twice as prosecuting attorney, twice as attorney-general, twice as state senator and once as supreme judge, declining a second term because of his failing eyesight, which later made him totally blind. President U. S. Grant appointed him consul to Rio Janerio, which office he declined in order that he might give all of his time to the practice of law. In 1877 he was nominated for governor, but went down to defeat with the opposition to President Hayes.

Judge West was one of the foremost thinkers and speakers in the entire land. As a campaign orator he was in demand from New England to the banks of the Mississippi. He possessed a wonderful memory and was a great historian of politics and parties. He became a leader of men and led the

way at the Ohio state constitutional convention. He also—best work of all—assisted in the organization of the Republican party in Ohio.

Judge West died but a few years ago, and was way past his four score years in age, really dropping off like a well ripened ear of corn late in the autumntime of his useful life.

A NOTED CHARACTER—"JOHNNY APPLESEED."

John Chapman (usually known as "Johnny Appleseed") was associated with the pioneer band of Knox county in many ways, but perhaps will be longest remembered by everyone who raises fruit in this section of Ohio, for it was this truly good, but eccentric man who made it his business to gather and scatter in settlements here and there, throughout Ohio, Indiana and other states, tens of thousands of apple seeds, which finally gave this county and others a good start in fine varieties of apples. There are trees yet growing in Knox county that owe their existence to the good, thoughtful man.

"Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all."

Mr. Chapman certainly deserves a place in history. His whole life was given to what he believed the public good, without regard to personal feelings or hope of reward. Not once in a century can such a character be found to write about. There never was, in fact, but one "Johnny Appleseed," and he lived a life so peculiarly isolated, and withal so worthy, that his name should be perpetuated.

Mr. Chapman was a native of Massachusetts. His father, Nathaniel Chapman, emigrated from the vicinity of Springfield to Marietta, Ohio, at a very early day, about the beginning of the nineteenth century. He had a large family and they all came with him but John, the eldest child. The date of John's birth is not known for certain, but "as early as 1780 he was seen in the autumn, for two or three successive years, along the banks of the Potomac, in eastern Virginia," writes C. S. Coffinberry. He must have been quite a young man at that time and was following the same calling that so distinguished him in later years. It is believed that he came west ahead of his father and followed planting apple seeds in western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio.

Why he left his native state and came west to devote his life to spreading apple seeds was never known to anyone, not even his friends—he knew, and that was enough, he said. Possibly his mind might have been impaired somewhat, but, usually speaking, he seemed bright enough and was certainly good beyond the average mortal.

So kind and simple was his heart that he was equally welcome with the Indians or pioneers, and even the wild animals of the forest seemed to have an understanding with Johnny, and never molested him. He was rather below the average height, wiry, quick in action and conversation, nervous and restless in his motions; eyes dark and sparkling; hair and beard generally quite long, but occasionally cut very short; dress scanty, and generally ragged and patched; generally barefooted and frequently bareheaded; however, always wearing some old shoes, sandals or moccasins in very cold weather, and an old hat some one had probably cast off. He was frequently seen with an old tin pan or pot on his head, that served the double purpose of hat and mush-pot, with a very broad visor to protect his eyes from the sun.

Johnny's diet was indeed very simple, consisting of milk, when it was to be obtained, potatoes and other vegetables, fruits and meats; but never any veal, as he said this should be a land flowing with milk and honey, and the calves should be spared. He would not touch tea, coffee or tobacco, as he felt that these were luxuries in which it was wicked and injurious to indulge. He was averse to the taking of life, even that of any animal or insect, and never indulged in hunting with a gun.

He thought himself a messenger sent into the wilderness to prepare the way for the people, as John the Baptist was sent to prepare the way for the coming of the Lord, hence he made it a part of his duty to keep in advance of civilization. He gathered his appleseeds, little by little, from the cider presses of western Pennsylvania and, putting them carefully in leathern bags, he transported them, sometimes on his back, and other times on the back of his horse or mule, to the Ohio river, where he usually secured a boat, and brought them to the mouth of the Muskingum, and up that stream, planting them in wild secluded spots along its numerous tributaries. Later in life he continued his calling farther to the west. When his trees were ready for sale he usually left them in charge of some trusty pioneer to sell for him. The price was low, a "flippant-bit" apiece, rarely paid in money, and if the people were too poor to purchase, the young apple trees were freely donated to them.

One or two of his nurseries were located on Owl creek, and many of his orchards were scattered over Knox, Richland and Ashland counties.

One of his best nurseries was located at the old "Indian Fields," on the north bank of Owl creek, directly west of Center run, and another on the ground where later years James Forest had his pottery. As late as 1880 some of these trees were still bearing their annual good fruitage. Other orchards of his planting were in Milford township along the banks of the Kokosing river. His residence in this county was during the period of the war of 1812-14 and later.

During the war of 1812-14 he was very earnest and thoughtful concerning the safety of the settlers and was looked upon as the true friend of the women and children while the men were away in that war. He never shrank from danger or personal hardship where the settlers were in danger. He happened to be at Mansfield when Jones was killed, and immediately volunteered to go to Fredericktown and Mt. Vernon for help, as it was supposed a large body of Indians were lurking about the blockhouse and about to make an attack; and that they had probably committed murders in the neighborhood. Speaking of this dangerous trip, an early pioneer remarked once that "Although but a child, I can remember as if it were but yesterday the warning cry of Johnny Appleseed, as he stood before my father's log cabin door on that night. I remember the precise language, the clear, loud voice, the deliberate exclamation and the fearful thrill it awoke in my bosom. 'Fly! fly for your lives; the Indians are murdering and scalping at Mansfield.' These were his words. My father sprang to the door, but the messenger had gone, and midnight silence reigned without."

While this was but an Indian scare, he was faithful and innocently believed there was danger. Many of the settlers hurried away, leaving all behind them and sought the blockhouse at once. Thus he went from one cabin to another along the entire route.

A reliable author says that Mr. Chapman was a regularly constituted minister of the church of the New Jerusalem, according to the revelations of Emanuel Swedenborg. He was also a constituted missionary of that faith under the sanction of the church at Boston, Massachusetts. He always carried a supply of tracts in his packets and took great delight in distributing the same in the humble cabin homes.

That he was closely identified with the early history of Mt. Vernon as will be seen by the following document now on record in the court house:

"John Chapman
to
"Jesse B. Thomas.

"Know all men by these presents that I, John Chapman (by occupation a gatherer and planter of apple seeds), residing in Richland county, for the sum of thirty dollars, honest money, do hereby grant to said Jesse B. Thomas, late senator from Illinois, his heirs and assigns forever, lot No. 145 in the corporation limits of the village of Mt. Vernon, State of Ohio."

This deed was given in 1828. The lot is on Main street and very valuable today. He also owned other lots in the village.

Besides scattering apple seeds, he also scattered many wild vegetables, which he believed contained medicinal properties. He commenced to operate in Indiana, about Lafayette, in 1836 and continued ten years.

In 1847, being within ten miles of his nursery on the St. Joseph river, word was brought to him that cattle had broken into the nursery and were destroying his trees, and he immediately started for the place. When he arrived he was greatly fatigued; being quite advanced in years, the journey proved too much for him. He lay down that night, never to rise. A fever settled in and in a few days he passed away. "We buried him," says Mr. Worth, "in David Archer's graveyard, two and a half miles north of Fort Wayne."

Thus ended the wonderful career of a strange character, who made the wilderness better for his touching it in its wildest state.

DANIEL DECATUR EMMETT.

By Rev. William E. Hull.

This actor is known in stageland, when the home of his birth, and the mound of his grave is unknown. So, too, a song may continue to thrill and gladden, though the name of the author is not remembered and his last resting place is obscure.

Who has not heard "Dixie," if music has had any power to charm. Yet, no doubt, the great majority may never have heard of the place of the author's birth or the name of the minstrel himself.

Daniel Decatur Emmett was born in a humble home at the northwest corner of Mulberry and Front streets in Mount Vernon, Ohio, October 29, 1815. His ancestors were of Irish descent. They were among the pioneers of Virginia, but, led by the course of empire westward, they entered the new state of Ohio, at that time almost a wilderness, by way of Wheeling.

Emmett's grandfather, John Emmett, who came from Augusta county, Virginia, was a soldier of the Revolution. His father, Abraham Emmett, was early apprenticed to a blacksmith, but at the breaking out of the war of 1812 entered the army and did creditable service. After the close of the war he married Sarah Zerick in Clinton, then the county seat of Knox county. To them were born two sons and three daughters. Daniel was the oldest of the children. His early education was of course very limited, as the public school system had not yet been formulated. At the early age of thirteen he began work in the printing office of the *Huron Reflector*, published at Norwalk, Ohio, but soon returned to Mount Vernon, where he worked on the *Western Aurora*, then published by C. P. Bronson. It is probable that Mr. Bronson

brought young Emmett back to Mount Vernon, as Bronson lived at Norwalk before coming to Mount Vernon.

The Emmetts were a musical family. Daniel's sister, Martha, afterwards became a music teacher. About the year 1830 or 1831, Emmett, when fifteen or sixteen years old, composed "Old Dan Tucker," a song that gained wide publicity. "Tucker" was the name of his father's dog and "Dan" his own. Neither the sentiments of the song nor its title indicate much continuity.

He entered the army at the age of seventeen, as a fifer, but was discharged July 8, 1835, "by process of civil authority on account of his minority."

He then traveled with circus shows, as a musician, and continued to exercise his musical genius upon different instruments, and also became an expert drummer. He was associated at different times with Spaulding and Rogers, Samuel Stickney, Seth Horne and Dan Rice.

His next venture in the early forties was the first organization of negro minstrelsy. C. B. Galbreath, state librarian at Columbus, Ohio, Emmett's biographer, says: "The first troupe was organized in New York city at the boarding place of Mr. Emmett, on Catherine street, in February or March of 1843. The parties participating were 'Dan' Emmett, Frank Brower, 'Billy' Whitlock and 'Dick' Pelham. Emmett played the violin, Whitlock the banjo, Brower the bones and Pelham the tambourine. After practicing for some time they made their appearance on the Bowery. The costumes for the occasion, designed by Emmett, included white trousers, striped calico shirt and blue calico coat, the latter made dress suit style with elongated tails. At the conclusion of the opening chorus the crowd became quiet and attentive. Brower's funny song made them howl with delight. Whitlock's voice had a like effect. Emmett then sang and the little room went into an uproar of applause."

The performance was so well received that soon the quartet was organized as the "Virginia Minstrels" and called to the stage. The company made a hit at Boston as well as New York. A trip to Europe was arranged, but it did not meet with success across the water. When they returned other minstrel companies were in the field. Mr. Emmett accompanied some of the circus troupes in summers for a time, and played in the winter in the city.

In 1857 he became associated with the Bryant Brothers, proprietors of a minstrel show on Broadway, and continued with them until 1865 as musician and composer in both Irish and negro dialects, but especially the latter, in which he wrote walk-rounds, hymns and sermons. The music to songs and hymns was at times old familiar ones, others he composed himself.

In the spring of 1859 Jerrie Bryant came to him one Saturday evening after the performance was over and requested a new walk-round and that he should bring it to rehearsal Monday. The next day was Sunday and a rainy day, and looking out of the window he thought of the "Sunny South," then turned to his table, sat down and composed the tune "Dixie," and in an hour had both tune and words. Monday night it was produced and took immensely, beyond all expectation. Finally the Confederate soldiers adopted it as their national air, which accelerated its wide popularity.

Mr. Emmett traveled all over the United States with famous minstrel troupes, and the minstrel parts of circuses, and was the favorite minstrel wherever he went. Later he arranged the music for orchestras, writing the music of the different parts in separate books with his quill (he never used anything else) with artistic finish. His mastery of the writing of words and music was as distinguished as the eminence of his success in minstrelsy.

The Bryants disbanded in 1865, and Mr. Emmett went to Chicago, where he followed his vocation as musician and played in various theaters, at one time conducting and managing a stage of his own, and during this time once had in his company Al G. Field, who continued his fast friend ever afterward. In the year 1888 he quit the stage, at the age of seventy-three, and a longing for his old boyhood haunts brought him back to Mount Vernon, Ohio, to round out his declining days.

The name of his first wife was Katherine Rives, born in New York city April 15, 1829, and died in Chicago May 3, 1875, and buried in Mound View cemetery at Mount Vernon. The marriage occurred about 1852. On October 16, 1879, at Chicago, he married a second time, Mrs. Mary Louise Bird, whose maiden name was Brower, with two children by her former husband. Mr. Emmett never had any children of his own, but between him and these daughters there was the warmest affection.

Upon leaving the old associations of his professional life he had a desire to get away from the busy haunts of men, and, against the pleadings of his family, he came to Mt. Vernon and secured board a mile north of town, near lands owned by his grandfather and upon which his mother was born, and on July 5, 1888, purchased an acre of ground adjoining and had erected thereon a cabin home. Mrs. Emmett came later, but so few comforts were to be had in the little home that she returned to Chicago.

In limited means Mr. Emmett secured a frugal living, writing copies of "Dixie," and at one time, as in early days, he swung the ax in cutting wood. Some time thereafter, through the kindly efforts of Henry W. Jennings and Paul Kester, the play writer, formerly of Mt. Vernon, a weekly allowance of

five dollars was secured from the Actor's Fund of New York. This continued until his death.

In 1895 Al G. Field secured the consent of Mr. Emmett for a tour of the South. While on that trip "Uncle Dan" was given an ovation wherever he appeared. The trip, however, did not cause the old minstrel to have any desire to remain before the public, and he returned again to his little home.

Mrs. Emmett came to take care of "Uncle Dan" during sickness about five years before his decease. She had many improvements made to the house for their comfort and remained to the time of his death. Suddenly the end came on Tuesday evening, June 28, 1904, as Mr. Emmett had been out of doors during the day, although in failing health for some time. Though baptized, as a child, he had not united with any church. A little prayer book of the Episcopal church given him by his sister was greatly treasured by him. He had been a great student of the Bible, not only for subject matter for his negro hymns and sermons in earlier days, but in his declining days procured a large print Bible to read for his pleasure in its truths.

The funeral was under the direction of the local lodge of Elks, and the burial service and a short address of appreciation by the Rev. William E. Hull was read at St. Paul's Episcopal church, and the remains laid to rest in Mound View cemetery on Friday afternoon July 1, 1904.

After some years of delay the entire collection of writings and music left by Mr. Emmett were permanently deposited in the state library at Columbus.

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